

U.S. COIN AUCTION

JANUARY 5-9, 2011 | TAMPA, FLORIDA

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HERITAGE U.S. COIN AUCTION
JANUARY 5-9, 2011 | TAMPA, FLORIDA

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HERITAGE FUN U.S. Coin Auction #1151 | January 5-9, 2011 | Tampa, Florida

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U.S. Coins

January 5-9, 2011 | Tampa, Florida

Featuring: THE DR. BARRY SOUTHERLAND COLLECTION II • THE MILFORD COLLECTION • THE SMITHFIELD COLLECTION
THE NEW ENGLAND COLLECTION OF JEFFERSON NICKEL ERRORS, PART THREE • THE DAVID AND GWANG-FEN MAUER COMMEMORATIVE COLLECTION
THE JIM O'NEAL COLLECTION OF \$5 INDIANS • THE BOB CORTS COLLECTION • THE MALTBIE FAMILY COLLECTION • THE CAMELBACK COLLECTION
THE MCCOY FAMILY COLLECTION OF U.S. PATTERNS • THE ALEX AND NAN PROOF JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION
THE JOSEPH C. THOMAS COLLECTION, PART TWO • THE JOHN H. TWIST COLLECTION • THE VOLUNTEER COLLECTION • THE PROSSER COLLECTION
THE ALLGOOD COLLECTION • THE LAS VEGAS COLLECTION, PART TWO • THE COLONEL GEORGE M. MONROE COLLECTION • THE SHRIKE SET
THE KARSCHNER COLLECTION OF MORGAN DOLLARS • THE HENRY MILLER COLLECTION • THE NEW HOPE COLLECTION

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Monday, January 3 • 10:00 AM - 7:00 PM ET

Tuesday, January 4 - Friday, January 7 • 8:00 AM - 7:00 PM ET

Saturday, January 8 • 8:00 AM - 6:00 PM ET

Sunday, January 9 • 8:00 AM - 12:00 PM ET

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LIVE AUCTION

SIGNATURE® FLOOR SESSIONS 1-5

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Tampa Convention Center • Room 10-11

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SESSION 1

Wednesday, January 5 • 6:00 PM ET • Lots 3001–4051

SESSION 2

Thursday, January 6 • 1:00 PM ET • Lots 4052–4689

SESSION 3 - PLATINUM NIGHT (See separate catalog)

Thursday, January 6 • 6:30 PM ET • Lots 5001–5728

SESSION 4

Friday, January 7 • 12:00 PM ET • Lots 5729–6563

SESSION 5

Friday, January 7 • 7:00 PM ET • Lots 6564–7583

HERITAGE Live!™ Internet, Fax, and Mail only Sessions 6-7

SESSION 6 (See separate catalog)

Saturday, January 8 • 10:00 AM CT • Lots 9001–11439

SESSION 7 (See separate catalog)

Sunday, January 9 • 10:00 AM CT • Lots 11440–13817

AUCTION RESULTS

Immediately available at HA.com/1151

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Thursday, January 6 - Saturday, January 8 • 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM ET

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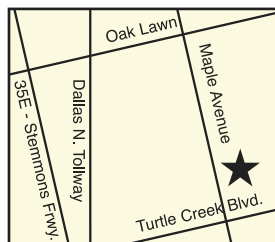
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Lots are sold at an approximate rate of 200 lots per hour, but it is not uncommon to sell 150 lots or 250 lots in any given hour.

This auction is subject to a 15% Buyer's Premium.

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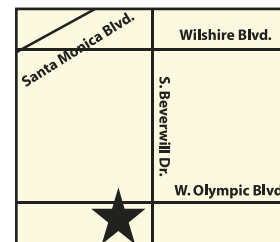
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Dear Bidder:

Welcome to Heritage's annual Winter FUN Auction! Tampa is our venue, and if recent history is any guide, this will be the numismatic auction event of the year. Our 400-plus U.S. coin consignors trusted more than 4,200 lots to Heritage for this main Signature® catalog and our famous Platinum Night. Among those consignors, we are proud to highlight 21 Featured Collections, as follows:

The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II

A dazzling assemblage of high-end Peace dollars that forms a complete "dream set" of the Anthony de Francisci design. Dr. Barry Southerland assembled it over about five years, eventually taking it to a high ranking of #4 at the Registry. Heritage was honored to offer the first part of his collection, double eagles, at our 2000 Philadelphia Auction. While several of the Southerland coins, such as his Gem 1928-S Peace dollar and Superb Gem 1926-S, would be Platinum Night-worthy, we are offering the entirety of his collection in sequence in our main Signature® catalog.

The Milford Collection

This remarkable collection featuring mainly Charlotte, Dahlonega, and New Orleans gold coins is entirely new to the market. The consignor, who comes from a Northern family with Southern roots, inherited the coins from her father. He was not an active collector, and the pieces had been stored in his attic for longer than anyone in the family could remember; either the coins were saved from circulation a century and a half ago, or a now-forgotten ancestor was an early numismatist.

The consignor took the pieces to Rare Coins of New Hampshire, and her arrival there quickly became the pleasant surprise of the day. Certification and consignment of the coins to Heritage followed, and these once-forgotten treasures are set to make a lasting impression on Southern gold specialists.

The Smithfield Collection

The consignor of The Smithfield Collection is a long-time collector of Barber coinage, and like so many collectors, his passion grew out of just one "seed coin" that he found interesting and appealing. He said, "Even as a boy, I just loved the Barber design and I would occasionally find one in circulation, as late as 1950. Working as a cashier in a grocery store back then helped even more."

As time moved on, so did his professional career. Odd jobs in shipyards and in the building trades turned into opportunities in construction, construction management, and then ownership of his own construction company. He built, grew, and sold side businesses in trucking and shipping. Right alongside these successful businesses was the passion for collecting the very best in fine-quality Barber coinage.

Our consignor has already navigated his way through complete business strike collections of Barber dimes, quarters, and halves, all in top grades. At one time he owned over 300 top-quality pieces. He has since sold those coins, and now he is proud to present to the public the capstone to his marvelous Barber collections: his proof quarters and halves. Each coin was chosen for its brilliance and eye appeal, and we think you'll agree these coins are absolutely stunning.

What lies ahead for our consignor is spending time with his wife of 60 years, his three daughters, four grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three

The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors was assembled over three decades by a prominent numismatist who traces his roots to New England. Part One was offered in our Official Auction at the Boston ANA, Part Two in our inaugural Coinfest auction in October, and additional selections appear here at FUN as Part Three. This is the most comprehensive collection of Jefferson nickel errors ever assembled, covering virtually all error types as well as complete date runs of broadstrikes, off-center coins, wrong planchets, double denominations, and die cuds. With Mint State and proof errors and dates ranging from 1939 to 2009, the New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors continues to fascinate error enthusiasts.

The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection

An impressive array of commemorative silver suited to a wide range of budgets, from selections in our Non-Floor Sessions to a Platinum Night-worthy highlight in the MS66-graded 1900 Lafayette dollar. David was the prime collecting force, but in his words, "My wife (Gwang-Fen) gets equal billing, since she allowed me to buy the coins."

The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians

Heritage is pleased to offer yet another world-class collection assembled by Jim O'Neal for your consideration. This is the fourth major collection of Mr. O'Neal's that we have been privileged to handle, starting with his U.S. currency collection in 2005 and most recently his #1 All-Time Finest Registry Collection of \$10 Indians at FUN 2009.

This auction features his even more spectacular set of \$5 Indians (1908-1929), also currently ranked as the #1 All-Time Finest Collection at both PCGS and NGC. Even this unique distinction significantly understates the competitive comparisons and—more importantly—the astonishing difficulty involved in assembling these 24 remarkable coins.

Virtually every gold coin expert (including those at Heritage) believes strongly that assembling a high-grade Mint State set of \$5 Indians is the most daunting challenge facing 20th century gold collectors. Consider the following quotes from just a few of these world-renowned experts:

"The toughest 20th century gold series to assemble are the \$5 Indians." – Dr. Steven Duckor

"All Indian Head half eagles are rare in full MS65 condition, making this the rarest gold type coin of the 20th century, by far." – David W. Akers

Mr. O'Neal's collection has an average grade of 65.32, a record for PCGS, illustrating the extreme difficulty involved. In addition, fully 14 of the 24 coins in the collection are from issues with 30 or fewer pieces known in Gem condition; of those pieces, seven coins have just four to 12 pieces known at that level, and three are unique or nearly so.

No collector could have accomplished this remarkable achievement alone. Mr. O'Neal wishes to pay special tribute to Kevin Lipton of Kevin Lipton Rare Coins for his advice and assistance with assembling many of the coins in this auction. Mr. O'Neal is currently putting together a complete U.S. type set, and he is very grateful to both Mr. Lipton and to Heritage Co-Chairman Jim Halperin for their expertise and sage advice.

Mr. O'Neal and his wife Nancy continue to reside in the Dallas area, in addition to enjoying time at their beach home in the San Diego area.

The Bob Corts Collection

Bob Corts likes to describe himself as "just your average, ordinary guy" who started collecting with cents in Whitman folders in the early 1960s. His interests have varied over the years, but Walking Liberty halves became his favorite when he was close to retirement, and he started collecting the Uncirculated series after he attended the 1982 ANA Convention, "The Boston Sea Party," with his father. His collection is the 4th finest current PCGS Registry Set and 7th finest all-time. He hopes that his coins go to others who will appreciate and enjoy them as much as he has, and he is grateful to all of those who helped him assemble the set.

The Maltbie Family Collection

This small but mighty collection has three main highlights in 20th century gold: two High Relief double eagles in MS65 (one Wire Rim, one Flat Rim) and a 1911-D quarter eagle graded MS65+. Connoisseurs of early coinage will want to look at their Mint State 1795 half eagle with Small Eagle reverse. Look for this collection both in our main Signature® catalog and in the pages of Platinum Night.

The Camelback Collection

An extensive array of high-end Buffalo nickels that offers something for almost every level of collector. Our consignor's Gem proof 1916 nickel is a colorful highlight of the main catalog. Our Platinum Night session includes Mint State examples of important varieties such as the 1916 Doubled Die, the 1918/7-D, and the 1937-D Three-Legged, as well as challenging San Francisco dates such as the 1918-S, 1926-S, and 1927-S.

The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns

The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns has been at least five years in the making. The consignor favored larger sizes of patterns, such as extremely rare Sailor Head dollars (the Judd-1126, the Judd-1459, and the Judd-1463) and off-metal double eagles (the unique Judd-289 1861 double eagle in copper, ex: Farouk among them), which best display the engraver's artistic skill. The consignor continues to be an active collector, adding to an impressive collection of early gold.

The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection

As "Alex and Nan's Proof Jeffs," this set of Jefferson nickel proofs has dominated the PCGS Registry in all relevant categories and is the current All-Time Finest, aided by singular "trump coins" such as the sole finest 1940 Reverse of 1938 example (a PR68). Now the pieces in this remarkable collection are made available to other ambitious collectors, with the choicest specimens reserved for our Platinum Night.

The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two

Followers of Heritage's auctions will recall the first part of The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, offered April 2009 and including a Class III 1804 dollar among other rarities. It was the first time our consignor, an astute businessman and financier, had auctioned pieces from a magnificent collection that was decades of dedication in the making. He continues to collect, and at this juncture, a little under two years after his first magnificent offering, he has chosen to part with a few dozen more treasured selections, among them a Gem 1804 quarter pedigreed to Colonel E.H.R. Green and an MS66 1799 No Berries silver dollar.

The John H. Twist Collection

The John H. Twist Collection is an impressive array of two cent pieces and patterns related to that denomination, most among the finest known. Twist's 1866 two cent in MS66 Red, his 1864 Small Motto two cent in MS65 Red, and his 1872 two cent in MS65 Red represent the collection in the pages of our Platinum Night catalog. It is one of the most comprehensive collections of this denomination to come to the market in years.

The Volunteer Collection

An eclectic collection of copper and silver, especially small cents and 19th and 20th century dimes and quarters. The Volunteer Collection places a full dozen coins in our Platinum Night session, including two important Standing Liberty quarter rarities, a 1919-S in MS65 Full Head and a 1927-S in MS64 Full Head, as well as high-grade Flying Eagle cents and the extremely rare Judd-1758 1890 cent pattern in copper-nickel.

The Prosser Collection

Devotees of the Indian cent in business strike and proof formats will find plenty of attractive pieces in this collection, which numbers nearly five dozen lots. The Prosser Collection features an impressive trio of Platinum Night selections: an 1867/67 Repunched Date in MS65 Red, a 1909-S in MS66 Red, and an 1862 in PR68 Cameo.

The Allgood Collection

A wide assortment of Overton varieties awaits among the hundreds of Bust halves in The Allgood Collection. Many popular and scarce varieties are available in high grades. In addition, seldom-seen selections featured in Platinum Night include an 1827 Square Base 2 O-146 in Fine 15, an 1823 O-113, a high-end AU53 1815/2 O-101a, and an AU53 example of the very rare 1831 O-120.

The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two

Fully 100 gold selections from Part Two of The Las Vegas Collection await between our Signature® and Platinum Night catalogs. Coins such as an AU55 1854-O double eagle are among the prominent gold highlights. Additional selections appear in our Non-Floor Sessions, and the collection is rounded out with a smattering of silver dollars, most notably an MS64 example of the famous 1893-S Morgan dollar.

The Colonel George M. Monroe Collection

Frank A. Leach, the Director of the Mint during one of the most exciting times in its history, and his son Abraham owned this small but important collection of several pieces relating to the Saint-Gaudens gold coinage designs. The coins eventually passed down to descendants of Colonel George M. Monroe, a relative of Abraham by marriage. Multiple high-grade examples of the Wire Rim 1907 ten dollar are present, as is an exquisitely preserved MCMVII High Relief double eagle with Wire Rim. The most important piece in the collection is an astonishing Rolled Rim 1907 ten dollar, certified by NGC as a satin proof. More than a century after they were struck, these important treasures are available to the collecting public for the first time.

The Shrike Set – The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars

The consignor of The Shrike Set operated a coin shop through the 1980s. He started on his Morgan dollar collection, which he named “The Shrike Set” after a type of aircraft, in 1998. Not only does his collection rank #6 in the PCGS Registry for the Morgan Dollars Basic Set, Circulation Strikes, but it is also a well-matched set assembled with an eye for quality that transcends the numbers on the holder. Most impressive among the Morgan dollars of The Shrike Set, more than a dozen of which appear in Platinum Night, is the 1894-O, one of just nine MS65 examples known to PCGS.



The Henry Miller Collection

Henry Miller was a thoughtful, quiet man of many passions. Born December 27, 1924 in Brooklyn New York, his story is a familiar one to those of the time, born of Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe. Raised in Flatbush by parents Jacob and Esther Miller, Henry enlisted in the Army in 1943. He took the pilots' test and qualified to train bombardier navigators in Mississippi, where he completed his military service.

Like many veterans, he used the GI Bill to continue his education after the war, eventually graduating from City College with a Bachelor's degree in Business. He found his way to the bustling garment industry and to Lerner Shops where he spent the bulk of his career as the company's coat buyer, eventually retiring as Vice President in 1985.

His marriage to childhood friend Dorothy Alter produced two children, Steven and Wendy. After divorcing and settling in Manhattan, he had a brief marriage to Jean Goodman, then met [and married] Joan E. Kelly. Together, he and Joan spent the next 42 years, until Henry's death on May 1, 2009, sharing a full and active life with family and friends in Manhattan, Fire Island, and in the Fort Lauderdale area.

Henry Miller began collecting coins in the late 1960s, specializing in double eagles and proof gold. He remained an active collector for the next two decades, acquiring top-quality pieces from many of the greatest collections auctioned in that era as well as through judicious selection in private treaty sales. Heritage is proud to offer his spectacular coins to this collecting generation for the first time.

The New Hope Collection

Business strike and proof Morgan dollars are the order of the day for The New Hope Collection, along with the occasional Peace dollar and proof Liberty quarter eagle. Every coin was chosen with "tender loving care," in the consignor's own words, and it shows in the uniformly strong eye appeal of each coin. The New Hope Collection was consigned by a noted collector and award-winning author of non-numismatic books, including *The Spirituality of Success*. It places an eight-strong contingent of lots in Platinum Night, highlighted by a PR64 Cameo 1895 Morgan dollar.

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COLONIALS

Elusive 1652 Noe-25 Oak Tree Threepence, VF30



- 3001** 1652 Oak Tree Threepence VF30 PCGS. Crosby 3-A2, Noe-25, W-280, R.6. Variety with no IN on the obverse. Most Oak Tree threepence varieties are quite rare, and the Noe-25 is no exception, with only about 25 to 30 pieces surviving today. This attractive Choice VF specimen has smooth heather surfaces, mottled on the reverse. Listed on page 36 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#18)

- 3002** 1652 Oak Tree Shilling—Obverse Damage—NGC Details. VF. Crosby 4-C, Noe-9, W-500, R.5. IN at Bottom. 70.8 gn. The central obverse has faint, thin, straight marks entered in a crosshatch pattern. Otherwise, this slate-gray example is ideal for the grade aside from mint-made trimming that causes an oval shape and removes portions of some peripheral letters. Listed on page 37 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#20)

Choice AU Noe-33 1652 Pine Tree Sixpence



- 3003** 1652 Pine Tree Sixpence AU55 PCGS. Crosby 1-A, Noe-33, W-670, R.3. 30.6 gn. This is a splendidly detailed sixpence that has glossy olive and almond-tan surfaces. The obverse is misaligned toward 12 o'clock, diagnostic for Noe-33. This is a late state for Noe-33 with the vertical break to the left of the 6 now plain. Somewhat wavy, as made from a rocker press. Listed on page 37 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 55, 5 finer (11/10). Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2008), lot 2086. (#22)

- 3004** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet Fine 12 NGC. Crosby 14-R, Noe-29, W-930, R.3. 65.9 gn. A cream-gray example with excellent centering and complete, mostly clear legends. The pine tree also has pleasing, even definition. The fields are unmarked and slightly cloudy. Listed on page 37 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#24)

Attractive 1652 Pine Tree Shilling Small Planchet, Noe-30, XF45



- 3005** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet XF45 PCGS. Crosby 13-S, Noe-30, W-935, R.3. 71.45 grains. A virtually full weight example, struck a little off-center as usual for these early American pieces. Pewter surfaces exhibit lighter silver-gray devices with blue and steel toning that enhances the eye appeal. Listed on page 37 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#24)

Near-Mint American Plantations Token Original Striking, Newman 6-F



- 3006** (1688) American Plantations 1/24 Real AU58 PCGS. CAC. Newman 6-F, W-1165, R.6. An impressive original American Plantations token. Newman 6-F is considerably rarer than the N. 5-D restrike, and examples without any dark oxidation are difficult to find. This is a partly lustrous and evenly struck piece with pearl-white and cream-gray surfaces. Moderate marks are limited to the left obverse field. Listed on page 39 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#49)

**Restrike American Plantations 1/24 Real
MS62, Newman 5-D**



- 3007** (c. 1828) American Plantations 1/24 Real, Restrike MS62 NGC. Newman 5-D, W-1160, R.5. The broad die crack on the upper right obverse confirms this coin's status as the circa-1828 restrike from original dies. Ivory-white luster illuminates design elements, while the highpoints and upper obverse border display the oxidation characteristic of the type. Listed on page 39 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 62, 1 finer (11/10). (#52)

**W-12040 Choice AU Thick Planchet
London Elephant Token**



- 3008** (1694) London Elephant Token, Thick Planchet AU55 PCGS. Hodder 2-B, W-12040, R.2. A sharply struck chocolate-brown Choice AU representative that appears unabraded save for a single hair-thin vertical reverse mark at 5 o'clock. A couple of small gray spots are unimportant to the grade. Struck slightly off center toward 9:30, although all legends and types are intact. Listed on page 44 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#55)

**AU55 London Elephant Token
Thick Planchet, W-12040**



- 3009** (1694) London Elephant Token, Thick Planchet AU55 NGC. Hodder 2-B, W-12040, R.2. A lovely medium brown representative that displays traces of luster within the legends, shield outline, and pachyderm. No abrasions are evident, although the base of the shield has a small lamination fold. London Elephant tokens are widely collected as part of the Early American series because they share the same obverse die with the very rare Carolina and New England varieties. Listed on page 44 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#55)

**MS63 Brown London Elephant Token
Thick Planchet, W-12040**



- 3010** (1694) London Elephant Token, Thick Planchet MS63 Brown PCGS. Hodder 2-B, W-12040, R.2. A wonderful example of this popular token, toned chocolate-brown with ice-blue undertones. Luster shimmers across the elephant, shield, and legends. Minimally abraded and impressive. Listed on page 44 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 16 in 63 Brown, 10 finer (11/10). (#55)

**Desirable 1722 Rosa Americana Halfpenny
W-1222, MS62 Brown**



- 3011** 1722 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, DEI GRATIA, UTILE MS62 PCGS. Martin 3-C, W-1222, R.2. This well struck mahogany-brown piece is unabraded and only minutely granular. Clashed near the king's profile. Very rare in Mint State, since PCGS has certified only three such pieces. Listed on page 40 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 1 in 62 Brown, 2 finer (11/10). (#104)

MS61 Brown 1722 Rosa Americana Penny, W-1264



- 3012** 1722 Rosa Americana Penny, UTILE MS61 Brown NGC. Martin 2-C, W-1264, R.4. Rosette after date only. A well struck and satiny Uncirculated example of William Wood's coinage, which was intended for Ireland but also exported to America. Medium brown overall with glimpses of tan-gold within the legends. A subtle spot is noted on the rose petal near DULCI. Listed on page 41 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 3 in 61 Brown, 3 finer (11/10). (#113)

1723 Rosa Americana Penny, W-1278, MS62 Brown



- 3013** 1723 Rosa Americana Penny MS62 Brown NGC. Martin 2-E, W-1278, R.2. Ex: L.E. Eliasberg, Jr. Estate. Small 3. Lustrous golden-olive surfaces exhibit darker brown color, with wonderful eye appeal. A few tiny spots and marks are entirely trivial on this lovely colonial piece. Listed on page 41 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Ex: *Stack's* (3/2010), lot 2052. (#125)

M561 Brown 1723 Rosa Americana Twopence, W-1346



- 3014** 1723 Rosa Americana Twopence MS61 Brown NGC. Martin 4-E, W-1346, R.3. No stop after REX. An impressive example of the largest Rosa Americana denomination. The maroon-brown surfaces are devoid of marks and show distributed minor granularity. Well struck, and technically a mint error since the coin is several degrees off center toward 3 o'clock. Listed on page 41 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 61 Brown, 2 finer (11/10). (#128)

Splendid Gem 1723 Hibernia Farthing, W-12255



- 3015** 1723 Hibernia Farthing, DEI GRATIA MS65 Brown PCGS. Martin 3.3-Ba.1, W-12255, R.2. As of (11/10), PCGS has certified 201 1723 DEI GRATIA farthings, and this is the second-finest among those, exceeded only by a solitary MS65 Red and Brown example. The satiny surfaces are nicely struck and toned medium brown with glimpses of lighter tan near the rims. Listed on page 42 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#176)

Exquisite Gem 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny, W-13470



- 3016** 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny MS65 Brown NGC. Martin 4.14-Fb.2, W-13470, R.4. Fire-red outlines the letters of this unabraded and beautiful Gem. An outstanding representative of this Irish import, which was controversial in its day. The centers show slight incompleteness of strike and retain the slightly granular texture of the planchet. Listed on page 43 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 65 Brown, 1 finer (11/10). (#180)

French Colonies 1670-A Five Sol, MS62, W-1605



- 3017** 1670-A French Colonies 5 Sol MS62 PCGS. Breen-256, W-11605, R.6. Struck at the Paris Mint, the 1670-A 5 Sols silver pieces circulated along side American Colonial issues and other foreign coinages in the various French settlements of the New World. The portrait of Louis XIV appears on the obverse. This pleasing Mint State piece is satiny and unmarked. The pearl-gray fields and motifs are surrounded by deeper steel toning at the borders. Listed on page 50 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 5/2008), lot 2108, which realized \$9,775. (#158627)

- 3018** 1710-AA French Colonies 30 Deniers MS61 PCGS. Vlack-8, R.2. Struck at the Metz Mint, the 1710-AA is a plentiful issue. This lovely example has pewter-gray surfaces with considerable luster on both sides. It is a highly important historical issue. Population: 1 in 61, 4 finer (11/10). Listed on page 51 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#158677)

- 3019** 1738-A French Colonies 24 Deniers MS64 PCGS. Vlack-16, R.1. A highly lustrous example of this billon coinage issue, struck in the Paris Mint. Sharply struck on both obverse and reverse, the surfaces are silvery-gray with numerous tiny flecks of deeper color streaked across each side. This the finest example of this issue certified by either of the major services (11/10). Listed on page 51 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#158639)

- 3020** 1767-A French Colonies Copper Sou AU53 NGC. Breen-700. No RF counterstamp. A beautiful chocolate-brown example with considerable satin luster and no obtrusive marks. The borders display minor roller marks, as made. Listed on page 51 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#158651)

- 3021** 1766 Pitt Halfpenny XF45 NGC. Breen-251. This chocolate-brown medal has traces of satin luster in protected regions. Marks are limited to a solitary thin line on the vest. The obverse is essentially carbon-free, while the reverse has two tiny and inconspicuous spots. Listed on page 48 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#236)

3022 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. N. 27-J, W-1585, R.2. Orange-gold illuminates protected regions, especially on the reverse, while the highpoints are toned steel-gray. A satiny and nicely struck near-Gem that appears devoid of contact, although a single obverse spot is noted at 1:30. Listed on page 43 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#241)

3023 1760 Hibernia-Voce Populi Halfpenny AU58 PCGS. Z. 4-B, N.2, W-1382X, R.3. A late die state example of the "Square Head" variety. A small cud connects the E in VOCE to the rim, and the central devices are granular from die crumbling. The chocolate-brown surfaces are unabraded and essentially unworn. Listed on page 47 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#262)

**Borderline Uncirculated Ryder 5-A
1787 Massachusetts Half Cent**



3024 1787 Massachusetts Half Cent AU58 NGC. Ryder 5-A, W-5960, R.3. A high second M in COMMON identifies the Ryder die marriage. This minimally abraded golden-brown near-Mint commonwealth copper shows minor incompleteness of strike at the centers, but the surfaces are attractive and original. Listed on page 57 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#296)

**Smooth 1787 Massachusetts Cent, AU55
Ryder 6-G, W-6140**



3025 1787 Massachusetts Cent, Arrows in Left Talon AU55 NGC. Ryder 6-G, W-6140, Low R.4. Satin luster emerges from the legends and designs of this chocolate-brown Choice AU state copper. Refreshingly void of marks. The eagle's breast displays wear commensurate with the grade. The eye appeal is exception. Listed on page 57 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 5 in 55, 7 finer (11/10). (#302)

Ryder 3-G AU55 1787 Massachusetts Cent



3026 1787 Massachusetts Cent, Arrows in Left Talon AU55 PCGS. Ryder 3-G, W-6090, R.3. This medium brown Choice AU commonwealth copper has an even strike and minimal marks. A hint of the texture of the flan prior to the strike is seen near 1 o'clock on the obverse and opposite at 5 o'clock on the reverse. A 2% curved clip, as made, is noted at 9:30. Listed on page 57 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 7 in 55, 6 finer (11/10). (#302)

3027 1788 Massachusetts Cent, Period AU50 PCGS. Ryder 10-L, W-6280, High R.2. A deep brown cent that displays apple-green and lavender undertones upon rotation beneath a light. No marks are present, and the smooth appearance is excepted only by a couple of slender laminations, as made. Listed on page 57 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#311)

3028 1788 Massachusetts Cent, Period AU53 NGC. Ryder 1-D, W-6190, R.3. Toned light walnut-brown and steel-gray with moderate wear and hints of granularity at the margins. Minimally abraded and highly collectible. Listed on page 57 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#311)

3029 1786 Connecticut Copper, Small Head Right, ETLIB INDE VF30 PCGS. M. 2.1-A, W-2465, R.3. This deep brown example has bold legends, and the types are clear for the variety. The centers are lightly brought up, as usual, and the unabraded and well centered surfaces display moderate granularity. Listed on page 59 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#325)

**XF 1787 Muttonhead Connecticut
Miller 1.2-C**



3030 1787 Connecticut Copper, Muttonhead XF40 PCGS. M. 1.2-C, W-2720, R.3. A charming example of this unusual design subtype, which was struck apart from but contemporaneous with the Connecticut series. The golden-brown surfaces are unmarked and display only moderate wear. The strike is good except on the upper half of the Muttonhead, which displays laminations and granularity present on the planchet prior to the strike. Listed on page 59 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 40, 7 finer (11/10). (#343)

**Choice AU 1787 Connecticut Copper
Laughing Head, Miller 6.1-M**



- 3031** 1787 Connecticut Copper, Laughing Head AU55 NGC. M. 6.1-M, W-2820, R.1. Simply designated as a Bust Left variety at NGC. A bold medium brown representative of this popular state copper type. Light wear is limited to the highpoints, and the only relevant mark is a pinscratch near the chin. Listed on page 59 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#358)

**Laughing Head 1787 Connecticut Copper
Borderline Uncirculated, Miller 6.1-M**



- 3032** 1787 Connecticut Copper, Laughing Head AU58 NGC. M. 6.1-M, W-2820, R.1. Although undesignated as such by NGC, this is the Laughing Head variety, identified by the jovial expression on the obverse bust. The medium brown surfaces shimmer with luster and are smooth save for a few faded hair-thin marks near the NN in CONNEC. Listed on page 59 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 58, 1 finer (11/10). (#358)
- 3033** 1787 Connecticut Copper, Horned Bust AU50 PCGS. M. 4-L, W-2810, R.1. A late die state example with a dramatic break or "horn" from the shoulder of the obverse bust. A prominent clashmark is present before the forehead. A splendid problem-free golden-brown example, ideal for the quality early American type set. Listed on page 59 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#364)
- 3034** 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF25 PCGS. M. 9-E, W-4500, High R.5. A walnut-brown piece that is essentially free from verdigris, although a planchet flaw is at 5 o'clock and a couple of thin faded marks cross the obverse center. Initially struck off center, which was apparently caught by the coiner upon inspection as the piece was struck a second time with proper centering. Listed on page 60 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Ex: *New York Bulletin* (Heritage, 7/2004), lot 17. (#403)
- 3035** 1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left AU50 NGC. M. 16.1-H, W-4600, R.4. From late dies with the obverse field swelling near the chin of the draped bust. Noticeable luster shimmers from the designs, and tan-brown and sea-green surfaces are unblemished. Listed on page 60 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#409)

Important 1787 Excelsior Copper, W-5780, VF Details



- 3036** 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Eagle Right—Corrosion—NGC Details. VF. W-5780, High R.6. Among the important rarities in the colonial series are the New York Excelsior coppers. These New York coppers are privately issued pieces that were regulated by the state, and apparently minted by Ephraim Brasher and John Bailey. While both sides of this piece show corrosion and other surface blemishes, the overall desirability of this piece remains high. It is sharply detailed, showing all major design features and some of the intricate engraving details. Listed on page 62 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#424)

**Double Struck, Second Strike 35% Off Center
'1774' Counterfeit British Halfpenny, XF40**



- 3037** "1774" Contemporary Counterfeit British Halfpenny—Double Struck, Second Strike 35% Off Center—XF40 PCGS. The first strike was normal, but the piece was struck a second time, widely off center toward 8:30. Each side has a couple of small roundish marks, perhaps made by a curious finder. The insert bears a PCGS number of 454, but this halfpenny was likely struck in England instead of at Machin's Mills.
- 3038** 1776 Machin's Mills Halfpenny VF30 PCGS. Vlack 6-76A, W-7790, R.4. A well centered dark brown representative of this private New York coiner. Unabraded and granular with bold legends and clear types. Listed on page 64 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#460)
- 3039** 1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny XF45 PCGS. Vlack 17-87B, W-7910, R.2. A bold olive-brown example of this contemporary counterfeit British halfpenny, struck in New York circa 1788. Portions of the reverse border are mildly granular, and a faded mark crosses the king's neck. Listed on page 64 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 45, 9 finer (11/10). (#469)

**AU53 1787 Nova Eborac
Medium Head, Seated Left, W-5755**



- 3040 1787 Nova Eborac Copper, Seated Left AU53 NGC. Breen-986, W-5755, R.3.** The usual dies for this private New York City issue. Deep brown overall with glimpses of rose-red in reverse design crevices. This unmarked Nova Eborac copper has moderate highpoint wear and minutely granular fields. Listed on page 65 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 53, 4 finer (11/10). (#478)

- 3041 1787 Nova Eborac Copper, Seated Right XF45 NGC. Breen-987, W-5760, R.4.** Scarcer than its W-5755 Seated Left counterpart. A well detailed lavender-brown example. A mint error, since the obverse is misaligned toward 2:30, with about half of EBORAC absent. From late dies with a break on the reverse border at 4:30. A pinscratch is concealed within the hair. Listed on page 65 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 4 in 45, 2 finer (11/10). (#475)

**Scarce XF 1786 New Jersey
Wide Shield, Maris 20-N**



- 3042 1786 New Jersey Copper, Wide Shield XF40 PCGS. CAC. M. 20-N, W-4905, R.4.** A lovely chocolate-brown example of the conditionally scarce Wide Shield subtype. Unabraded and nicely defined with occasional minor mint-made planchet striations. A late obverse die state with advanced swelling on the field near the bust tip of the horse. Listed on page 66 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 7 in 40, 9 finer (11/10). (#498)

- 3043 1787 New Jersey Copper, Large Planchet, Plain Shield XF45 PCGS. M. 62-q, W-5350, R.3.** An impressive golden-brown Choice XF example. The centers are lightly brought up, but the strike is otherwise pleasing, and the only noticeable mark is a thin line through the top of the neck that may have been on the planchet prior to the strike. Coined a few degrees off center toward 1:30. Listed on page 66 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#509)

- 3044 1787 New Jersey Copper, Large Planchet, Plain Shield AU55 PCGS. CAC. M. 62-q, W-5350, R.3.** A later state with a die break beneath the plow beam. The medium brown surfaces are unmarked and attractive. The centers are lightly impressed, but actual wear is moderate. Listed on page 66 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#509)

- 3045 1787 New Jersey Copper, Serpent Head VF25 PCGS. M. 54-k, W-5295, R.3.** A scarce die pair which is the only known appearance of the memorable "Serpent Head" obverse. An evenly struck walnut-brown state copper with a subtle reddish area at 1 o'clock on the reverse and only a couple of inconspicuous hair-thin pinscratches. An example graded PCGS VF35 realized \$977.50 in our recent July FUN Signature as lot 3013. Listed on page 67 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#518)

- 3046 1785 Vermont Copper, VERMONTS VF35 PCGS. RR-2, Bressett 1-A, W-2005, R.2.** An intermediate die state with a vertical break through the 8 in the date. This dark lavender-brown Choice VF Republic copper is nearly unabraded, although the occasional planchet striation (as made) is present. Several degrees off center toward 12 o'clock, but all motifs are intact and evenly struck. Listed on page 68 of the 2011 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Dr. Joseph M. Seventko Collection (Heritage, 10/2001), lot 5071. (#539)

- 3047 1786 Vermont Copper, VERMONTENSIVM VF25 NGC. RR-6, Bressett 4-D, W-2020, R.2.** Pastel rose-red and powder-blue embrace this slightly wavy representative. Well defined except on the right obverse border, which lacks the protection of a rim, since the piece is struck a few degrees off center toward 3:30. We note a mint-issued planchet flaw above the plow handles. Listed on page 68 of the 2011 *Guide Book*.
From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#545)

1788 Vermont RR-27 Copper, VF20



- 3048 1788 Vermont Copper, Bust Right VF20 PCGS. RR-27, Bressett 18-W, W-2205, R.2.** This plentiful variety is a candidate for a colonial type collection, or for a specialized collection of Vermont coppers. Some old corrosion on each side now exhibits a hard greenish appearance on the medium brown surfaces. Listed on page 68 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#563)

- 3049 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Small US AU55 PCGS. Crosby 2-B, R.2.** This mahogany-brown Nova Constellatio has attractive surfaces despite minor buildup within design recesses. Wispy marks on the PCGS holder itself unfairly reflect upon the surfaces of this Early American collector coin. Listed on page 52 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 13 in 55, 15 finer (11/10). (#801)

**Beautiful 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper
Crosby 2-B, MS62 Brown**



- 3050 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Small US MS62 Brown PCGS. Crosby 2-B.** Strongly struck with nice surfaces and trivial planchet flaws or corrosion. The sale of any Mint State Nova Constellatio is an uncommon opportunity. The availability of one with the eye appeal of this coin is unusual. Beside being in a wonderful state of preservation, the strong strike contributes even more to this coin's appeal; even the central eye is strong. Listed on page 52 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#801)

**Large US 1783 Nova Constellatio
AU53, Pointed Rays, Crosby 1-A**



- 3051** 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Large US AU53 NGC. Crosby 1-A, W-1860, R.4. The large letters US on the reverse distinguish the scarce Crosby 1-A, most elusive of the three 1783 Nova Constellatio types. This unblemished chocolate-brown example displays noticeable luster within the design, and neither side has any indication of verdigris. Listed on page 52 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#804)

**Choice AU Blunt Rays Crosby 1-B
1785 Nova Constellatio Copper**



- 3052** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Blunt Rays AU55 NGC. Crosby 1-B, W-1880, R.4. Crosby 1-B is the only Blunt Rays 1785 variety, and it is significantly scarcer than the usually encountered 1785 marriage, Crosby 3-B. This satiny chocolate-brown representative is smooth aside from a few dull marks southwest of the all-seeing eye. The reverse die is somewhat misaligned toward 8 o'clock, although all legends are complete. Listed on page 52 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 55, 1 finer (11/10). (#810)

**Uncirculated 1785 Nova Constellatio
Large Date, Pointed Rays, Crosby 3-B**



- 3053** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Large Date MS61 Brown NGC. Crosby 3-B, W-1895, R.2. This medium brown Uncirculated Nova Constellatio has semi-prooflike fields and is smooth aside from a minor reverse rim ding at 9 o'clock. From a late state of the dies, with crumbling on NOVA and nearby stars. Listed on page 52 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#813)

**Scarce Small Date Crosby 2-A
1785 Nova Constellatio, VF25**



- 3054** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Small Date VF25 NGC. Crosby 2-A, W-1885, High R.4. The scarce Small Date variety, first identified by Sylvester Crosby in his classic *Early American* 1875 reference. This is an unmarked and carbon-free gray-brown example with bold peripheral legends and concentrated wear at the centers. Listed on page 52 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#823)

**Elusive Small Date, Pointed Rays
VF30 1785 Nova Constellatio, Crosby 2-A**



- 3055** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Small Date VF30 PCGS. Crosby 2-A, W-1885, High R.4. A rare Nova Constellatio die variety that merits its own *Guide Book* listing on page 52. This dark brown piece has clear legends and a bold wreath and US. The all-seeing eye has softer detail, and the fields are moderately rough. PCGS has only certified 12 examples in all grades, as of (11/10). Ex: Kessler-Spangenberg (NASCA, 4/1981), lot 2207; 1999 FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/1999), lot 5317; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 59. (#823)

- 3056** 1787 Fugio Cent, UNITED STATES, No Cinquefoils Genuine PCGS. Newman 1-B, W-6600, R.4. The PCGS number ending in .97 suggests Environmental Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an XF specimen that has environmental damage. This is an unabraded and well defined example with tan-brown highpoints and dark, granular fields. Listed on page 83 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#880)

1787 Newman 1-B Fugio Cent, VF20, No Cinquefoils



- 3057** 1787 Fugio Cent, UNITED STATES, No Cinquefoils VF20 PCGS. Newman 1-B, W-6600, R.4. The Cross After Date variety lacks the usual cinquefoils on the obverse, and it is seldom encountered in any grade. This pleasing example has olive-brown surfaces with traces of verdigris on each side. A few scattered marks are entirely inconsequential. Listed on page 83 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#880)

- 3058** 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays XF45 PCGS. Newman 11-X, W-6790, R.4. A chocolate-brown example with softness of strike at 5 o'clock on the obverse and opposite at 11 o'clock on the reverse. Prominently clashed, and smooth except for a trio of marks on the right-side rings. Listed on page 83 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#883)

**Rare AU Newman 12-LL 1787 Fugio Cent
STATES UNITED, Pointed Rays**



- 3059** 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays AU50 NGC. Newman 12-LL, W-6480, R.6. A rare die variety, and the only appearance of the LL reverse. This lovely chocolate-brown representative is smooth aside from a few faded, wispy marks near the first cinquefoil. Several degrees off center toward 6 o'clock, and the dies are moderately clashed, as usual for the marriage. Listed on page 83 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#883)

- 3060** 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays AU53 PCGS. Newman 13-X, W-6855, R.2. Fugio collectors soon learn to look for a vertical die crack at 6 o'clock on the reverse. This indicates Newman's "X" reverse, found on many higher grade Fugio cents due to the Bank of New York holdings. This is a sharply impressed and satiny medium brown example with little highpoint friction. Unabraded, although the reverse displays darkly toned planchet striations, and the obverse is granular near 4:30. A late obverse die state with heavy clashmarks and much of the letter B lapped away. Listed on page 83 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#883)

**Choice STATES UNITED 1787 Fugio Cent
Pointed Rays, Newman 13-X**



- 3061** 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC. Newman 13-X, W-6855, R.2. Glimpses of orange-red outline design elements, although the fields and devices are generally medium brown. An unabraded and splendid near-Gem of this popular Federal type. Sharply struck save for the obverse border near 5 o'clock. Only trivial planchet imperfections limit the grade. Listed on page 83 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#883)

- 3062** 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 1/Horizontal 1 Fine 12 PCGS. Newman 10-T, W-6705, R.5. A challenging blundered legend *Guide Book* variety. This is a tan-brown example with a smooth reverse and moderate planchet granularity (as made) on the obverse. The sundial displays wear but the legends and other types are clear. Listed on page 83 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#886)

**Desirable Near-Gem 1787 Fugio Cent
Newman 8-B, UNITED STATES**



- 3063** 1787 Fugio Cent, UNITED STATES, Cinquefoils MS64 Brown NGC. Newman 8-B, W-6740, R.3. A beautiful chocolate-brown near-Gem that has traces of brick-red in the obverse legends. Intricately struck with the exception of BUSINESS and opposite on the reverse near 12 o'clock. Struck from boldly clashed dies; the incused sun on the lower reverse appears to be wearing spectacles. Listed on page 83 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 6 in 64 Brown, 5 finer (11/10). From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#889)

- 3064** 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, Raised Rim Fine 15 PCGS. N. 19-Z, W-6975, R.5. A collectible chocolate-brown example of the scarce Raised Rim subtype. No abrasions are remotely worthy of comment. Wear is uneven but generally moderate. Each side has one minor mint-issued planchet flaw. Listed on page 84 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#895)

- 3065** 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, Eight-Pointed Stars XF40 PCGS. Newman 15-Y, W-6915, R.2. This bold example is predominantly chocolate-brown but has glimpses of powder-gray verdigris. A 3% clip is at 1 o'clock and is of mint origin. An early die state without a break within the reverse ring at 5 o'clock. Listed on page 84 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 14 in 40, 17 finer (11/10). (#898)

**Popular Eight-Pointed Stars 1787 Fugio
Choice XF, Newman 15-Y**



- 3066** 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, Eight-Pointed Stars XF45 PCGS. Newman 15-Y, W-6915, R.2. A chocolate-brown representative of a popular and conditionally scarce Fugio variety. Late dies, as evidenced by an advanced break in the 5 o'clock ring. A mint-issued flan flaw affects the lower eight-pointed star, and a faded pinscratch passes through the first cinquefoil. Listed on page 84 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#898)

**1787 Eight-Pointed Stars Fugio Cent
Choice XF, Newman 15-Y**



- 3067** 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, Eight-Pointed Stars XF45 NGC. Newman 15-Y, W-6915, R.2. The sole die marriage with two anomalous eight-pointed stars on the reverse. The obverse die is nearly as distinctive, due to a lengthy radial crack at 4:30 and a widely repunched I in BUSINESS. A richly detailed and unabraded example that has minor planchet granularity at the centers. Listed on page 84 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 45, 1 finer (11/10). (#898)

- 3068** 1787 Fugio Cent, Club Rays, Rounded Ends VF25 PCGS. Newman 3-D, W-6680, R.3. Golden-brown and lime-green with an unmarked appearance and moderate wear on the sundial. A few planchet striations are of mint origin. A scarce Fugio design subtype. Listed on page 84 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#904)

- 3069** 1787 Fugio Cent, Club Rays, Rounded Ends VF30 PCGS. Newman 4-E, W-6685, R.3. An impressively detailed example with even, light wear and no noticeable marks. The russet and powder-blue surfaces are mildly granular. Listed on page 84 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 19 in 30, 40 finer (11/10). (#904)

**XF Club Rays 1787 Fugio Cent
Newman 3-D, Rounded Ends**



- 3070** 1787 Fugio Cent, Club Rays, Rounded Ends XF40 NGC. Newman 3-D, W-6680, R.3. This medium brown Club Rays Fugio cent is unabraded save for contact on the sundial and near the 8 in the date. Neither side has any corrosion, though the scattered mint-made planchet striations have toned. A scarce type relative to the comparatively plentiful Pointed Rays cents. Census: 6 in 40, 18 finer (11/10). (#904)

**XF Club Rays, Rounded Ends
1787 Fugio Cent, Newman 4-E**



- 3071** 1787 Fugio Cent, Club Rays, Rounded Ends XF40 PCGS. Newman 4-E, W-6685, R.3. A sharp example of this popular design subtype. The golden-brown surfaces are mark-free aside from a circular impression left of ARE. The reverse margin displays moderate pitting. The Club Rays varieties did not participate in the famous Bank of New York hoard, and none have been certified as Mint State by PCGS. Listed on page 84 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 10 in 40, 16 finer (11/10). (#904)

**Premium Gem 1787 New Haven Restrike
Fugio Design, Newman 104-FF**



- 3072** 1787 Fugio Cent, New Haven Restrike, Copper MS66 Brown NGC. Newman 104-FF, W-17560. This later state piece shows extensive die cracks on the obverse with minor die rust on the reverse. This lovely Premium Gem has mostly olive surfaces, although considerable red brilliance remains. The so-called Restrikes were actually struck from newly created dies in the 1860s at Scoville Manufacturing Company in Waterbury, CT. Listed on page 84 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 66 Brown, 0 finer (11/10). (#916)

**Delightful Red and Brown Gem
New Haven Restrike 1787 Fugio Cent, Newman 104-FF**



- 3073** 1787 Fugio Cent, New Haven Restrike, Copper MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. Newman 104-FF, W-17560. Substantial orange-red adorns the borders of this unabraded Gem, although the centers display steel-gray toning. Well struck and satiny with the usual convex obverse and mint-made die rust on the lower right reverse. This 1859 Horatio Rust issue is listed on page 84 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 15 in 65 Red and Brown, 4 finer (11/10). (#917)

**Choice AU Rhode Island Ship Token
Copper, Wreath Below, W-1740**



- 3074 1778-1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, Wreath Below, Copper AU55 PCGS. Breen-1141, W-1740, R.4.** An impressive chocolate-brown example of this famous Revolutionary War propaganda medal, made by the British in an attempt to keep the Dutch from aiding the American cause. Richly detailed and partly lustrous with smooth surfaces aside from a few faded thin marks beneath the ship's waves. The ship side displays traces of silver wash, as issued. Listed on page 48 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 5 in 55, 9 finer (11/10). (#576)

**Desirable 1783 Long Worms Shilling
Chalmers' Issue, W-1790, VF35**



- 3075 1783 Chalmers Shilling, Long Worm VF35 PCGS. Breen-1012, W-1790, R.4.** Scarcer than the Short Worm shilling, although any example of this Maryland silversmith's coinage is difficult to find. The auction record of \$37,375 for a Long Worm shilling (in AU58) was set in last year's FUN auction. This pewter-gray example is smooth aside from a thin mark beneath the worm, and has only localized softness on the right-side borders. Listed on page 49 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#595)
- 3076 1787 Auctori Plebis Token AU50 PCGS.** The obverse of the Auctori Plebis token bears a strong resemblance to Connecticut coppers of the era. This medium brown example displays substantial luster and is free from consequential contact. The centers are lightly impressed, as usual, and the date is off the flan although all other legends are intact. Listed on page 70 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#601)

**1787 Immunis Columbia Copper, AU Details
Eagle Reverse, W-5680**



- 3077 1787 Immunis Columbia Piece, Eagle Reverse—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. AU. W-5680, High R.4.** The New York related Immunis Columbia/Eagle copper is a highly collectible private issue that was once considered a pattern. Examples are scarce with a supply insufficient to meet current collector demand. This olive example has minor corrosion with some additional microscopic granularity, but its surfaces have a smooth appearance overall. Listed on page 53 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#841)

**1789 Thick Planchet Mott Token
Breen-1020, MS64 Brown**



- 3078 1789 Mott Token, Thick Planchet, Plain Edge MS64 Brown PCGS. Breen-1020.** Late die state with a large break attached to the upper left corner of the clock on the obverse. Considerable debate has surrounded the Mott token over recent years, centered on the issuer and the actual time of issue. In the middle 19th century, Charles Bushnell attributed the token to William and John Mott, but Dave Bowers found them listed as grocers in a 1789 city directory. Others have suggested Jordan Mott, but no evidence had been found to establish his business in 1789.

However, a recently discovered watch paper of James Mott proves that his father was in business in 1789. The advertising paper notes: "James S. Mott, Son of Jordan Mott, Established 1789, Clock & Watch Maker." The new information suggests that these tokens may have been advertising pieces issued in 1789, or they may have been made at a later date, commemorating the opening of business in that year.

This lovely piece has the usual sharp obverse, from a sunken die with the large die break, and the weak reverse resulting from the same die anomalies. The surfaces are fully lustrous and glossy medium brown with faint traces of original orange luster. Listed on page 70 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 5 in 64 Brown, 0 finer (11/10). (#603)

- 3079 1789 Mott Token, Thin Planchet, Engrailed Edge AU55 PCGS. Breen-1025.** The thin planchet, engrailed edge variety is much scarcer than its thick planchet, plain edge counterpart. This early die state example features powder-blue, plum-mauve, and golden-brown patina. Granular in places, as made, and the reverse is misaligned several degrees toward 5 o'clock. Listed on page 70 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 55, 9 finer (11/10). (#607)

3080 (1792-94) Kentucky Token, Plain Edge MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Breen-1155, W-8800, R.1. In the 19th century, this token was often called the triangle cent, according to Q. David Bowers. Breen referred to it as the "Starry Pyramid." Collectors have named it the Kentucky token since that state is at the summit. This is a fully struck Gem, toned brown but with apple-green and lilac undertones. Pristine aside from a few brief faded marks northeast of the scroll. Listed on page 71 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#614)

3081 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, NEW YORK MS64 Brown PCGS. Fuld-2, W-8570, R.1. Large ampersand. A mildly prooflike near-Gem with glossy and undisturbed tan-brown toning. Many times rarer in Mint State than its 1795 successor. An interesting late die state with a heavy crack through the L in TALBOT. Listed on page 72 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 3 in 64 Brown, 4 finer (11/10). (#634)

PROOF COLONIAL

1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, PR64 Brown Popular Conder Token, W-8590



3082 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent PR64 Brown PCGS. Fuld-4, Breen-1032, W-8590. New York merchants William Talbot, William Allum, and James Lee imported a large number of these tokens from England in 1794 and 1795. Many examples were later cut down and used at the Philadelphia Mint as planchets for half cents. The W-8590 variety is distinguished by the position of N in NEW YORK distant from T in TALBOT. The present coin is sharply detailed, with reflective fields, and gold, brown, and violet toning. Listed on page 72 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 64 Brown, 2 finer (11/10). (#90634)

COLONIALS

Lustrous 1795 Fuld-1 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent MS64 Red and Brown



3083 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. Fuld-1, W-8620, R.1. This lustrous tan example has faintly reflective fields with considerable bright orange mint luster in the protected areas on each side. A few small splashes of darker toning are visible on each side. Listed on page 72 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 64 Red and Brown, 7 finer (11/10). (#641)

3084 1783 Washington Unity States Cent MS61 Brown NGC. Baker-1, W-10130, R.1. Golden-brown fields are accompanied by deeper brown toning near design recesses. The borders display traces of the invariably seen mint-issued roller marks. Listed on page 76 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 4 in 61 Brown, 7 finer (11/10). (#689)

3085 1783 Washington Unity States Cent MS62 Brown NGC. Baker-1, W-10130, R.1. A chocolate-brown representative with satin luster and good eye appeal. One tiny roundish impression near the fraction numerator. Mint-made roller marks are limited to portions of the reverse border. Listed on page 76 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 6 in 62 Brown, 1 finer (11/10). (#689)

MS63 Brown 1783 Unity States Cent, Baker-1
Single Finest NGC-Certified



3086 1783 Washington Unity States Cent MS63 Brown NGC. Baker-1, W-10130, R.1. The present lot is the single finest NGC-certified 1783 Unity States cent. The mahogany-brown surfaces are remarkably unabraded, although the borders display the faint parallel roller marks that are endemic to the issue. The centers are well struck. This issue must have been struck at a later time than its 1783 date, since the reverse mimics the wreath from 1793-1807 large cents. Listed on page 76 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#689)

Double Head Washington Cent
Baker-6, MS62 Brown



3087 Undated Washington Double Head Cent MS62 Brown PCGS. Baker-6, W-11200, R.2. Tan-brown to medium brown with glimpses of aqua debris within the obverse leaves. A pair of small marks on the obverse cheek, but otherwise surprisingly smooth for the grade. The strike is strong throughout and mint gloss shimmers from the borders. Listed on page 76 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 62 Brown, 1 finer (11/10).

Ex: Benson Collection, Part II (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 2/2002), lot 22, which realized \$3,220; May 2008 Long Beach Auction (Heritage, 5/2008), lot 2039. (#692)

3088 1791 Washington Small Eagle Cent AU55 NGC. Baker-16, W-10630, R.3. An unmarked medium brown example of this popular British import. The makers struck the issue in an unsuccessful attempt to secure a Federal coinage contract. Slight wear is noted on the eagle's cheek and Washington's epaulet. Listed on page 77 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#705)

**1791 Washington Small Eagle Cent
MS62 Brown, Baker-16**



- 3089** 1791 Washington Small Eagle Cent MS62 Brown NGC. Baker-16, W-10630, R.3. A charming mahogany-brown example of this popular Washington variety, which Peter Getz used as a prototype for his rare 1792 patterns. Incompleteness of strike is limited to the curl above the ear and the epaulet. Smooth save for a few faded thin marks near the olive branch. Listed on page 77 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 5 in 62 Brown, 11 finer (11/10). (#705)

**Exemplary MS63 Brown Baker-16
1791 Small Eagle Washington Cent**



- 3090** 1791 Washington Small Eagle Cent MS63 Brown NGC. Baker-16, W-10630, R.3. A magnificent example that boasts semi-prooflike fields and precisely struck devices. The deep brown surfaces cede to lavender and sea-green when the piece is rotated beneath a light. Well preserved, since a faint curved line near the H in WASHINGTON is as made from a light impression by a planchet cutter. Listed on page 77 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 4 in 63 Brown, 7 finer (11/10). (#705)

- 3091** 1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, Large Buttons, Reeded Edge MS65 Brown NGC. Baker-29A or -29AA, W-10955, R.1. Baker lists two subvarieties that depend on the direction of the slanted reeding, but the encapsulation prevents ultimate classification. Despite the Brown designation, traces of faded red peek out from the peripheries and protected areas of this predominantly medium brown Gem. Satiny and sharply struck with smooth surfaces save for minor marks on the left obverse field. Listed on page 79 of the 2011 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2006), lot 77, which realized \$1,725. (#746)

**1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny
W-10950, MS63 Brown**



- 3092** 1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, Small Buttons, Reeded Edge MS63 Brown PCGS. Baker-29D, W-10950, R.4. The glossy surfaces exhibit mottled tan and dark brown color with trivial marks of no consequence. Hints of original luster are still evident in the protected areas. Listed on page 79 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 63 Brown, 1 finer (11/10). (#749)

- 3093** Undated Washington Success Medal, Large Size, Plain Edge AU50 PCGS. Baker-265A, W-10905, R.5. With die break at Washington's nose. A green-gold representative with minimally abraded surfaces and unavoidable incompleteness of strike on the all-seeing eye. Listed on page 80 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#779)

**Scarce Baker-265A Plain Edge, Large Size
Washington Success Medal, MS62**



- 3094** Undated Washington Success Medal, Large Size, Plain Edge MS62 NGC. Baker-265A, W-10905, R.5. The prominent die crack across Washington's nose is familiar to the specialist. Brassy gold luster brightens design recesses, while the open fields, face, and all-seeing eye have toned light brown. The lower obverse has a few small ebony areas. Listed on page 80 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#779)

- 3095** Undated Washington Success Medal, Small Size, Plain Edge AU58 PCGS. Baker-267A, W-10877, R.5. Baker-267A, W-10877, R.5. The brassy olive-gold color infrequently cedes to lilac hues. A pinscratch through the first E in GEORGE is the sole detractor. A scarce variety. Listed on page 80 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 58, 6 finer (11/10).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2005), lot 5034. (#782)

HALF CENTS

- 3096** 1793—Corroded—NCS. VG Details. C-3, B-3, R.3. All legends are bold on this Bust Left half cent. The dark brown surfaces range are generally granular and exhibit porosity on the right obverse border. An aqua spot is concealed in the hair, and both sides are coated with faint pinscratches from verdigris removal. Still a highly collectible example of this introductory and challenging single-year type. MRB AG3. (#1000)

C-2, B-2 1793 Half Cent, VF Details



- 3097 1793—Edge Damage—NGC Details. VF. C-2, B-2, R.3. The interiors of this C-2 half cent present a moderately worn but otherwise pleasing chocolate-brown appearance. Closer inspection shows that the rims are damaged and drawn up from the norm, suggesting that this coin may have been placed in a bezel—unusual for a copper coin, but not unprecedented. MRB VG8.

AU Details 1794 Half Cent
C-2a, B-2b



- 3098 1794—Corroded—NCS. AU Details. C-2a, B-2b, High R.2. The Small Letters Edge subvariety. This second-year half cent offers outstanding design detail, since actual circulation wear is minimal. The gray-brown surfaces are evenly porous from environmental exposure, but are devoid of marks. This Liberty half cent would make an impressive display piece within an early type set. MRB Fine 15. (#1003)

- 3099 1795 Plain Edge, Punctuated Date VF20 PCGS. C-4, B-4, R.3. Incorrectly designated by PCGS as a No Pole variety. Manley Die State 2.0 with characteristically soft definition on HALF CENT. All other legends are bold. This maroon-brown example has pleasing surfaces despite a few distributed faded thin obverse marks. MRB VG8.
Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 3/2009), lot 84. (#1012)

XF 1795 Plain Edge Half Cent
C-6a, B-6c



- 3100 1795 Plain Edge XF40 NGC. C-6a, B-6c, R.2. Glimpses of the Talbot, Allum & Lee cent undertype are near the obverse rim at 1:30 and 5:30. A nicely defined deep brown example with olive-green and mahogany undertones. Both sides are refreshingly free from consequential marks, although we note a minor reverse rim ding at 7 o'clock. The reverse die is slightly misaligned toward 7:30. MRB VF20. (#1018)

Well Defined 1804 Spiked Chin Half Cent, C-8, B-7
Manley Die State 3.0, MS62 Brown



- 3101 1804 Spiked Chin MS62 Brown NGC. C-8, B-7, R.1. Manley Die State 3.0. Golden-brown clings to the design, although the fields and devices are deep brown. Sharp delineation shows on the design elements. Carbon is trivial for the grade, and luster shimmers when the piece is rotated beneath a light. Minute ticks on the portrait are all that limit the grade. MRB AU55. (#1075)

Lovely 1806 C-4 Half Cent, MS63 Brown



- 3102 1806 Large 6, Stems MS63 Brown PCGS. C-4, B-4, R.1. Nearly all 1806 C-4 half cents show weakness at the drapery and at the upper reverse, and this piece is no exception. The surfaces are olive-brown with traces of original orange mint luster on each side, although insufficient for a Red and Brown designation. MRB MS60. Population: 17 in 63 Brown, 2 finer (11/10). (#1099)

Lustrous 1809 C-6 Half Cent, MS64 Brown



- 3103 1809 MS64 Brown PCGS. C-6, B-6, R.1. Manley Die State 3.0. This piece exhibits characteristics of Die State 3.0 in The Half Cent Die State Book, although other characteristics suggest an earlier die state. The reverse is rotated about 60 degrees counterclockwise.

Despite its status as the most common 1809 half cent variety, the present opportunity is extremely important to specialists, date collectors, and type collectors alike. Any Mint State 1809 half cent is in high demand. This Choice example has frosty cartwheel luster with dark brown, steel, and iridescent surfaces that exhibits traces of original mint color. In all color categories, PCGS has certified 20 examples in MS64, and seven finer (11/10). MRB MS60. (#1123)

Important 1810 C-1 Half Cent, MS64 Brown



- 3104 1810 MS64 Brown NGC. C-1, B-1, R.2.** Ex: Norweb Collection. This coin previously appeared in our December 2005 Dallas Signature auction where it was certified MS64 Red and Brown NGC. Today, the color designation is more simply Brown, but the former designation still applies. Like all 1810 half cents, this piece is lightly struck along the right obverse border. The obverse is mostly brown with hints of orange mint luster, while the reverse is mostly orange with traces of brown. A few minor spots are noted on each side. MRB MS60.

Ex: Richard Picker (8/1/1957); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 66; Dallas Signature Auction (Heritage, 12/2005), lot 24. (#1132)

Late State C-1, B-1 1811 Half Cent, VF35



- 3105 1811 VF35 PCGS. C-1, B-1, Low R.4.** An advanced state of the wider-date C-1 variety which shows die cuds affecting the first four stars on the left side of the obverse. Cinnamon-brown, violet, and blue overtones grace the luminous surfaces of this moderately worn example, which is attractive for the grade and shows few significant marks. MRB VF25. (#1135)

Choice VF 1811 Half Cent, C-1, B-1



- 3106 1811 VF35 PCGS. C-1, B-1, Low R.4.** Wide date on the obverse. The scarcer of the two original die pairs for the type, seen here in the usual early die state without left-side cracks through the stars. Rich blue overtones grace glossy walnut-brown surfaces. Housed in a second-generation holder. MRB VG10. (#1135)

Cohen-2 1811 Half Cent, AU53



- 3107 1811 AU53 PCGS. C-2, B-2, Low R.3.** Manley Die State 3.0 with a crack through the tops of OF. The 1811 is a key Classic Head date, and is represented only by two Cohen die marriages and a non-collectible restrike. Most survivors are well worn, but the present dark brown piece shows only light wear on the leaves and curls. MRB XF40. (#1135)

- 3108 1828 13 Stars MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. C-3, B-2, R.1.** Breen State III. Manley State 4.0. EAC 63. Traces of repunching are visible at star 7. The reverse is repolished with clash marks and other defects mostly gone.

The Collins Hoard was dispersed by coin dealer Benjamin Collins after he purchased a quantity of Uncirculated pieces from "an old, black lady" who brought them into his coin shop. Breen estimated that the original hoard contained about 1,000 pieces. Most of the hoard coins were described as "spotty mint red."

Considerable original mint red with brown highlights on the obverse and within the wreath on the reverse. An attractive example that is probably from the Collins Hoard. MRB MS60.

Ex: Heritage (1/2005), lot 6977; W.J. Edwards (12/2005); Colonel Steven Ellsworth Collection of U.S. Half Cents (Heritage, 5/2008), lot 1717. (#1148)

- 3109 1833 MS63 Red and Brown PCGS. C-1, B-1, R.1.** Manley Die State 2.0. The obverse has an apple-green center framed by peripheral fire-red. The reverse is gunmetal-gray with an arc of peach-gold between 5 and 11 o'clock. Fully struck and satiny with virtually mark-free surfaces. A few tiny spots are noted near the date. Encased in an old green label holder. MRB MS60. (#1163)

Exquisite MS65 Red and Brown 1833 Half Cent, C-1



- 3110 1833 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. C-1, B-1, R.1.** Manley Die State 1.0. A beautiful Gem that boasts an exacting strike and substantial original peach-red color. The obverse center is jade-green, and the reverse field displays glimpses of rose-red and lime. Lustrous and well preserved with invigorating eye appeal. MRB MS63. (#1163)

- 3111 1834 MS65 Brown PCGS. C-1, B-1, R.1.** Manley Die State 3.0, with a double set of bold reverse clashmarks. Dr. Manley refers to this die state as scarce. This is a well struck and completely unabraded Gem with medium brown centers and faded red throughout the borders. Pinpoint carbon on the lower left obverse is all that denies perfection. MRB MS63. (#1165)

- 3112 1854 MS64 Red PCGS. C-1, B-1, R.1.** This sharply struck and lustrous apricot-gold near-Gem is essentially unabraded. A faint fingerprint near star 1 is all that limits the grade. Certified in a green label holder. MRB MS63. Population: 12 in 64 Red, 4 finer (11/10). (#1232)

- 3113 1855 MS64 Red PCGS. C-1, B-1, R.1.** An apricot-gold near-Gem that displays slight mellowing to gray on the cheek and left obverse field. MRB MS63. Marks are minimal, and the strike is good save for softness on the right-side dentils. MRB MS63. PCGS has graded 27 finer Red representatives (11/10). (#1235)

Red Gem 1855 Half Cent, C-1



- 3114 1855 MS65 Red PCGS. C-1, B-1, R.1.** This fire-orange Gem has potent luster, and is well struck save for blending on the dentils. Dashes of carbon are primarily confined to the obverse. The mintage of 56,600 pieces is enticingly low. MRB MS64. Population: 27 in 65 Red, 0 finer (11/10).
Ex: San Francisco ANA (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 5076; Summer FUN (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 58. (#1235)

PROOF CLASSIC HEAD HALF CENTS

Delightful Gem Proof 1834 Half Cent, C-1



- 3115 1834 PR64 Brown NGC. C-1, B-1, R.6 as proof.** Manley Die State 1.0. This razor-sharp Gem is predominantly lime-green, although cherry-red outlines the letters and devices. The flashy fields are essentially devoid of contact or carbon. An outstanding specimen, and one of just eleven 1834 proofs certified by NGC MRB PR60. (11/10). (#1201)

Choice Proof 1836 Half Cent Original Striking, B-1



- 3116 1836 Original PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC. B-1, Low R.6.** Original dies with Large Berries reverse. Original striking with incompletely squared-off dentils. This boldly struck proof-only near-Gem is toned deep brown but reveals rich rose-red, orange-gold, and aquamarine shades when the coin is tilted beneath a light. A pleasing specimen of this challenging date. MRB PR62. Population: 5 in 64 Brown, 4 finer (11/10). (#1207)

PROOF BRAIDED HAIR HALF CENTS

1845 PR63 Brown Half Cent, B-3, Second Restrike Deeply Mirrored, Colorful Example



- 3117 1845 Restrike PR63 Brown PCGS. B-3, Low R.7.** A Second Restrike; the reverse does not display doubling on the T in CENT. Rather, there are die file marks (as produced) at the denticles outside RICA in AMERICA. This is a toned, medium brown example with glassy gold- and orange-tinged undertones. As expected for a specimen striking, the definition is razor-sharp in all areas, and there are no mentionable handling marks. A spot in the left obverse field at star 3, however, is noted. Population: 2 in 63 Brown, 4 finer (10/10). MRB PR60.
From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#1281)

Important PR64 Red and Brown 1850 Half Cent, B-1



- 3118 1850 PR64 Red and Brown NGC. C-1, B-1, Low R.7 as a proof.** The same die pair was also used to produce fewer than 40,000 business strikes. A needle-sharp example with ample orange iridescence. The fields and portrait are generally lilac. Unabraded, although two small dark gray spots on the 18 in the date limit the grade. MRB PR60.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 331, which realized \$4,887.50. (#1312)

Desirable 1856 B-3 Half Cent, PR62 Brown



- 3119 1856 PR62 Brown NGC. B-3, R.4.** Razor sharp definition beneath a thin veil of pastel patina. From a common obverse die, the reverse with the doubled T in CENT clearly visible. The obverse has a pronounced wire rim, the reverse much less so. From an original production of some 200 proofs from this year, Breen estimated a surviving population of approximately 60 pieces. MRB PR60. (#1329)

LARGE CENTS

1793 Chain AMERI. Cent, VF Details S-1, First Large Cent Design



- 3120 1793 Chain AMERI.—Corroded—ANACS. VF Details, Net Fine 12. S-1, B-1, R.4. An impressive example of the Chain AMERI. cent—one of the most desirable and highly sought after of all United States coins. While Chain AMERI. cents are enormously popular today, contemporary public outcry demanded a new design in early 1793, after the press and Philadelphia locals complained that “Liberty was in chains.” The Mint complied by completely redesigning the cent, not once but twice, in 1793 alone. This piece shows typical corrosion and porosity on each side as is designated on the ANACS holder. The chain and other reverse devices are sharply defined, as always seen on Chain cents, relative to the lack of detailing seen on the obverse. MRB VG8. (#1340)

1793 AMERICA Chain Cent S-3, B-4, AG Details



- 3121 1793 Chain AMERICA—Corrosion—NGC Details. AG. S-3, B-4, Low R.3. The high and leaning R in LIBERTY identifies this dark ebony-brown Chain cent. A loupe and a strong light reveals each and every letter in LIBERTY, the date, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The chain and denomination are bold, and Liberty is well outlined. The surfaces are only moderately granular, perhaps less so than is usual for the given details grade. A single faded pinscratch is noted above OF. MRB AG3. From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection.

VG Sharpness 1793 Chain Cent AMERICA, Sheldon-2



- 3122 1793 Chain AMERICA—Corroded—NCS. VG Details. S-2, B-2, High R.4. All legends are clear on the present richly detailed Chain cent. Mahogany-gray devices contrast with darkly toned fields. Granular when viewed beneath a loupe, but the only visible marks are a few faint abrasions on the obverse center and a minor rim ding on the reverse at 11 o'clock. MRB Good 5. (#1341)

1793 Chain AMERICA, Fine Details Scarce S-2 Variety



- 3123 1793 Chain AMERICA—Corroded—ANACS. Fine Details, Net VG10. S-2, B-2, High R.4. Sheldon-2 is the rarest Chain Cent die marriage, excluding the uncollectible NC-1. All the legends are clear on this important early copper type coin. Liberty's profile is nicely defined. Dark brown in color and uniformly porous, the surfaces are unmarked aside from two unimportant obverse rim dings are at 7:30 and 8:30. MRB Good 6. (#1341)

VF Details 1793 Chain Cent AMERICA, S-3



- 3124 1793 Chain AMERICA—Corroded—NCS. VF Details. S-3, B-4, Low R.3. All legends are bold on this scarce Chain cent type coin, and Liberty's “wild” hair tresses display considerable definition. Predominantly blended steel-gray and medium brown, although the lower left obverse has orange undertones. The surfaces are evenly granular, suggesting environmental exposure at one time. Since a majority of VF Chain cents exhibit some degree of corrosion, many experienced collectors will be satisfied with the present coin. MRB Fine 12. (#1341)

Pleasing 1793 S-6 Wreath Cent, Fine 12



- 3125 1793 Wreath Cent, Vine and Bars Fine 12 PCGS. S-6, B-7, R.3. Although showing considerable wear, this Wreath cent has pleasing surfaces with only minor imperfections. The obverse has a blend of tan and steel toning, while the reverse is mostly darker steel-brown. Traces of corrosion on each side are only visible upon close scrutiny. MRB VG8. (#1347)

- 3126 1793 Wreath Cent, Vine and Bars Brown—Corrosion—NGC Details. VF S-11a, B-16a, High R.4. This example is from a die pair that is known with three different edge types: Vine and Bars, Lettered Edge with a double leaf, and Lettered Edge with a single leaf, known as S-11a, 11b, and 11c, respectively. This example shows minor corrosion and rim bruises on tan and darker brown surfaces. MRB Good 6. (#1347)

Popular 1793 S-9 Wreath Cent, VF30



- 3127** 1793 Wreath Cent, Vine and Bars VF30 PCGS. S-9, B-12, R.2. A sharply detailed Wreath cent, this example exhibits olive-brown surfaces with splashes of pale green and light tan patina. Both sides have the usual minor circulation marks consistent with the grade, and traces of corrosion consistent with the age. A pleasing example for the variety or type collector. MRB Fine 15. (#1347)

1794 Cent, VF35, S-31
Edge: ONE HUN A DOLLAR
Ex: Dupont, Hoffman



- 3128** 1794 Head of 1794—Incomplete Edge Detail—VF35 PCGS. S-31, B-12, R.1. This is from the Charles Dupont Collection cataloged by Dr. Sheldon and sold by Stack's in September 1954. At the time, Sheldon said very little except to repeat the edge inscription, ONE HUN A DOLLAR and to describe the surfaces as "A muddy dark brown." Taking this a step further, we suggest that the surfaces are dark olive-brown with lighter tan highlights. These deeply toned surfaces are not perfectly smooth and have a trace of granularity and some minor verdigris. MRB VF25.
Ex: Anderson Dupont Collection (Stack's, 9/1954), lot 46; 1977 ANA (Kagin's, 8/1977), lot 4466; R.K. Hoffman Collection (Herbert I. Mehnick, 11/1982), lot 97. (#901374)

Choice XF Sheldon-43 1794 Cent
Head of 1794



- 3129** 1794 Head of 1794 XF45 PCGS. S-43, B-32, R.2. An early die state without any sign of the eventual heavy die crack through the U in UNITED. A beautiful chocolate-brown Choice XF example of this widely pursued early cent date. Richly detailed and devoid of marks with minor russet build-up in design recesses. MRB VF25. (#901374)

Desirable 1794 S-44 Cent, AU58



- 3130** 1794 Head of 1794 AU58 NGC. S-44, B-33, R.1. This late state piece has heavy obverse and reverse die cracks. The obverse die was used for S-43 and S-44, both common, and for NC-5 and NC-10, both rare. Both sides are glossy dark brown with smooth surfaces that show only a trace of corrosion on the reverse. MRB XF45. (#901374)

AU Details 1794 Liberty Cap Cent
Head of 1795, S-70



- 3131** 1794 Head of 1795—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. S-70, B-62, R.2. A later die state with a bold crack from 1:30 to Liberty's cheekbone. A splendidly detailed example that boasts a consistent strike and only a single consequential mark, a thin line concealed near the top of the cap. Once recolored, and since retoned to an acceptable blend of steel-gray and dusky golden-brown. MRB XF40.
From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection.

- 3132** 1795 Plain Edge Fine 15 PCGS. S-78, B-8, R.1. This steel-gray and lilac-brown Washington Administration cent is evenly struck aside from the N in UNITED, which is lightly brought up as it is opposite the cap. The minutely granular surfaces appear unabraded save for a faded thin mark on the cap. MRB VG10. (#1380)

Notable AU53 1795 Plain Edge Cent, S-76b



- 3133** 1795 Plain Edge AU53 NGC. S-76b, B-4b, R.1. The top of the 5 in the date touches the bust on this variety, and the edge is plain. Pleasing mahogany patina covers each side of this well-preserved specimen. The fields are exceptionally mark-free, and only two small spots are noted, one on each side near 2 o'clock. The details are sharply defined save for a little softness at the top of Liberty's hair. A delightful type coin. MRB VF30. (#1380)

1796 Liberty Cap Cent, XF45
A Pleasing Example of S-91



- 3134 1796 Liberty Cap XF45 PCGS. S-91, R.3.** A pleasing example of this very scarce date; an elusive issue in higher circulated grades. Intermingled tan, olive, and darker brown color on the obverse with mostly darker brown on the reverse. Some very light abrasions and minor corrosion are noted, especially on the obverse. A small planchet depression in the surface is visible just northeast of T in CENT. MRB VF20. (#1392)

Double Struck 1797 S-140 Cent



- 3135 1797 Reverse of 1797, Stems—Double Struck, Second Strike 20% Off Center—Genuine PCGS. S-140, B-22, R.1.** The PCGS number ending in .97 suggests Environmental Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a Fine specimen that has been corroded. This sharply double struck example has the second strike about 20% off-center at 10 o'clock. The S-140 die combination is frequently seen with strike anomalies. MRB Fine 12.

- 3136 1798 Second Hair Style VF20 ANACS. S-169, B-28, R.3.** A problem-free medium brown representative with ample remaining curl definition on the portrait. A charming example of the die marriage, which is noted for a small die break on the rim beneath the 98 in the date. MRB Fine 12. (#1434)

- 3137 1798 Second Hair Style XF40 ANACS. S-166, B-32, R.1.** The arcing die crack at the lower left reverse is unique to S-166, an instant identifier. Numerous tiny handling marks and some localized weakness appear on each side, but the overall eye appeal and desirability of this deep steel example remain high. MRB VF25. (#1434)

Choice XF 1798 Cent, S-166



- 3138 1798 Second Hair Style XF45 PCGS. S-166, B-32, R.1.** Promptly attributed by the heavy diagonal crack between the fraction and the E in UNITED. A small planchet defect is located at the top of the E in LIBERTY. Luster emerges from the hair and wreath, and the medium brown toning occasional cedes to tan. A scarce issue in better circulated grades. MRB VF25. (#1434)

- 3139 1799/8 Fair 2 PCGS. S-188, B-2, R.4.** The popular overdate version of the 1799 cent rarity, this dark brown example has AG sharpness with minor surface roughness. An excellent opportunity for the budget-minded collector. MRB Fair 2. (#1446)

XF 1/000 1801 Cent, S-223



- 3140 1801 1/000 XF40 PCGS. S-223, B-17, R.1.** There are five different 1801 1/000 die marriages, excluding the corrected S-221, but S-223 is distinguished by a pointed left wreath stem. A charming medium brown example of this blundered fraction variety. Liberty's hair has only slight wear, and no marks are evident on either side. Minor mint-made obverse planchet imperfections are noted at 1 and 3 o'clock. MRB VF25. (#1464)

- 3141 1802 AU50 PCGS. S-230, B-8, R.1.** Slender die cracks across LIBERTY and the upper reverse aid attribution. The cheek and forehead display light wear, but this brown-gray Draped Bust cent is pleasing aside from a minute obverse rim nick at 4:30 and a couple of faint lines on the cheek. MRB VF30. (#1470)

Bold 1803 Small Date Cent, AU55
Small Fraction, S-252, B-11



- 3142 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction AU55 NGC. S-252, B-11, R.2.** A deep brown representative with cobalt-blue undertones. Glimpses of faded golden-brown luster shimmer within design recesses. Evenly struck with only slight wear on the leaves and forehead curls. Minimally abraded save for a thin line beneath the 3 in the date. MRB XF45. (#1482)

**Rare Large Date, Small Fraction 1803 Cent
VF Details, Sheldon-264**



- 3143 1803 Large Date, Small Fraction—Corroded—NCS. VF Details. S-264, B-24, High R.4.** Those who collect Draped Bust large cents know that the stopper to a *Guide Book* variety set of the series is the 1803 Large Date, Small Fraction. The variety is represented solely by Sheldon-264, and is nearly unobtainable in better circulated grades. The Walter Husak example, certified as VF20 PCGS and offered by Heritage in February 2008, sold for \$48,875. The present piece has comparable sharpness, but the dark brown surfaces are moderately granular on the obverse and porous on the reverse. The prominent die breaks that undoubtedly limited the production of this important variety are easily observed once inspected beneath a loupe. MRB Good 6. (#1497)

Key Date 1804 Cent, S-266b



- 3144 1804 Genuine PCGS. S-266b, B-1, R.2.** The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a VF specimen that is burnished and extensively tooled. The reverse field is granular from moderate corrosion. The obverse field likely had a similar appearance, which led a past owner to smooth and burnish that side. The obverse is unnaturally glossy, but considerable hair detail is present. The medium die state with a cud over RTY but no cud over any part of AMERICA. MRB Fine 12.
- 3145 1806 VF25 PCGS. S-270, B-1, R.1.** The sole die marriage of this conditionally difficult date. This moderately granular deep tan-brown representative exhibits considerable hair detail, and is unabraded save for a thin mark through the leftmost shoulder curl. MRB Fine 15. (#1513)
- 3146 1807/6 Large 7 XF45 PCGS. S-273, B-3, R.1.** A chocolate-brown representative that displays glimpses of luster within Liberty's hair. Well struck at the left borders, with moderate softness along the right margins. Inspection beneath a loupe reveals several faded thin marks. S-273 receives its own *Guide Book* listing, as it is the sole 1807/6 Large 7 die marriage. MRB VF30. Population: 12 in 45, 10 finer (11/10). (#1528)

Choice VF 1808 Cent, S-279



- 3147 1808 VF35 PCGS. CAC. S-279, B-3, R.1.** Classic Head cents are notorious for their scarcity in better circulated grades, but the present example shows only light wear on the highpoints of the curls. Traces of luster shimmer in protected areas, and marks are limited to the area near star 6. Toned deep brown throughout. The obverse die is slightly misaligned toward 10 o'clock. MRB VF30. (#1543)
- 3148 1809 VF30 PCGS. S-280, B-1, R.2.** A tough date in the short-lived Classic Head large cent series. This example has pleasing olive and steel-brown surfaces with a few grade-consistent handling marks. MRB Fine 15. (#1546)

**Smooth AU53 1812 Cent
Large Date, S-289**



- 3149 1812 Large Date AU53 PCGS. S-289, B-4, R.1.** Inaccurately designated as Small Date by PCGS. S-289 is promptly attributed by the distance between the second S in STATES and the uppermost leaf tip. This is an unabraded medium brown example of the conditionally challenging Classic Head type. Well struck except for the left-side stars. We note a minor mint-made edge flaw at 4 o'clock. MRB XF45. (#1564)
- 3150 1813 VF35 PCGS. CAC. S-293, B-1, R.2.** Only two die marriages are known for the date, which is conditionally scarce like all others of the Classic Head design. This deep brown Choice VF cent is a couple of degrees off center toward 10:30, and appears undisturbed save for a single thin mark through star 6 and the top of the L in LIBERTY. MRB VF20. (#1570)
- 3151 1816 MS64 Brown NGC. N-7, R.3.** Noyes Die State A with repunching beneath the O in ONE evident. Deep brown with gunmetal-blue undertones. Well struck save for the first nine stars, and unabraded aside from a faded pinscratch on the lower right reverse margin. MRB AU55. (#1591)
- 3152 1817 13 Stars XF45 ANACS. N-1, R.4.** An elusive variety to obtain in high grades. The deep brown surfaces are minimally abraded, and no distracting spots are seen. The late die state with a rim break over the AM in AMERICA. MRB VF30. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 589. (#1594)
- 3153 1817 13 Stars MS62 Brown PCGS. N-8, R.2.** Die State c, with a large "mouse" die break atop Liberty's head. Rich brown color with distinct blue and green overtones. MRB AU55. (#1594)
- 3154 1817 13 Stars MS63 Brown NGC. N-9, R.2.** Noyes Die State C with a "mouse" die break atop Liberty's head. The lovely apple-green and olive surfaces are undisturbed by contact or carbon. Well struck at the centers with late state die erosion (as made) evident toward the rims. An exceptional example of this early Matron Head date. MRB AU55. (#1594)

- 3155 1819 Small Date MS63 Brown PCGS. N-8, R.1.** A beautiful chocolate-brown Matron Head cent, nicely struck and undisturbed by contact or carbon. This pleasing type coin is encapsulated in an old green label holder. MRB MS60.(#1606)
- 3156 1820 Large Date MS65 Brown PCGS. N-13, R.1.** A beautiful Gem that undoubtedly originated in the famous Randall Hoard. Subtle olive-green and golden-brown toning embraces lustrous surfaces. The fields are void of contact, and the portrait shows only minuscule faded ticks. Encapsulated in a first generation holder. MRB MS62.(#1615)
- 3157 1820 Large Date MS65 Red and Brown NGC. N-13, R.1.** A Randall Hoard example and a wonderful one at that. The obverse is essentially full red with only the slightest mellowing on the devices, along with a few trivial spots. The reverse has orange mint color intermingled with medium brown toning. Few coins called Red and Brown have as much original mint red color on the obverse. MRB MS63.(#1616)

Satiny AU53 1821 Cent, N-1



- 3158 1821 AU53 PCGS. N-1, High R.1.** Noyes Die State C. Only two die marriages are known for the 1821 cent, which was absent from the otherwise bountiful Randall Hoard of early Matron Head cents. This is a deep brown example with sea-green undertones. Minimally circulated, and nicely struck save for the radials of stars 1-7. The left obverse has a few faded hair-thin marks. MRB XF40.(#1621)

N-2 1823 Large Cent, XF40



- 3159 1823 XF40 PCGS. N-2, R.2.** Grellman Die State b, with "fused denticles" between stars 4 and 5 and at star 6, but not progressed to the point of a rim break. Both sides are brown at the base with prominent but differing overtones, gold on the obverse and indigo on the reverse. Lightly worn with a number of marks scattered in the fields. MRB VF30. Population: 3 in 40, 9 finer (11/10). (#1627)

- 3160 1823 Restrike MS64 Brown NGC. N-3, R.2.** Joseph Mickley is associated with this pre-Civil War concoction, struck from muled Mint large cent dies allegedly sold as scrap metal by the Mint. The dies were rusted and broken. This example has moderately prooflike fields and a bold strike. Toned olive-gold and lilac with one small spot on the obverse rim at 8 o'clock. In a former generation holder. MRB MS60.(#81627)

- 3161 1825 AU58 PCGS. N-6, R.3.** A satiny chocolate-brown Borderline Uncirculated example of this conditionally scarce Matron Head date. The cheek shows slight rub, but there are no spots, and abrasions are limited to a few hair-thin marks. MRB XF45.(#1642)

- 3162 1825 AU58 NGC. N-9, High R.2.** On this double struck Matron Head cent, the obverse die was fixed between strikes, while the reverse die rotated a couple of degrees counterclockwise (relative to the reverse) between strikes. The best evidence of the double strike is on the A in STATES, which shows the left upright from the initial strike on the right upright from the second strike. A briefly circulated golden-brown piece, unusually smooth, with an inconspicuous arc-shaped strike-through (as made) along the profile. MRB XF45.(#1642)

- 3163 1825 MS62 Brown NGC. N-6, R.3.** A dark brown representative of this conditionally rare Matron Head date. Unabraded aside from a solitary small mark near Liberty's mouth. Well struck with the exception of the first four stars. MRB AU55.(#1642)

- 3164 1826 MS63 Brown NGC. N-5, High R.2.** Noyes Die State A with no cuds. This satiny Matron cent has deep golden-brown and steel-blue toning. The strike is precise, particularly on the star centers, and the fields are delightfully unabraded. Encapsulated in a prior generation holder. MRB AU55. Census: 26 in 63 Brown, 23 finer (11/10).(#1645)

- 3165 1827 MS63 Brown PCGS. N-11, R.1.** This Newcomb variety is distinguished by repunching on the T in CENT. A lovely and satiny Select cent that boasts a bold strike and attractive surfaces. Toned golden-brown, olive-green, and plum-mauve. MRB MS60. Population: 18 in 63 Brown, 12 finer (11/10).(#1651)

Important XF 1830 N-6 Medium Letters Cent



- 3166 1830 Medium Letters XF40 PCGS. N-6, R.4.** The Medium Letters variety of 1830 is an important rarity in the middle date range of large cents. It is also one of the most challenging varieties to grade, as the typical example was bluntly struck. In some cases, even VF or XF coins show little detail. A splendid example, this piece has smooth tan fields with darker brown devices. MRB VF30.(#1675)

**Important Near-Mint Newcomb-5 1834 Cent
Large 8, Large Stars, Medium Letters**



- 3167 1834 Large 8, Large Stars, Medium Letters AU58 PCGS. N-5, R.5.** Aside from the proof-only N-7, N-5 is the rarest 1834 cent die variety. It is also the sole marriage of the Large 8, Large Stars, Medium Letters combination, which means it merits its own *Guide Book* listing. There, the AU50 grade is priced at \$6,000, with only dashes in higher grades. The present deep brown example is refreshingly devoid of abrasions. Liberty's profile displays slight strike doubling, and design definition is bold aside from occasional peripheral incompleteness. Population: 2 in 58, 2 finer (10/10). MRB AU50. (#1702)

3168 1837 Plain Cords, Medium Letters MS63 Brown PCGS. N-1, R.3. Incorrectly certified as a Head of 1838 (Beaded Cords) variety by PCGS. A beautiful chocolate-brown cent with aquamarine undertones and scintillating cartwheel sheen. Unmarked and highly pleasing. Well struck at the centers, while peripheral elements show minor incompleteness. MRB MS60.(#1735)

3169 1838 MS64 Brown NGC. N-6, R.1. Ex: Rasmussen Collection. The reverse die has some rust and flowlines, indicating a later die state, but it also has the spike from the leaf tip below R still visible, suggesting an earlier die state. The obverse has dentils extending to the edge, also indicating an earlier die state. The surfaces have frosty luster with olive-brown color and intermingled iridescent toning. The upper obverse and lower reverse are bluntly struck. There are also a few minor abrasions on the obverse. MRB MS60. Ex: Doug Bird (3/1986); Wes Rasmussen (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3700.(#1741)

3170 1838 MS65 Brown NGC. N-4, R.2. Glossy medium-brown patina with wisps of faded red in the protected areas. The design elements are crisply impressed, except for a couple of star centers. The surfaces are relatively smooth and well preserved. MRB MS62. Census: 76 in 65 Brown, 25 finer (11/10).(#1741)

Gem Booby Head 1839 Cent, N-14



3171 1839 Booby Head MS65 Brown NGC. N-14, R.3. No berry is present on the wreath near the TE in UNITED, diagnostic for this Booby Head die marriage. A lustrous chocolate-brown Gem that has glimpses of pumpkin-gold within LIBERTY and the crevices of the curls. Well struck and free from any remotely mentionable detractions. MRB MS60. Ex: Ed Lepordo Collection, Part One (Heritage, 2/2009), lot 227.(#1751)

Gorgeous 1840 N-6 Cent, MS65 Red and Brown



3172 1840 Large Date MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. N-6, R.1. Recut date with clearly doubling on the 4 and 0, especially inside the right side of the 0. The repunched date features are prominent on this intermediate die state piece. A lovely Gem, both sides exhibit satiny orange mint luster with delicate blue toning. MRB MS64. Population: 3 in 65 Red and Brown, 1 finer (11/10).(#1821)

3173 1842 Large Date MS64 Brown PCGS. N-6, R.1. Grellman Die State b, with the small field lump at the upper lip blurry but still visible. This Choice Mint State piece has sharp details and satiny luster with unabraded chestnut-brown surfaces and tinges of original mint red on the reverse. Mint-made strike-throughs are seen beneath the NT in CENT. MRB MS62.(#1835)

3174 1843 Petite Head, Small Letters MS65 Brown NGC. N-12, R.2. Attractive golden-brown patina with hints of faded red. The design elements are sharply struck, except for the star centers along the right border. The lustrous surfaces are remarkably well-preserved without any notable abrasions. MRB MS60.(#1844)

3175 1843 Petite Head, Small Letters MS65 Brown NGC. N-3, High R.3. A boldly struck medium brown Cent with traces of original crimson color on the reverse. A well preserved and pleasing example that boasts an uncommonly sharp strike. MRB MS63.(#1844)

3176 1846 Small Date MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. N-18. Ex: Naftzger Collection. Grellman Die State a. Fire-red fills protected areas, while the fields and portrait are deep gunmetal-blue. Virtually devoid of contact, and well struck save for the left-side stars. Accompanying the lot is a grading card by J.R. Grellman, who designated it as 63 20% Red, and Naftzger's collector envelope for the coin. Noyes lists the coin as CC#2 in his condition census. MRB MS63.

Ex: Howard R. Newcomb Collection (J.C. Morgenthau, 5/1945), lot 743; Floyd T. Starr Collection (Stack's, 6/1984), 492; Ted Naftzger Collection (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 9/2009), lot 736.(#1866)

Red and Brown Gem N-8 1846 Small Date Cent



3177 1846 Small Date MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. N-8, R.1. Grellman Die State a. Orange-red outlines all design elements, while the open fields and highpoints are steel-gray with distinct violet overtones. Boldly struck and unabraded with no sign of carbon. Perfect aside from a trace of struck-in grease (as made) on Liberty's neck. MRB MS64.(#1866)

Remarkable Obverse Die Cap N-35 1847 Cent, MS63 Brown



3178 1847 Cent—Obverse Die Cap—MS63 Brown NGC. N-35, High R.3. The obverse is distinguished by numerous lines down from the back of Liberty's hair. The prime attraction of this piece is not the scarce die pair, however, but the dramatic die cap that has left remarkably tall "walls" sloping down to the obverse at the bottom. As often seen on dramatic die caps, the detail on the portrait is razor-sharp. The reverse is flattened out, but surprisingly, both the wreath and the words ONE CENT retain considerable detail, though UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is lost to the sides. Glossy olive and golden-brown surfaces show scrapes and pincatches at the portrait and the lower right obverse. MRB MS60.

3179 1847 MS66 Brown NGC. N-35, High R.3. Grellman Die State c, die crack through base of date. A crisply struck and lovingly preserved golden-brown Premium Gem. NGC has certified just four pieces as Newcomb-35, only one of which (the present coin) is certified as Mint State. MRB MS62.(#1877)

- 3180 1848 MS65 Brown NGC. N-23, High R.3.** This is an impressively well struck representative of the type with crisp definition over the denticles and most of the central design elements. Warm olive-brown toning overlays smooth, distraction-free features. MRB MS60.(#1883)
- 3181 1849—Rim Clip at 10 O'clock—MS65 Brown NGC. N-21, High R.4.** A Newcomb variety readily attributed by the die lump near star 7 and myriad criss-cross die lines at the reverse center. This lustrous Gem is memorable for softness of strike limited to the obverse at 10 o'clock and on the reverse opposite at 8 o'clock, caused by a mint-made rim clip in the vicinity. Magnificent chocolate-brown surfaces exhibit hints of the initial orange-gold color near the stars and lettering. MRB MS63.(#1886)

Brilliant 1850 N-16 Cent, MS65 Red



- 3182 1850 MS65 Red PCGS. CAC. N-16, R.2.** A later die state of N-19. A lustrous fire-red cent with just a hint of olive-gray on the central reverse. Well struck save for the dentils. This mark-free Gem has only minimal carbon, and ranks among the finest known of the Newcomb variety. MRB MS65. Population: 16 in 65 Red, 0 finer (11/10). (#1891)

- 3183 1851 MS66 Brown PCGS. N-15, R.4.** Ex: Naftzger Collection. Grellman Die State b. A gorgeous chocolate-brown Premium Gem that has hints of the initial brick-red in design recesses. Void of carbon, and contact is nearly absent. Tied for CC#1 in the Noyes census. MRB MS62.
Ex: Tony Terranova; Ted Naftzger Collection (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 9/2009), lot 1042.(#1892)

- 3184 1851 MS67 Brown NGC. N-39, R.3.** Grellman Die State b. This is a sharply struck Superb Gem with deep steel blue and brown color, accented by traces of faded orange luster. Flawless aside from a fleck northeast of star 13. None have been certified in grades above MS67 (11/10). MRB MS63.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2004), lot 5084; Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2005), lot 5109; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 277.(#1892)

- 3185 1853 MS66 Brown NGC. N-26, R.2.** This lovely Premium Gem has traces of faded red accompanying its pristine bluish-brown surfaces. Both sides exhibit full cartwheel luster. Tied for fourth finest known in the Census. MRB MS63.(#1901)

- 3186 1853 MS66 Brown NGC. N-7, R.2.** Blended sea-green and tan colors dominate, but glimpses of original orange-red color are seen on the obverse. Nicely struck and unabraded with a couple of retained laminations (as made) near the eleventh star and the shoulder. A die line from the dentils beneath the second 8 in the date confirms the variety. As of (11/10), the single finest among three pieces certified as N-7 by NGC. MRB MS63.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 653.(#1901)

- 3187 1853 MS64 Red PCGS. N-25, R.1.** A brick-red Choice Mature cent with mellowing of color on the cheek and open obverse field. Well struck at the centers with softness noted on the stars. Smooth save for a single small tick on the cheek. Certified in a green label holder. MRB MS63.(#1903)

- 3188 1854 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. N-26, R.3.** The color is about equally divided between orange-gold and medium brown. The reverse is slightly more mellowed than the obverse. Well struck and devoid of contact. The reverse is essentially carbon-free, while the obverse exhibits scattered minute flecks. MRB MS63.
Ex: Wes Rasmussen Collection (Superior, 2/1998), lot 465; Ira & Larry Goldberg, 9/2010, lot 1252.(#1905)

- 3189 1856 Slanted 5 MS65 Red and Brown NGC. N-2, R.1.** Grellman Die State f. Ample orange-red outlines design elements, although the cheek and open fields have toned brown. Lustrous and attractive with a bold strike for the late die state. Contact is minor and limited to the area of the bust tip. MRB MS63.(#1923)

- 3190 1857 Small Date MS65 Brown NGC. N-4, R.1.** Blended golden-brown and apple-green predominate, but glimpses of the initial pumpkin-orange are also evident. This unabraded Gem is smooth aside from a shallow strike-through to the right of the E in ONE. MRB MS62.
Ex: Robert R. Rollins Collection, Part Two (Heritage, 6/2008), lot 77, which realized \$1,840.(#1931)

- 3191 1857 Small Date MS65 Red and Brown NGC. N-4, R.1.** The obverse is about 40% Red, and the reverse is approximately 80% Red. Both sides are essentially unabraded, although the reverse has a few small strike-throughs, as made. The portrait is well impressed, and the stars offer a typical strike. MRB MS63.(#1932)

PROOF LARGE CENTS

Desirable PR64+ Brown 1848 Cent, N-19



- 3192 1848 PR64+ Brown PCGS. CAC. N-19, Low R.6.** A rare proof-only Newcomb variety, readily identified by the faint die line between Liberty's chin and the left base of the 1 in the date. This fully struck Choice proof displays apple-green and peach-gold undertones. Devoid of hairlines or spots. A few tiny trapped gas bubbles are present on the central reverse, as made. MRB PR62.(#1973)

Elusive 1849 N-18 Cent, PR63 Brown



- 3193 1849 PR63 Brown PCGS. N-18, Low R.6.** This well-struck specimen possesses flashy mirrors and glossy ocean-blue and cherry-red surfaces. Occasional faint hairlines appear beneath a strong lens. A rare and underappreciated proof date with a total population of less than 30 coins. PCGS has only certified 13 proofs in all grades, including resubmissions (11/10). The present appearance is only the fourth proof 1849 cent in any of our sales since 1993. MRB PR60.
Ex: Heritage (7/2010), lot 3064. (#1976)

Lovely 1857 N-5 Cent, PR65 Brown



- 3194 1857 Small Date PR65 Brown PCGS Secure. CAC. N-5, R.5+.** One of two proof-only varieties of 1857, the N-5 has a tiny raised die line on Liberty's cheek. The obverse field is subdued, while the reverse field is fully mirrored. This attractive Gem proof has hints of blue toning on the obverse and brighter blue on the reverse. MRB PR62. Population: 11 in 65 Brown, 3 finer (11/10). (#2000)

THREE CENT SILVER

Well-Preserved 1854 Three Cent Silver, MS65
First Year of the Type Two Design



- 3195 1854 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Light die clashing is seen on each side, as often encountered on this type. Dappled sky-blue and green-gold colors are seen over both obverse and reverse with dots of deeper toning at the lower right point of the central reverse star and the lower left part of the C. Strong luster lights up well-preserved surfaces. PCGS has certified eight coins finer (7/10). (#3670)

- 3196 1858 MS64+ PCGS.** A bold strike and frosty silver luster characterize this near-Gem. Both sides are brilliant with no toning. Prominent clash marks are the norm for these small silver coins, and this one has a legible date on the reverse. (#3674)

Superb Gem 1862 Three Cent Silver



- 3197 1862 MS67 PCGS.** This boldly detailed three cent silver piece has frosty silver surfaces with exceptional aesthetic appeal. The surfaces are brilliant and highly lustrous with subtle evidence of champagne toning. Both sides have light clash marks. There are no evident abrasions or other imperfections on this Superb Gem. Population: 11 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#3680)

PROOF THREE CENT SILVER

1855 Three Cent Silver, PR65
A Low-Mintage Early Proof Issue



- 3198 1855 PR65 NGC.** This rare, early Type Two proof has fields that are deeply mirrored with a few tiny lintmarks (as struck) here and there. There are, however, no bothersome post-production features, and the eye appeal benefits even further from a noteworthy fullness of strike. Delicate golden-gray tinting blankets both sides.
Ex: Exclusively Internet Auction # 22113 (Heritage, 11/2002), lot 15243. (#3702)

1858 Three Cent Silver, Richly Toned PR65
Final Year of the Type Two Issues



- 3199 1858 PR65 NGC.** One year after the discontinuation of the large cent and half cent, which created the first numismatic craze in America, the U.S. Mint under Director James Ross Snowden began publicly advertising proof coinage for sale to collectors, and in the same year the American Numismatic Society was founded. This three cent silver proof is a Gem survivor from those first historic mintages. The obverse is silver-gray with iridescent bits near the rim, while pinkish-gold and lilac pervade the reverse. The right corner of the third I in the denomination joins the knob and leaf tip, one of the proof diagnostics listed in Breen along with the downward-slanting parallel striae noted on the obverse. The doubled outer border around the star on the obverse is incomplete at the lower left, as struck. Census: 22 in 65, 22 finer (11/10). (#3705)

- 3200 1862 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** A splendid Choice Cameo proof, this 1862 three cent piece is deeply toned in steel and gunmetal-blue at the peripheries, lighter near the centers. Population: 5 in 64 Cameo, 3 finer (11/10). (#83711)

1865 Three Cent Silver, PR66
Beautifully Toned



- 3201 **1865 PR66 PCGS.** Rich layers of golden-brown, red-brown, crimson, and electric-blue patina adorn the surfaces of this Premium Gem proof. Only the center of the reverse remains untuned. A crisply struck piece that is entirely free of surface distractions. Population: 16 in 66, 0 finer (11/10). (#3715)

Gorgeous PR66 ★ Cameo
1865 Three Cent Silver



- 3202 **1865 PR66 ★ Cameo NGC.** A simply gorgeous specimen of this Civil War-era proof three cent silver issue, richly toned gold, green, and blue and yet profoundly contrasted, especially on the obverse. Carefully preserved with amazing eye appeal, an all-around winner. NGC has graded just two numerically finer Cameo examples (11/10). (#83715)

- 3203 **1866 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** A crisply struck Gem that has pearl-gray centers and sea-green peripheries. Flashy fields contrast with luminous devices. A mere 725 proofs were produced. Population: 5 in 65 Cameo, 9 finer (11/10). (#83716)

- 3204 **1869 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** A primarily pearl-gray proof whose glassy fields also display traces of tan toning. Fully struck and flashy. A mere 600 proofs were issued. Population: 9 in 64 Cameo, 10 finer (11/10).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2007), lot 202, which realized \$1,610. (#83719)

Delightful PR66 1870 Three Cent Silver



- 3205 **1870 PR66 PCGS. CAC.** Pale gold-to-gray color dominates the central obverse and rightmost reverse. Elsewhere, rich gold, ruby, violet, and cerulean hues prevail. A carefully preserved example of this late-date three cent silver proof with a suggestion of contrast on each side. Population: 20 in 66, 1 finer (11/10). (#3721)

- 3206 **1871 PR64 PCGS. CAC.** Splashes of cobalt-blue and lavender are more prevalent on the obverse of this sharply struck near-Gem proof. A couple unobtrusive handling marks barely prevent Gem status. Population: 89 in 64, 66 finer (11/10). (#3722)

PROOF THREE CENT NICKELS

First-Year Key 1865 Three Cent Nickel, PR65



- 3207 **1865 PR65 PCGS.** The 1865 and 1877 are the keys to the proof three cent nickel series. Only 500 or so proofs were struck in this first year of production, and predictably far fewer examples were saved than the 1877. The pale golden surfaces of this Gem proof show a few light flyspecks, as would be expected, and there is actually quite a bit of contrast evident between fields and devices on each side. Population: 47 in 65, 14 finer (11/10). (#3761)

Deep Cameo Gem Proof 1867 Three Cent Nickel



- 3208 **1867 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A virtually untuned specimen that displays strong contrast between the fields and the devices. Early proof three cent nickels produced with this much care are highly unusual. This is reflected in the population figures, which in this case closely correlates to the low mintage for this year. Population: 2 in 65 Deep Cameo, 3 finer (11/10). (#93763)

- 3209 **1868 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Exceptionally well struck, including all lines on the III. Untuned surfaces reveal strong field-device contrast and are well preserved. Great overall eye appeal. Population: 22 in 65 Cameo, 12 finer (11/10). (#83764)

- 3210 **1868 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Boldly contrasted and generally untuned with only a faint suggestion of greenish-gold color at the reverse margins and a splash of blue and reddish-gold in Liberty's hair. A carefully preserved Premium Gem specimen that offers ideal visual appeal. Population: 12 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#83764)

- 3211 **1870 PR65 PCGS.** Whispers of gold-tan and violet patina show up more on the reverse of this Gem proof. Sharply struck, including all lines in the III. There are no mentionable marks or spots. Population: 57 in 65, 8 finer (11/10). (#3766)

- 3212 **1870 PR66 Cameo NGC.** Light straw-gold patina fails to deny the contrast between the reflective fields and the luminous portrait and wreath. Sharply struck and mark-free with only infrequent microscopic carbon. Census: 17 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). (#83766)

- 3213 **1872 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** A satiny Premium Gem with variegated cream-gray and caramel toning. Both sides appear pristine, and incompleteness of strike is limited to the first column in the denomination. Population: 7 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2004), lot 5514, which realized \$3,795. (#83768)

3214 1872 PR66 Cameo PCGS. Delicate honey-gold toning graces this unabraded and undisturbed Premium Gem. The design elements are boldly defined, and although the depth of mirrored reflectivity is modest, there is noticeable contrast on each side. Population: 7 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#83768)

3215 1878 PR66 PCGS. CAC. The middle issue of the three proof-only dates in the series. This Premium Gem 1878 is lightly toned in shades of gold and gray, with some field-device contrast present. Certified in a green-label holder. Population: 78 in 66, 14 finer (11/10). (#3774)

3216 1878 PR67 Cameo NGC. CAC. The second of the two proof-only issues in the series, the 1878 three cent nickel is a series key like the 1877 that precedes it. This piece shows the noticeable die lapping around the front of the eye socket and the frosted loops on the last 8 characteristic of the issue. The well-struck silver-gray surfaces show considerable contrast and much appeal. (#83774)

Splendid 1878 Three Cent Nickel, PR67 Cameo



3217 1878 PR67 Cameo PCGS. This splendid Superb Gem displays excellent field-motif contrast over both sides, each of which exhibits sharply struck design features, including the lines in the III denomination. Light gray surfaces are impeccably preserved. Population: 12 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#83774)

3218 1887 PR66 NGC. CAC. Razor-sharp detail is evident on all design elements of this spectacular Premium Gem, with brightly mirrored fields, and wisps of green and ice-blue toning. Eye appeal is overwhelming. Census: 29 in 66, 1 finer (11/10). *From The Henry Miller Collection.* (#3783)

3219 1888 PR67+ Cameo NGC. CAC. Stunning cameo contrast reaches out to the observer of this marvelous Superb Gem+ proof. Color-free surfaces are exceptionally well struck and impeccably preserved. Census: 1 in 67+ Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#83785)

EARLY HALF DIMES

3220 1794 Good 6 PCGS. V-4, LM-4, R.4. Steel-gray and russet colors envelop this nicely detailed example, which has full legends although the right side stars are weak. A pair of minor marks appear on the chin, and the surfaces are minutely granular. (#4250)

3221 1797 16 Stars Genuine PCGS. V-4, LM-2, R.4. The PCGS number ending in .97 suggests Environmental Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this piece has the details of a VG specimen that has been damaged and retoned. Several heavy digs appear in the fields, and the thick blue and violet toning applied to each side may have been an attempt to conceal those flaws. (#4259)

VF25 1800 Half Dime, V-1, LM-1



3222 1800 VF25 NGC. CAC. V-1, LM-1, R.3. Gunmetal-gray fields contrast with slate device highpoints. The shield lines are separated, and UNUM is bold. The reverse is unabraded, and the left obverse has only a few faint, thin marks. 1800 was the first date of the Heraldic Eagle type, an early series readily collectible by *Guide Book* variety aside from the rare 1802. (#4264)

1800 Half Dime, VF25 Interesting V-1, LM-1 Variety



3223 1800 VF25 PCGS. V-1, LM-1, R.3. The 1800 half dime is known in four different die varieties, with the more available LM-1 variety represented by this coin. The normally spaced digits in the date, with the large 8 formed by two small o punches, and a die break from the edge to the first 0 identifies the LM-1 variety. The present coin displays moderate, even wear on all surfaces, with light dove-gray patina, and no problems. (#4264)

XF 1800 Half Dime, V-1, LM-1



3224 1800 XF40 ANACS. V-1, LM-1, R.3. Lilac and aquamarine patina embraces this unmarked XF Heraldic Eagle half dime. The devices exhibit a wealth of detail, aside from the customary incompleteness of strike opposite the base of Liberty's bust. Certified in an ANA cache holder. A charming representative of this scarce, early type. (#4264)

**1800 Draped Bust Half Dime, XF45
Popular V-1, LM-1 Variety**



- 3225** 1800 XF45 PCGS. CAC. V-1, LM-1, R.3. A nominal mintage of 40,000 half dimes was achieved in 1800, with four die varieties known for the date. The present coin represents the reasonably available LM-1 variety, with the large 8 formed from two small o punches. This coin displays sharply impressed, lightly worn devices, with silver-gray and blue toning, and much remaining mint luster. Population: 15 in 45, 98 finer (11/10). (#4264)

Colorful AU53 1800 Half Dime, LM-1



- 3226** 1800 AU53 PCGS. V-1, LM-1, R.3. Attractive sea-green, peach-gold, rose-red, and slate-gray toning adorns this problem-free Heraldic Eagle half dime. The occasional softness of strike on the reverse is customary for the type. The design definition is compelling, and the eye appeal is imposing. (#4264)

BUST HALF DIMES

**Gem Prooflike 1830 Half Dime
Scarce V-10, LM-1 Variety**



- 3227** 1830 MS65 Prooflike NGC. V-10, LM-1, R.4. A scarce variety, with star 6 and star 7 distant, and the tip of the stem over the serif of C in the denomination. The present coin is well struck, with just a little softness evident on the central devices. The fields are brightly reflective, under pale green and blue patina. Census: 35 in 65, 35 finer (11/10). (#4277)

Lustrous 1831 V-1, LM-6 Half Dime, MS65



- 3228** 1831 MS65 NGC. V-1, LM-6, R.1. the obverse has star 3 repunched and the reverse has the stem tip over the right serif of the C in the denomination. Both sides have light clash marks, the 3 is filled at its top, the final S is filled, and the reverse has minor die cracks. This spectacular Gem has brilliant silver luster with a trace of gold toning. (#4278)

- 3229** 1832 MS65 NGC. V-9, LM-7, R.2. A minor die crack joins the drapery to the left base of the 1. This lovely Gem has bold design motifs and satiny luster beneath attractive gold, ivory, and iridescent toning. (#4279)

Beautiful 1832 Half Dime, V-1, LM-3, MS66



- 3230** 1832 MS66 NGC. CAC. V-1, LM-3, R.1. This lustrous and immaculate Premium Gem appears brilliant upon first glance, but the obverse possesses faint gold toning. The strike is full except for minor blending near the left border of the shield. A virtually unimprovable Capped Bust type coin. (#4279)

SEATED HALF DIMES

No Stars, Large Date 1837 Half Dime, MS65



- 3231** 1837 No Stars, Large Date (Curl Top 1) MS65 PCGS. CAC. This precisely struck Gem has medium silver-gray and olive toning with glimpses of golden-brown near the obverse rim. Exceptionally smooth and shimmering with luster. The No Stars type was coined only dated 1837, aside from a small production struck at New Orleans in 1838. Population: 63 in 65, 32 finer (11/10). (#4311)

**1837 Seated Liberty Half Dime, MS66
No Stars, Large Date**



- 3232 1837 No Stars, Large Date (Curl Top 1) MS66 NGC.** MPD-1. The remnants of an 8 appear in the denticles directly south of the existing digit, a feature almost as interesting as this coin's obvious repunching on the date. This is a satiny, snow-white Premium Gem with delightfully bold detail, an excellent type coin. NGC has graded only 16 numerically finer representatives (11/10). (#4311)

MS66 No Stars 1837 Seated Half Dime, Large Date



- 3233 1837 No Stars, Large Date (Curl Top 1) MS66 NGC.** CAC. This first-year Seated half dime has undisturbed surfaces and light rose and pearl-gray patina. Well struck except for the left side denticles. An early die state, the repunching on the base of the 37 is clear. The No Stars type was struck at Philadelphia only in 1837, and Premium Gems are coveted by type collectors in addition to specialists of the Liberty Seated series. (#4311)
- 3234 1838 Large Stars, No Drapery MS66 NGC.** This mark-free Premium Gem boasts lustrous caramel-gold and pearl-gray surfaces, aside from a slender ebony streak on the upper obverse. Intricately struck and attractive with minor obverse rim die breaks between 4 and 6 o'clock. Census: 46 in 66, 20 finer (11/10). (#4317)
- 3235 1844 MS66 PCGS.** Luminous fields show ample rose and blue patina. A well-defined Premium Gem that offers immense eye appeal for this underrated half dime issue. Population: 23 in 66, 10 finer (11/10). (#4333)

Outstanding Superb Gem 1850 Half Dime



- 3236 1850 MS67 PCGS.** CAC. Light gold toning graces this satiny and boldly struck Superb Gem. An essentially immaculate representative of the Stars, No Arrows subtype, ideal for the finest quality Registry holding. Encased in a green label holder. Population: 8 in 67, 1 finer (11/10). (#4345)

**Lustrous 1853 Arrows Half Dime, MS66
An Excellent Type Coin**



- 3237 1853 Arrows MS66 PCGS.** A touch of reddish-tan patina in the right obverse field enhances the mostly untuned surfaces, and coruscating satiny luster complements the nearly fully struck design elements. Prominent clash marks are noted on each side. A couple of minuscule handling marks do not distract. An excellent piece for a type collector. Population: 31 in 66, 6 finer (11/10). (#4356)

- 3238 1853-O Arrows MS64 PCGS.** Softly swirling luster characterizes this well struck Arrows half dime from New Orleans. Light silver-gray surfaces show hints of green and gold close to the rims. Population: 10 in 64, 12 finer (11/10). (#4357)

- 3239 1854 Arrows MS65 NGC.** Golden-brown, apple-green, and plum-red toning endows this decisively struck and satiny Gem. Beautiful and devoid of abrasions. Struck from clashed dies. The second of only three years for the Arrows half dime subtype. Census: 53 in 65, 19 finer (11/10). (#4358)

Conditionally Scarce 1854-O Arrows Gem Half Dime



- 3240 1854-O Arrows MS65 PCGS.** This is a very well produced half dime for the New Orleans Mint. Frosty surfaces are free of clash marks or distracting planchet flaws. Whispers of light tan are more numerous on the reverse. Minimal surface disturbances. A conditionally scarce Gem example of superior quality. Population: 9 in 65, 2 finer (11/10). (#4359)
- 3241 1857 MS66 NGC.** This late die state Premium Gem has a typical look for the issue, with heavy clash marks, flowlines, and partial border detail on each side. Both sides are fully lustrous beneath vivid iridescent toning. (#4365)
- 3242 1857-O MS65 PCGS.** Lustrous surfaces are bathed in grayish-blue, beige, and magenta toning. Pleasingly detailed and well-preserved with only a single small mark at Liberty's waist warranting individual mention. From a popular New Orleans issue with a mintage of 1,380,000 pieces. Population: 21 in 65, 25 finer (11/10). (#4366)

Condition Rarity 1858 Half Dime, MS67



- 3243 1858 MS67 PCGS. CAC. From a generous mintage of 3.5 million pieces, the 1858 Seated Liberty half dime is easily located in Mint State, but Superb Gem specimens are rare. Mint-green, orange, gray, orange-tan, crimson, and sky-blue toning covers the lustrous surfaces of this Superb Gem. The design elements are sharply struck except for Liberty's head. Light clash marks are visible on each side but significant post-strike impairments are lacking. Population: 11 in 67, 1 finer (11/10). (#4367)

1863-S Half Dime, MS62 Satin and Lightly Toned



- 3244 1863-S MS62 NGC. Ex: Jules Reiver Collection. Sharply struck with a thin layer of gray-golden patina over each side that deepens at the border areas. The underlying surfaces are subdued and satiny, but this is one of the few Mint State survivors of this low mintage issue.
Ex: Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 21016. (#4383)

Desirable Gem 1863-S Half Dime



- 3245 1863-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. This intricately struck and highly lustrous Gem has pleasing eye appeal and only a few delicate field grazes. From a low mintage of 100,000 pieces, and most survivors are well circulated. The appearance of a Gem at auction is a notable event for the specialist. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 8 in 65, 1 finer (11/10). (#4383)

- 3246 1867 MS65 PCGS. The partially prooflike fields of this Gem highlight the motifs, especially on the reverse. Sharply struck, and showing some obverse clash marks. A fine crack is visible in the upper left obverse quadrant. Population: 9 in 65, 7 finer (11/10). (#4390)

PROOF SEATED HALF DIMES

- 3247 1860 PR65 NGC. Splendid concentric rings of peach-gold, cherry-red, and ocean-blue toning consume both sides. Well struck and flashy with good eye appeal. Much scarcer than suggested by the published proof mintage of 1,000 pieces. (#4443)

Richly Toned 1860 Half Dime, PR67 One of the Finest Certified



- 3248 1860 PR67 PCGS. CAC. The newly designed Legend Obverse half dime saw 1,000 proofs minted in 1860. Orange-gold and violet-gray dominate the obverse of this Superb Gem, accented with yellow-green and cobalt-blue around the margins. Sky-blue occupies the reverse center, ceding to orange-gold and yellow-green at the periphery. The sharply struck design features display modest contrast with reflective fields, slightly more so on the reverse. Impeccably preserved throughout. Population: 2 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#4443)

Cameo Gem Proof 1861 Half Dime



- 3249 1861 PR65 Cameo PCGS. Dappled golden-brown and navy-blue toning enriches the margins of this fully struck and flashy Gem. Much scarcer than the proof mintage of 1,000 pieces suggests, since, per Breen, hundreds of unsold sets were melted by the Mint. Population: 5 in 65 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10).
Ex: Superior, 9/2007, lot 533, which realized \$1,955. (#84444)

- 3250 1863 PR65 NGC. The 1863 half dime proofs were produced to the extent of only 460 coins midway through the Civil War, and a goodly number have survived to this day in high grades. This Gem proof is one of 21 so graded at NGC, with 17 finer (11/10). The surfaces are fully struck throughout, with no visible contact marks or other distractions, and just a whisper of pinkish hue appears on either side.
From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#4446)

**All-White 1863 Half Dime, PR66 Cameo
Only 460 Proofs Produced**



3251 1863 PR66 Cameo NGC. Only one pair of dies was used for both business strikes and proofs, not surprising considering only 18,000 circulation strikes were produced plus 460 proofs. This is a glittering, all-white proof with profound white-on-black cameo contrast on each side. Surprisingly few high-grade proofs have attained this grade. Census: 5 in 66 Cameo, 2 finer (11/10). (#84446)

3252 1865 PR65 NGC. Light to medium multicolored toning adorns this low-mintage Gem Proof. A solid strike imparts exquisite definition to the design elements, and neither side reveals mentionable marks. Census: 29 in 65, 14 finer (11/10). (#4448)

**Low Total-Mintage 1865 Half Dime, PR66
Attractive, Speckled Toning**



3253 1865 PR66 PCGS. The 1865 is among the rarest dates in the series. Only 13,000 business strikes were issued, in addition to 500 proofs. Only one die marriage is known (V-1) and it was used for both finishes. The 1 in the date is lightly recut near the base, and the H in HALF and D in DIME are lightly die doubled. This splendid proof Gem has intermingled sea-green, ruby-red, and gold hues. Well struck and exceptionally well-preserved. A lintmark (as made) is curled almost into a circle above AL in HALF, and serves as a pedigree marker. Population: 11 in 66, 0 finer (11/10). (#4448)

3254 1866 PR66 PCGS. Dramatic autumn-gold, cobalt-blue, and forest-green emerge when this fully toned proof Seated dime is tilted beneath a light. Intricately struck and immaculate. Population: 9 in 66, 2 finer (11/10). (#4449)

3255 1868 PR65 Cameo NGC. A lovely Gem Cameo proof, this Seated half dime is fully brilliant with excellent contrast on untoned silver surfaces. Census: 4 in 65 Cameo, 3 finer (11/10). (#84451)

**1868 Half Dime, PR66 Cameo
Only One Finer**



3256 1868 PR66 Cameo PCGS. The 1868 half dime lacks the same date pressure seen on previous dates since 89,200 business strikes were produced in addition to the 600 proofs. This is a brightly reflective example that shows the frosted devices and subsequent contrast, even through the multiple layers of reddish-golden and blue toning. One of the finest known. Population: 2 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). (#84451)

3257 1869 PR65 PCGS. A first-generation PCGS holder hosts this Gem proof with its exceptional eye appeal. Golden-tan and aquamarine toning is deeper and more extensive on the reverse. Sharply struck. Population: 28 in 65, 11 finer (11/10). (#4452)

3258 1869 PR66 NGC. Rich rainbow toning graces both sides of this magnificent specimen. Blue-to-violet outer toning yields to saturated yellow and oranges at the core with the color on the reverse reaching to parts of the rims. Census: 16 in 66, 7 finer (11/10). (#4452)

**1869 Half Dime, PR67
Attractive Crimson and Blue Toning**



3259 1869 PR67 PCGS. PCGS and NGC have certified a fairly large number of the 600-piece 1869 proof half dime mintage. A mere eight of these, however, attain the Superb Gem level, and only one coin is finer (11/10). Golden-orange patina is accented with splashes of sky-blue and crimson and the strike is full over all the design elements. Both sides yield a degree of field-motif contrast at various angles. Population: 2 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#4452)

3260 1870 PR66 NGC. A gleaming example with blue outer toning and gold inner hues over the watery obverse. The reverse has almost exclusively cerulean and violet patina. Census: 22 in 66, 7 finer (11/10). (#4453)

3261 1871 PR65 NGC. Strongly reflective and delightfully toned with green-to-gold rim toning and bold blue-to-violet interiors. A marvelous late-date half dime proof. Census: 28 in 65, 16 finer (11/10). (#4454)

3262 1871 PR65 Cameo NGC. Deep blue, lavender, and rose toning drapes each side of this outstanding specimen. A few minor hairlines become visible under a glass, but overall this piece is carefully preserved, with no blemishes or marks. Liberty's head shows a trace of weakness, but the rest of the details are razor-sharp. The reverse exhibits exceptional cameo contrast with an icy-frosted wreath and deeply mirrored fields. This highly reflective and exceptionally attractive representative is one of just 960 proofs minted. Census: 9 in 65 Cameo, 10 finer (11/10). (#84454)

3263 1871 PR66 Cameo NGC. This is a lovely silver-white Premium Gem, lightly tipped with gold accents, a totally original coin with lots of eye appeal. A tiny curved lint mark appears on the obverse between ST. Super for the grade and type. Census: 5 in 66 Cameo, 5 finer (11/10). (#84454)

3264 1872 PR66 NGC. The fields are more watery than mirrored on this late-date proof half dime, but there is nonetheless appreciable contrast on each side. Hints of gold appear at the margins of otherwise silver surfaces. A great Premium Gem. Census: 9 in 66, 5 finer (11/10). (#4455)

EARLY DIMES

1798 Draped Bust Dime, XF45 Scarce JR-3 Variety



3265 1798 Small 8 XF45 NGC. JR-3, R.5. The Heraldic Eagle design was introduced in 1798, with a reported mintage of 27,550 pieces. There are four varieties known for the date, including the very scarce JR-3, with the large 7 and small 8 in the date. The present coin retains much original detail and mint luster, under attractive blue and gold patina. (#4467)

Very Fine 1801 Dime, JR-1



3266 1801 VF20 NGC. JR-1, R.4. Only two die marriages are known for this Jefferson-era date. A large A in STATES distinguishes JR-1 from the even scarcer JR-2. A majority of letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM are clear, and the eagle's wings and shield display pleasing detail. Cream-gray overall with darker toning in design recesses. (#4471)

3267 1803 Fine 12 PCGS. JR-4, R.5. Heavy die cracks are evident at the upper right part of the reverse. The JR-4 marriage is a rare variety that is difficult to locate in any grade and often missing from extensive variety collections of early dimes. This piece has numerous small handling marks that are expected at the grade level. However, it exhibits original and attractive blue-green and gold toning. (#4473)

Bold VF30 1803 Dime, JR-3



3268 1803 VF30 PCGS. JR-3, R.4. A dove-gray early dime that has bold lettering throughout E PLURIBUS UNUM, along with considerable hair and plumage definition. The strike is generally crisp, although the hair beneath the ear and the right half of the shield is incompletely brought up. The B in LIBERTY is extremely faint, as struck from a partly clogged die. Unabraded aside from a few light horizontal marks on Liberty's head. (#4473)

3269 1805 5 Berries—Whizzed—NGC Details. XF. JR-1, R.3. The sole 5 Berries die pair for the year, which is slightly scarcer than the 4 Berries type. Bright surfaces are retoning steel-blue. A sharply defined piece showing no significant contact marks.

BUST DIMES

3270 1811/09 XF40 NGC. JR-1, R.3. Sole dies for the year and a scarce variety regardless of grade. This is a pleasing XF representative that has rose, gold, and blue elements over dusky silver-gray patina. Census: 5 in 40, 32 finer (11/10). (#4487)

1814 Capped Bust Dime, MS64 Popular JR-4 Variety



3271 1814 Large Date MS64 NGC. JR-4, R.2. The 1814 Capped Bust dime was produced in large numbers, with a mintage of 421,500 pieces. There are five different die varieties known, with the present coin representing the available JR-4 variety, identified by the recut inner points on stars 3, 4, and 5, and the lack of a period after 10 C on the reverse. This coin displays sharply detailed devices, with satiny mint luster, and wisps of champagne toning. Prominent clash marks are observed in the left obverse field. Census: 36 in 64, 26 finer (11/10). (#4488)

Lustrous 1814 JR-1 Dime, MS64



- 3272 1814 Small Date MS64 NGC. JR-1, R.3.** The Small Date obverse has the digits widely spaced. A few blemishes are noted on the reverse of this lustrous specimen. The surfaces are frosty with mint brilliance beneath sky-blue and iridescent toning. NGC has certified 10 submissions of the 1814 Small Date in MS64, with just nine higher grade pieces (11/10). (#4489)

JR-7 1820 Medium 0 Dime, MS64



- 3273 1820 Medium 0 MS64 PCGS. CAC. JR-7, R.2.** Labeled as a Large 0, but clearly a JR-7 based on the separation between stars 9 and 10 on the obverse and the defective right base of the M in AMERICA. Delicate rose, gold, and blue tints grace immensely lustrous surfaces. Well-defined and struck from a strongly clashed reverse die. (#4492)

- 3274 1821 Small Date MS62 NGC. JR-10, R.3.** A scarce die pairing. The second 1 in the date is not under the hair curl and the right foot of the 1 in 10 on the reverse is defective. Lime-gold, turquoise-blue, and crimson patina bathes the border areas of this attractive Mint State Capped Bust dime. The major devices are well struck, although a few stars possess soft centrils. A noticeable handling mark is reported on the cheek, but still, a generally pleasing example. (#94496)

Near-Gem Small Date 1821 Dime, JR-9



- 3275 1821 Small Date MS64 NGC. JR-9, R.2.** An intricately struck and lustrous Choice type coin that boasts vibrant luster and delicate tan-gray toning. The fields are essentially pristine, and the cheek exhibits only faint marks. Among the three Small Date die marriages, JR-9 is readily identified by the high second T in STATES. NGC JR-9 Census: 2 in 64, 2 finer (11/10). (#94496)

- 3276 1822 PCGS Genuine. JR-1, R.4.** The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a VF specimen that has been damaged and corroded. Still an excellent representative of the elusive 1822 Capped Bust dime, the single issue most often missing from a date collection. Both sides have a combination of steel toning and lighter gray-tan devices.

- 3277 1822 Good 6 PCGS. JR-1, R.4.** The sole dies for this challenging date. All letters in LIBERTY are partly present, and most are bold. More than half of E PLURIBUS UNUM is readable, and the peripheral legends are clear. Toned dove-gray and orange-red with an occasional faded thin mark. (#4497)

Gem Small 10C 1830 Dime, JR-2 Condition Census Quality



- 3278 1830 Small 10C MS65 PCGS. JR-2, R.1.** JR-2 is the sole Small 10C variety, and the present example is among the finest certified by PCGS. The Heritage Permanent Auction Archives note a PCGS MS66 as lot 132 in our February 1995 Santa Clara Bullet Sale, and a different PCGS MS65 appeared as lot 239 in Goldberg's June 2000 auction. The present piece is a magnificent Gem that has remarkably smooth surfaces and attractive peripheral honey, peach, lime, and navy-blue patina. Well struck and desirable. Housed in an old green label holder. (#4517)

- 3279 1830/29 MS62 NGC. JR-4, R.2.** Although weak, the overdate features are still visible on this attractive Mint State dime. Both sides have satiny silver surfaces with hints of gold and iridescent toning. Somewhat weak in the centers, but with reflective fields to enhance the eye appeal. Census: 4 in 62, 8 finer (11/10). (#4519)

Gorgeous Gem 1831 JR-4 Dime



- 3280 1831 MS65 NGC. JR-4, R.2.** None of the six die pairs for the 1831 dime is more than scarce, though the collected date has sufficiently few high-end survivors that the date is a condition rarity in Gem and better levels. This is a bright MS65 representative that has subtle golden tints over fields that show partial watery reflectivity. Census: 24 in 65, 16 finer (11/10). (#4520)

Elusive 1832 JR-5 Dime, MS64



- 3281 1832 MS64 NGC. JR-5, R.2.** Although a great deal has changed since the Early Dime reference was published in 1984, the JR-5 die marriage of 1832 remains elusive in high grade. A quarter century ago, the authors of the standard reference to the series recorded an AU55 example as the finest they had seen. The present piece is substantially better, and may qualify as one of the finest known. Both sides have sharp details and satin luster beneath delicate gold toning on the obverse and even lighter champagne and pale blue hues on the reverse. (#4521)

- 3282 1836—Off Center—Good 4 ANACS. JR-1, R.3.** About 10% off center toward 12:30. Light to medium gray surfaces show just honest wear. The date is strong, and UNITED MERICA is clear. The shield shows some internal detail. (#4528)

Choice 1837 Capped Bust Dime, JR-2



- 3283 1837 MS64 NGC. JR-2, R.3.** A lustrous chestnut-gold near-Gem of this final year Capped Bust variety. The strike is full aside from a forehead curl or two, and both sides are refreshingly void of abrasions. Regardless of whether one collects by type, date, or die marriage, the present piece would be an outstanding addition. The holder has a scratch running from Liberty's lips to the back of her head, but the coin itself is absolutely unaffected. (#4529)

SEATED DIMES

- 3284 1837 No Stars, Large Date MS62 NGC.** Golden-brown and gunmetal-gray toning adorns this satiny and boldly delineated No Stars type coin. A great overall appearance despite a cluster of minute marks above the left (facing) shoulder. (#4561)

- 3285 1837 No Stars, Large Date MS63 NGC. Fortin-101a, Greer-102.** This Large Date variant is distinguished by repunching on the bottom of the 7 in the date, and a curious obverse-reverse misalignment where the reverse die was rotated 23 degrees from its normal 180 alignment. The strike is strong throughout and the surfaces are toned gray-rose over each side. (#4561)

Gem 1837 Seated Liberty Dime No Stars, Large Date



- 3286 1837 No Stars, Large Date MS65 NGC.** The Seated Liberty design was introduced in 1837, and the No Stars obverse was discontinued in 1838, making this issue extremely important for type collectors. The reported mintage in 1837 was 682,500 pieces, including both the Large Date and Small Date varieties. The Large Date is easily recognized by the flat topped 3. The present coin is a delightful Gem, with sharply detailed devices and attractive blue and gold patina. Census: 25 in 65, 28 finer (11/10). (#4561)

- 3287 1838 Large Stars MS64 PCGS.** A delightful example of the Large Stars 1838 dime, intensely lustrous with silver interiors that show silver with a "window" to the outside. Border shadings in indigo, cobalt, russet, gold, and orange surround those silver centers. (#4568)

Premium Gem 1838 Seated Dime Large Stars Variety



- 3288 1838 Large Stars MS66 NGC.** A remarkably full strike is the hallmark of this lovely Premium Gem. A light, even, gold-gray sheen covers both sides. The expertly preserved surfaces are blemish-free. A conditionally scarce representative of this popular 19th century type coin, in demand as the first year of the obverse stars design. Census: 28 in 66, 10 finer (11/10). (#4568)

Seldom-Seen 1839 No Drapery Dime, MS65



- 3289 1839 No Drapery MS65 NGC.** A prominent vertical die crack runs through Liberty's head. The No Drapery, Stars Obverse dime was only produced from 1838 through 1839 and part of 1840. The subtype is thus elusive, especially in high grade. This satiny and unmarked example has dusky walnut-tan and sea-green patina. Sharply struck throughout. Census: 22 in 65, 33 finer (11/10). (#4571)

**1842 Dime, MS65
Important High-Grade With Stars Example**



3290 1842 MS65 NGC. With a mintage of 1.8 million pieces, the 1842 is one of the more available dates in the With Stars series for type purposes. Of course, at the Gem level all bets are off. Only five other pieces have been so graded with five others finer at NGC (11/10). This is an impressively lustrous Gem, generally light silver-gray with a slight overlay of reddish patina on each side. The striking details are strong throughout. An attractive coin for the type. (#4581)

3291 1844 AU50 PCGS. Fortin-102. Rich tan-brown, mauve, cobalt-blue, and apple-green colors greet the viewer. There are no relevant marks, although few faint slide marks are detected on the obverse. Once promoted as the “Little Orphan Annie Dime,” this low mintage date remains popular today. Population: 5 in 50, 15 finer (11/10). *From The Volunteer Collection.* (#4585)

3292 1844 AU50 NGC. A lightly worn and richly toned example of the long-famous “Little Orphan Annie” 1844 dime. Blue-to-green patina covers still-lustrous surfaces. (#4585)

1844 ‘Little Orphan Annie’ Dime, MS62



3293 1844 MS62 NGC. The “Little Orphan Annie” dime, much promoted during the mid-20th century. Survivors are popular in all levels of preservation. The bright silvery surfaces of this MS62 example exhibit well impressed design features and reveal just a few scattered marks. Census: 2 in 62, 5 finer (11/10). (#4585)

3294 1845-O AU50 PCGS. Rich cobalt, gunmetal-blue, and gold hues mingle on this still-luminous O-mint dime. Great eye appeal and a condition rarity this fine. Population: 4 in 50, 5 finer (11/10). *From The Volunteer Collection.* (#4587)

Elusive 1846 Dime, XF45



3295 1846 XF45 PCGS. The 1846 is a key rarity in the Seated dime series, and far more elusive than the 1844. Golden-tan freckles run over both sides of this well defined, Choice XF specimen. A light linear marks runs from the top of star 1 to Liberty’s abdomen. Population: 9 in 45, 12 finer (11/10). (#4588)

Desirable 1846 Seated Dime, AU53



3296 1846 AU53 NGC. Defects below the crossbar of the 4 and in the upper loop of the 6 appear on both business strikes and proofs, despite being coined from different obverse dies. The 1846 dimes are the only pre-1858 coins where high-grade business strikes are rarer than proofs. Only 31,300 business strikes were minted, and few of those have survived in grades above Very Fine. This lovely AU example has light silvery-gray surfaces with bright luster illuminating protected areas. Census: 2 in 53, 2 finer (11/10). (#4588)

3297 1853 Arrows MS65 NGC. A bright Gem example of this popular but short-lived type. The satiny surfaces are virtually mark-free with just a hint of silver-gray patina. NGC has graded 45 numerically finer examples (11/10). (#4603)

3298 1858-O MS62 PCGS. Fortin-101. Chestnut hues adorn this lustrous example. Although Fortin states that “soft strikes are the rule,” such is not the case for the present well struck piece. The obverse has light clash marks, while the reverse die is perfect. Population: 4 in 62, 12 finer (11/10). *From The Volunteer Collection.* (#4617)

**1862 Dime, MS66+
One of the Finest Known**



3299 1862 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. While the mintage for the 1862 dime was large with 847,000 struck for circulation, one has to assume most were hoarded during the War and many others were exported and subsequently melted. As a result, only 12 other pieces have been certified as MS66 by PCGS with two finer (11/10). This is the only plus coin certified in any grade. This all-white example has striated fields which account for the bright, semireflective finish seen on each side. The strike is sharp, but not quite complete over the high points. A truly impressive specimen of this Civil War issue. (#4635)

Scarce 1866-S Dime, MS62, Fortin-103



- 3300 1866-S MS62 PCGS. Fortin-103.** Attributed by a die crack running from the top of the 8 in the date to the M in AMERICA. A very scarce variety. Whispers of bluish-green and gold visit both sides of this MS62 specimen. The mintmark is stronger than usually seen on this variety. No significant marks are apparent. Population: 3 in 62, 6 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#4644)
-

Key 1872-CC Dime, AU Details



- 3301 1872-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU.** The 1872-CC is a key issue in the Seated Liberty dime series. AU condition is the best one can hope to acquire as Uncirculated coins are virtually unobtainable. The light silver-gray surfaces of this AU Details example displays strong detail. Some cleaning hairlines show under magnification; still a perfectly collectible specimen.
-

Attractive Gem 1873 Arrows Dime



- 3302 1873 Arrows MS65 NGC.** As one of just two years for the later Arrows design, this dime issue is an important choice for the type enthusiast. Pale silver-blue base color shows generous elements of subdued canary-yellow. Just a touch of weakness is present on the central devices, but the overall eye appeal is great. Census: 16 in 65, 4 finer (11/10). (#4665)
-

**Highly Lustrous 1873 Arrows Gem Dime
Important Two-Year Design Type**



- 3303 1873 Arrows MS65 NGC.** The 1873 Arrows dime is the first year of an important two-year design type. Intense luster exudes from the essentially untoned surfaces of this Gem and the design features are all well brought up. A couple of marks on Liberty's left (facing) arm and in the adjacent field are mentioned for identification purposes. Census: 16 in 65, 4 finer (11/10). (#4665)
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Rare 1873-CC Arrows Dime



- 3304 1873-CC Arrows Genuine PCGS.** The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a VF specimen that has been damaged. The obverse rim is partly flattened between 5 and 7 o'clock, and the wreath near 4:30 shows a similar depression. What appears to be a narrow, deep planchet flaw affects ONE. Toned in lavender and lime shades. A rare Carson City issue. (#4666)
-

Conditionally Rare 1873-S Arrows Gem Dime



- 3305 1873-S Arrows MS65 NGC.** Small Block S. Light golden-gray patina graces this lustrous and refreshingly unabraded Gem. All that appears to limit the grade is the incomplete strike on Liberty's head, since the remainder of this Arrows dime is crisply impressed. Conditionally rare two-year type coin. Census: 2 in 65, 2 finer (11/10). (#4667)
-

Impressive MS66 1874 Arrows Dime



- 3306 **1874 Arrows MS66 PCGS.** A great Premium Gem example of this popular Arrows issue, eminently suitable as an upper-end type coin. Liberty's head is softly struck, but the devices are pleasingly detailed elsewhere. Delicate blue and gold toning graces half-frosted, half-watery luster. Population: 19 in 66, 8 finer (11/10). (#4668)

Beautiful MS64 1874-S Arrows Dime



- 3307 **1874-S Arrows MS64 PCGS.** With a mintage of slightly under a quarter-million pieces, the 1874-S Arrows dime is understandably elusive in Mint State. At the Choice level, as seen here, it is a condition rarity. Lustrous silver centers are well struck, while varying degrees of gold and orange patina occupy the rims. Population: 15 in 64, 5 finer (11/10). (#4670)
- 3308 **1875-S Mintmark Below Bow MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Mostly gold and russet toning is exhibited on both sides of this fully lustrous Gem Seated dime. Population: 17 in 65, 4 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#4676)
- 3309 **1878-CC MS64 PCGS. Type Two.** The left ribbon end was so vigorously polished that only the faintest trace remains. The surfaces are generally untoned and present soft, frosted mint luster. Sharply struck, as usually seen. (#4686)
- 3310 **1885 MS66+ PCGS.** Gorgeous luster adorns the essentially untoned surfaces of this Premium Gem+ dime, and a well executed strike sharpens the design motifs. A moderate mark is noted on Liberty's upper shield arm. (#4694)

Key 1885-S Dime, MS63



- 3311 **1885-S MS63 NGC.** The 1885-S is the key date to the San Francisco Seated dimes. While rare in any grade, it becomes extremely difficult in Mint State. Variegated gunmetal-blue, red, and silver-gray patina covers both sides. Generally well struck and revealing just a few minor handling marks. Census: 5 in 63, 10 finer (11/10). (#4695)

- 3312 **1887 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Fortin-113,** clashed dies. Though it has a mintage of over 11 million pieces, and is relatively common though MS65, the 1887 dime becomes scarce in MS66, and rare beyond that. The Premium Gem offered here features bright white surfaces that radiate dazzling luster. The design elements are well struck, including decent definition on Liberty's head, which is normally weak. Smooth despite minor contact on the cheek and lower reverse. Population: 14 in 66, 2 finer (3/05).
Ex: Tim Cook Collection of Liberty Seated Dimes (Heritage, 5/2005), lot 6554, which realized \$1,782.50.
From The Volunteer Collection. (#4698)

- 3313 **1888 MS66 PCGS.** Cobalt-blue and rose patination bathes the lustrous surfaces of this sharply struck Premium Gem. Both sides are impeccably preserved. An excellent choice for a high-grade type collection. Population: 24 in 66, 1 finer (11/10). (#4700)

- 3314 **1891 MS66 PCGS.** This is a splendid example of this final year of issue for the long-lived Seated Liberty series. Each side is brilliant and highly lustrous. The strike is strong throughout, and die clashing is noted on each side. (#4706)

PROOF SEATED DIMES

Sharply Struck 1857 Dime, PR64



- 3315 **1857 PR64 PCGS.** This near-Gem proof 1857 dime displays sharply struck devices and light golden-gray, orange, and powder-blue toning. The surfaces are free of mentionable abrasions, but several fly specks are noted throughout the lower obverse. Population: 11 in 64, 6 finer (11/10). (#4746)

1857 Dime, PR64 A Rare Early Proof



- 3316 **1857 PR64 NGC.** The number of proof Seated Liberty dimes coined in 1857 is unknown, but the mintage was definitely small, and the issue is rare in all grades. This delightful near-Gem specimen exhibits sharp striking details, deep reflectivity in the fields, and a light, even layer of rose toning. Census: 11 in 64, 16 finer (11/10). (#4746)

Important Gem Proof 1857 Dime



- 3317 1857 PR65 NGC.** An important specimen from this pre-1858 issue with an estimated mintage of just 70 proofs. The devices show little frost, especially the wreath, but both sides display perceptible contrast. Toning is mostly light gray with just a hint of gold along parts of the rims. Census: 9 in 65, 7 finer (11/10). (#4746)

1859 Dime, Deeply Reflective PR65 With Rich Toning



- 3318 1859 PR65 PCGS.** Proofs from 1859 were the second year that Mint Director James Ross Snowden ordered a much-larger mintage for these special collector coins. In this case 800 proof dimes were struck, but apparently a large number were melted as unsold at year's end or simply spent (per Breen). The centers of this brightly reflective example are golden-rose with deeper blue around the margins. The devices also display notable mint frost but apparently not enough to warrant a Cameo designation. Population: 24 in 65, 17 finer (11/10). (#4748)

- 3319 1861 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Eliasberg. Type Two Obverse. Lightly variegated golden-gray toning visits this intricately struck Gem. A couple of tiny lintmarks are as made and were noted in its auction appearance nearly 15 years ago. Population: 13 in 65, 4 finer (11/10).
Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 1171. (#4754)

- 3320 1862 PR64 PCGS.** The obverse is lightly toned aside from a right-side arc of deep green-gray. The reverse has various dusky shades of golden-tan and apple-green. A mere 550 proofs were coined for this Civil War date. Encased in a first generation holder. Population: 31 in 64, 5 finer (11/10).
Ex: ALG Collection of Proof Dimes (Heritage, 6/2010), lot 560, which realized \$2,070. (#4755)

Amazing 1863 Seated Dime, PR66 Ultra Cameo



- 3321 1863 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC.** Ex: Eliasberg. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, collectors did not concern themselves about the relative rarity of business strike and proof coins. Most collectors were happy to own an attractive proof example, thus business strikes were not saved. Such was the case with this issue, and the 14,000 business strikes were mostly hoarded and eventually lost over the years. An additional quantity of 460 proofs were produced in Philadelphia and these served the needs of collectors. This example is an amazing Premium Gem proof with brilliant silver surfaces and exceptional contrast. It has few peers in the numismatic world today. Census: 4 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 3 finer (10/10).
Ex: Charlotte Signature (Heritage, 3/2007), lot 481, which realized \$6,325.
From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#94756)

- 3322 1865 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** Light, even tan toning visits this exactly struck and well preserved Choice proof. Minute lintmarks and pinpoint strike-throughs (all as made) on the right obverse field are all that preclude an even finer grade. Population: 6 in 64 Cameo, 3 finer (11/10). (#84758)

- 3323 1866 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Luminous devices contrast with the mirrored fields on this intricately struck and essentially brilliant near-Gem. A wonderful survivor from the stingy proof mintage of 725 pieces. Population: 3 in 64 Deep Cameo, 4 finer (11/10). (#94759)

- 3324 1867 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** A low mintage date with only 6,000 business strikes produced along with 625 proofs. Medium chestnut and powder-blue patina graces this luminous Choice specimen. A good strike aside from occasional extremities of the wreath. Population: 11 in 64 Cameo, 8 finer (11/10).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2007), lot 994. (#84760)

1867 Dime, PR64 Deep Cameo Low Total-Mintage Issue



- 3325 1867 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC.** This beautiful near-Gem Deep Cameo proof 1867 dime is highly desirable, due in part to the rarity of associated business strikes. Only 6,000 strikes were made for circulation with an additional 625 proofs. Both sides are mostly brilliant with a crescent of gold toning on the lower obverse and upper reverse. The contrast between the fields and devices is extraordinarily strong. Population: 1 in 64 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#94760)

- 3326 1868 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** Golden-russet, lime-green, and navy-blue augment the margins of this precisely struck and flashy Choice proof. One of only 600 proofs coined. Population: 8 in 64 Cameo, 9 finer (11/10).
Ex: Bowers and Merena, 11/2009, lot 591. (#84761)

- 3327 1868 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** Formerly housed in a PR66 Cameo NGC holder, and offered as such in lot 767 of our February 2006 Long Beach Signature. Crisply struck, and attractively toned golden-brown aside from slender bands of iridescent blue and gold along the left margins. A mere 600 proofs were issued, and examples with consequential cameo contrast are seldom encountered. Population: 6 in 65 Cameo, 2 finer (11/10).
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2010, lot 3484, which realized \$3,450. (#84761))

**Colorful PR67 1869 Dime
Single Finest at PCGS**



- 3328 1869 PR67 PCGS.** The present Superb Gem is the single highest PCGS-graded proof 1869 dime, and it is also noteworthy for its rich ruby-red, ocean-blue, and straw-gold toning. The flashy fields and sharply struck devices contribute further to the eye appeal. An important acquisition for the collector who will settle for nothing less than the finest quality. (#4762)

- 3329 1869 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** Light almond-gold toning blankets this unmarked and pleasing Gem proof. The strike is crisp save for the often-seen incompleteness on the upper left portion of the wreath. Population: 4 in 65 Cameo, 3 finer (11/10).
Ex: Bowers and Merena, 3/2009, lot 720, which realized \$1,725. (#84762)

Deeply Reflective 1870 Dime, PR66+ Cameo



- 3330 1870 PR66+ Cameo NGC.** An even 1,000 proof dimes were struck in 1870 and Breen (1977) offers a possibility that two sets of dies were used. This piece appears to be from the usually seen die pairing and shows a die crack connecting the lower ribbon ends. Each side is deeply mirrored with frosted devices. The centers are brilliant with golden-russet and blue peripheral toning. (#84763)

Patinated PR66 1874 Arrows Dime



- 3331 1874 Arrows PR66 PCGS. CAC.** Deep cobalt-blue, lavender-red, and olive-gold toning dominates this intricately struck and exemplary Premium Gem proof. One of only 1,500 proofs issued for the Arrows, Legend Obverse subtype, and most survivors cannot compete with the eye appeal of the present specimen. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Population: 8 in 66, 1 finer (11/10). (#4770)

- 3332 1875 PR65 PCGS.** This deeply toned Gem proof has vibrant blue and lilac toning on the obverse, with gorgeous blue and turquoise on the reverse. Here is an incredible example for the toning enthusiast. Population: 13 in 65, 7 finer (11/10). (#4772)

White 1875 Seated Dime, PR66 ★ Cameo



- 3333 1875 PR66 ★ Cameo NGC.** A fair number of the 700 proof dimes coined in 1875 have apparently survived to the present day, based on NGC/PCGS population figures. The two services have even given about 70 pieces a Cameo designation. The white surfaces exhibit sharply struck motifs that offer stark contrast with the mirrored fields, and both sides are devoid of mentionable marks. Among Cameo examples at NGC with the Star kicker, this Premium Gem is outranked by only a single PR67 (10/10).
From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#84772)

- 3334 1879 PR66 NGC.** Considerable unnoted cameo contrast appears on each side of this silver-white Premium Gem. Whispers of gold appear at the rims, and surface imperfections are minor. An appealing example for those who prefer untuned coins. Census: 22 in 66, 15 finer (11/10). (#4776)

- 3335 1880 PR65 PCGS.** A delightful Gem proof, this dime has lustrous devices and light contrast beneath green, blue, and violet toning. Population: 43 in 65, 34 finer (11/10). (#4777)

**Superb Gem Proof 1880 Dime
Incredible Toning**



- 3336 1880 PR67 PCGS. CAC.** A deeply hued Superb Gem specimen of this high-mintage but also high-popularity proof Seated dime issue. Bold mint-green color hugs the rims, while the fade from electric-blue into violet, amethyst, and lavender. Stellar preservation and eye appeal to match. Population: 10 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#4777)

**1881 Seated Dime, PR67 ★ Cameo
Extraordinary Preservation and Color**



- 3337 1881 PR67 ★ Cameo NGC. CAC.** This Superb Gem Cameo proof is a delightful exception to the rule that toned coins usually fail to receive a Cameo designation. Both sides have gorgeous golden and cobalt-blue toning with reddish tinted centers. The fields are extraordinarily deep in their mirrored reflectivity and establish the background for the cameo effect against the frosted devices. Census: 2 in 67 ★ Cameo, 1 finer (10/10).
From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#84778)

Boldly Toned 1882 Dime, PR67



- 3338 1882 PR67 PCGS. CAC.** While this 1882 dime, one of 1,100 proofs struck, is indeed carefully preserved, the real story of this Superb Gem specimen is its outlandish toning. Pale emerald and deeper jade outer hues surround richer blue-to-violet interiors. Strongly mirrored and pleasing. Population: 9 in 67, 1 finer (11/10). (#4779)

**1885 Seated Dime, PR68 ★ Cameo
One of the Finest Known**



- 3339 1885 PR68 ★ Cameo NGC.** The 1885 is common enough as a business strike with 2.5 million pieces struck. As a proof, its availability is much more limited with only 930 pieces produced. However, a surprising number have been preserved in high grade (PR66-67). At the PR68 ★ Cameo level, though, only two other coins have been certified, with one coin (a PR69) numerically finer. This is an all-brilliant example with generous mint frost over the devices and deeply mirrored fields. (#84782)

- 3340 1887 PR64 NGC. CAC.** This Choice proof 1887 dime is sharply detailed, with frosty devices and mirrored fields. The surfaces are patinated in vivid shades of green and violet. Only 710 pieces were minted. Census: 61 in 64, 71 finer (11/10).
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#4784)

- 3341 1887 PR63 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Whispers of orange-gold visit both sides of this Select proof, each of which displays pleasing cameo contrast. A few light reverse marks are unobtrusive. A nice piece for the numerical grade designation. Population: 2 in 63 Cameo, 14 finer (11/10). (#84784)

Captivating PR66 Cameo 1888 Dime



- 3342 1888 PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC.** Stark gold-to-orange toning drapes immensely reflective mirrors. The deepest colors appear at the obverse margins, which frame a lighter-colored and thickly frosted image of Liberty. Amazing preservation and all-around visual quality. Census: 10 in 66 Cameo, 8 finer (11/10). (#84785)

Dynamic Superb Gem Proof 1890 Dime



- 3343 1890 PR67 PCGS.** Rotation beneath a light reveals iridescent plum-red, navy-blue, and sun-gold shades throughout this deeply toned Seated dime. A sharp strike save for a few cereal grains. A mere 590 proofs were struck. Certified in an old green label holder. Population: 5 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#4787)

BARBER DIMES

1892 Barber Dime, MS67 Registry Set Quality



- 3344 1892 MS67 PCGS.** It is well known that as first-year issues the 1892 dime, quarter, and half were widely saved and are generally available in Uncirculated grades. However, not all such pieces are attractive. This piece has bright mint luster that enhances the rich, multicolored toning that covers each side. The center of the obverse is light teal with rose coloration at the margins. The reverse has a small, off-center spot of indigo surrounded by deep blue-green toning over the rest of that side. Sharply defined throughout. Population: 9 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#4796)

- 3345 1893 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** While the 1893 is not a rare issue in the series, it is certainly much scarcer than the 1892 because of its diminished mintage and lack of hoarding that accompanied the first-year 1892. This piece shows unquestionably original surfaces. The toning is gray-blue and light russet with an off center patch of brilliance (or near-brilliance) on each side. The strike is complete throughout and there are no mentionable abrasions. Population: 28 in 66, 2 finer (11/10). (#4800)

- 3346 1893-O MS65 PCGS.** This lustrous cream-gray New Orleans Gem is fully struck and beautifully preserved. A wonderful example that belongs in a leading collection of the series. Population: 10 in 65, 9 finer (11/10). (#4801)

1893-S Barber Dime, MS65 Sharply Defined and Beautifully Toned



- 3347 1893-S MS65 PCGS.** The 1892-S and 1893-S are two of the early S-mint semikeys in the popular Barber dime series. While in MS65 the 1893-S edges out the 1892-S in terms of price, in finer grades the pricing equation is reversed. The present Gem offers stunning patination of pastel cherry, ice-blue, and olive on the obverse, with aqua and steel-blue on the reverse. The strike is sharp throughout, and the piece is certified in a old green-label holder. Population: 20 in 65, 6 finer (10/10). (#4802)

- 3348 1895 MS64 PCGS.** Speckles of rose, gold, and olive toning occupy lustrous surfaces that display sharply struck design elements. A couple of minuscule marks on Liberty's face account for the grade. Population: 29 in 64, 24 finer (11/10). (#4806)

- 3349 1895-O VF25 NGC.** This low mintage key date dime is predominantly cream-gray, although freckles of russet-brown and apple-green adorn the margins. LIBERTY is clear, and the few marks are of little account. (#4807)

- 3350 1895-S MS64 NGC.** A well preserved near-Gem of this better date San Francisco issue. The strike is razor-sharp, and the borders display light almond-gold toning. Census: 39 in 64, 6 finer (11/10). (#4808)

1898-O Dime, MS65

Well Struck With Rich, Variegated Toning



- 3351 1898-O MS65 PCGS.** This issue is difficult to locate in Mint State despite the 2.1 million-piece mintage. Additionally, it is one of the more poorly struck issues in the Barber dime series. This Gem offering is exceptional for its above-average strike, including LIBERTY and upper right part of the wreath, areas typically weak. Only the lower left set of leaves reveal minor softness. Each side exudes pleasing luster and a delicate blend of apple-green, purple, and gray patina. Faint contacts are noted on the neck and light roller marks on the cheek. Population: 9 in 65, 5 finer (11/10). (#4816)

- 3352 1901-O/Horizontal O MS64 PCGS. FS-501.** This is the O Over Horizontal O mintmark, a dramatic mispunching variety. The 1901-O is another underrated O-mint that usually comes softly struck and lackluster. This coin certainly has above-average mint luster and the softness of strike is confined to the high points of the obverse. Rich, multicolored toning deepens on the reverse of this near-Gem example.

Condition Rarity 1903-O Gem Dime



- 3353 1903-O MS65 NGC.** The 1903-O is one of the rarest New Orleans dimes in high grade Mint State. Apple-green, cobalt-blue, sea-green, and orange patination envelops the lustrous surfaces of this lovely Gem. An above-average strike for an O-mint product. A couple of light handling marks within the confines of the designated grade are noted on Liberty's neck. Census: 7 in 65, 1 finer (11/10). (#4831)

Appealing MS65 1903-O Dime



- 3354 1903-O MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Though nearly 8.2 million 1903-O dimes were struck, this date saw heavy circulation, and it is a condition rarity even at the Gem level. This MS65 coin has bright luster that is mostly silver save for arcs of blue and lavender-violet along the upper obverse and lower reverse. Population: 13 in 65, 3 finer (11/10). (#4831)

**Spectacularly Toned 1906 Barber Dime, MS67
Tied for Finest Certified**



- 3355 1906 MS67 PCGS Secure. CAC.** Spectacular surface appeal is given on this coin, one of only a handful of MS67 examples of this issue at PCGS. Certain to be of interest to Barber dime Registry Set collectors, while other numismatists will merely bask in the tremendous aesthetics. Super luster complements tinges of pastel pink, gold, lilac, and ice-blue, and the surfaces are distraction-free, as expected. Population: 5 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#4838)

- 3356 1906-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** This gorgeous Premium Gem has impressive gold and iridescent toning over satiny silver surfaces with underlying mint brilliance. The strike is bold, further enhancing the overall aesthetic appeal. Population: 1 in 66+, 3 finer (11/10). (#4841)

**1907-D Barber Dime, MS66
Mottled Multicolored Toning**



- 3357 1907-D MS66 NGC.** Beautifully toned with golden-brown centers bounded by blue and pearl-gray shades. Lustrous and gorgeously preserved with magnificent eye appeal. Although more than 4 million pieces were struck, the 1907-D is very scarce in Mint State, and few such examples can compare with the present coin. Census: 8 in 66, 2 finer (10/10). (#4843)

Sharp 1909-D Dime, MS66+



- 3358 1909-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1909-D is one of the scarcest Denver Barber dimes, especially in high grade. Aquamarine and apple-green patina dominates the obverse while orange coloration fills most of the reverse. A uniform, sharp strike prevails on the design elements. Devoid of mentionable marks. Population: 2 in 66+, 0 finer. (#4851)

PROOF BARBER DIMES

Patinated PR66 1892 Dime



- 3359 1892 PR66 PCGS. Gold CAC.** Navy-blue, lime-green, and stone-gray embrace this fully struck and flashy Premium Gem. Cherry-red and orange toning fills the reverse border but yields to a window of brilliance inside the wreath. Immaculate, impressive, and encapsulated in a first generation holder. The Gold CAC sticker remains highly elusive. Population: 29 in 66, 10 finer (11/10). (#4875)

**1893 PR67 Dime
Deeply Mirrored, Undesignated Contrast**



- 3360 1893 PR67 NGC. CAC.** Electric-blue and golden-brown hues outline the margins, while the centers are only lightly patinated. The fields show deep reflectivity and the devices display noticeable frost, although the piece is undesignated as a Cameo, perhaps because of its original album toning. The 1893 has a much lower proof mintage than its 1892 predecessor. Census: 19 in 67, 6 finer (11/10). (#4877)

- 3361 1896 PR65 NGC.** This all-white proof striking shows moderate contrast between the fields and devices, but not quite enough for a Cameo designation. This is an impressive example of this well-produced date in the Barber series and one that has no mentionable defects. (#4880)

- 3362 1905 PR66 NGC. CAC.** Boldly defined with gorgeous iridescent toning, this Premium Gem has full cameo contrast although the toning prevents that designation. Census: 36 in 66, 19 finer (11/10). (#4889)

- 3363 1906 PR65 PCGS.** Dramatic sea-green and peach-gold fully patinate the obverse. An autumn-gold border frames the untuned reverse center. An intricately struck and flashy Gem. Just 675 proofs were struck. (#4890)

- 3364 1906 PR66 PCGS.** Great color and luster with strong reflectivity that pierces the rich blue, pink, green-gold, and violet toning in places. The devices are frosted, an effect more visible on the portrait. Population: 19 in 66, 9 finer (11/10). (#4890)

Superb Gem Cameo Proof 1909 Dime



- 3365 1909 PR67 Cameo NGC.** An unusually well-contrasted specimen of the 1909 proof dime, strongly mirrored and splashed in gold and blue. Thickly frosted devices offer exquisite detail, and the eye appeal is all-around amazing. One of just four Superb Gem Cameo proofs certified by NGC with none numerically finer (11/10). (#84893)

Exquisite 1912 Dime, PR67



- 3366 1912 PR67 NGC. CAC.** A melange of cobalt-blue, orange-gold, and lavender toning adorns the luminous surfaces of this Superb Gem proof. An exquisite strike and impeccable preservation round out the outstanding eye appeal. Infrequently seen in this level of preservation. Census: 8 in 67, 2 finer (11/10). (#4896)
- 3367 1914 PR65 PCGS Secure. CAC.** Lavender, rose, blue-green, and canary-gold emerge when this fully struck Gem is rotated beneath a light. A desirable specimen from the waning years of the Barber series. Just 425 proofs were struck. (#4898)
- 3368 1914 PR66 PCGS.** The gold-gray and blue obverse shows echoes of field-to-device contrast, while the reverse is richly toned in those colors and green and orange besides. A lovely Premium Gem from late in the series. Population: 17 in 66, 6 finer (11/10). (#4898)

TWENTY CENT PIECES

Well Defined MS62 1875-CC Twenty Cent Piece Only Collectible CC Issue of the Series



- 3369 1875-CC MS62 NGC.** The only collectible Carson City issue of the twenty cent series. Soft luster peeks through the light silver-gray patination of this MS62 example. Well impressed design elements stand out on this specimen, though the eagle's breast and upper right (viewer's left) wing reveal the typical softness. Some faint slide marks show up under magnification. (#5297)

Gem 1875-S Twenty Cent Popular Type Coin



- 3370 1875-S MS65 NGC.** Bold and satiny luster enlivens this Gem from the most popular twenty cent type issue, and dappled gold, orange, and blue patina appears along the borders. Well struck and coined with the reverse die about 45 degrees counterclockwise from normal. NGC has graded 57 numerically finer pieces (11/10). (#5298)

Appealing MS65 1875-S Twenty Cent



- 3371 1875-S MS65 NGC.** The mintage of the 1875-S twenty cent is almost an order of magnitude greater than that of its nearest rival. Curiously, San Francisco struck no examples of the denomination in 1876, though one can imagine that more than a million pieces of the widely reviled twenty cent would have been more than plenty. This is a particularly well-preserved example of the popular type issue, satiny with light gray, gold, and rose toning overall that goes to deep crimson at parts of the obverse borders. (#5298)
- 3372 1876 MS63 PCGS.** Dusky tan-gold fills the borders of this sharply struck and lustrous low mintage type coin. The reverse is essentially pristine, while the obverse displays a few noticeable marks. (#5299)
- 3373 1876 MS64 NGC.** Deep gunmetal-blue and golden-brown toning gravitates to the obverse margins and dominates the reverse fields. Soft luster shows on the obverse, while that on the reverse is subdued by the depth of the toning. A few minute marks occur in the right obverse field. Census: 76 in 64, 56 finer (11/10). (#5299)

PROOF TWENTY CENT PIECES

Gem Proof 1875 Twenty Cent Piece First-Year Type Coin



- 3374 1875 PR65 PCGS.** Fully struck with a dense layer of olive and rose toning across both sides. A tiny contact mark in the right obverse field seems hardly worth mentioning, and hairlines are not noticeable on either side of this impressive Gem proof. Semi-circular die lines are noted on the upper obverse, beside and above Liberty's head. 1875 was the first year of the short-lived twenty cent denomination. Population: 19 in 65, 13 finer (11/10). (#5303)

1875 Twenty Cent, PR63 Cameo Sharp Contrast



- 3375 1875 PR63 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Something in the way twenty cent proofs were produced, perhaps the way the dies were basined, gives these pieces extraordinary depth of reflectivity in the fields. The devices on this example are nicely frosted, giving the coin strong field-to-device contrast. Both sides are mostly brilliant with a slight accent of golden toning around the margins. A few light hairlines and tiny contact marks account for the PR63 grade. Population: 23 in 63 Cameo, 23 finer (11/10). (#85303)

1875 Twenty Cent Piece, PR65 Cameo



- 3376 1875 PR65 Cameo NGC.** A large mintage of 2,790 proof twenty cent pieces was achieved in 1875, but few examples can match the appeal of this impressive Gem, with outstanding cameo contrast. Razor-sharp detail is evident on all design elements, and the fields are deeply mirrored, with no trace of toning. Census: 11 in 65 Cameo, 9 finer (11/10). (#85303)

1876 Twenty Cent, PR63 Cameo Richly Colored and Deeply Reflective



- 3377 1876 PR63 Cameo PCGS.** Generous mint frost over the devices and shimmering reflectivity in the fields explain the Cameo designation. Antique-copper shades drift toward the obverse border with more uniformly distributed, champagne-tinged undertones. The color is even more dramatic on the reverse, with mottled electric-blue peripheral shadings framing a crimson-russet center. The devices display sharp striking details; there is not a single ill-defined feature on either side. There is an area of disturbance in the right obverse field that probably accounts for the grade. Population: 18 in 63 Cameo, 39 finer (11/10). (#85304)

1877 Twenty Cent Piece, PR62 Small Proof-Only Mintage



- 3378 1877 PR62 PCGS.** The 1877 twenty cent piece boasts a tiny proof-only mintage of 350 pieces. The present coin is a sharply detailed PR62 example, with blinding, chromium fields, highlighted by hints of golden-brown toning. There are strong elements of field-device contrast, and eye appeal is quite strong. (#5305)

Proof-Only 1877 Twenty Cent, PR63 Cameo



- 3379 1877 PR63 Cameo PCGS.** The 1877 is the first of two proof-only dates to finish off the four-year-long twenty cent series. This is one of only 350 specimens produced, moderately hairlined through the fields under light silver-gray toning that turns to deep tan-orange and midnight-blue close to the rims. Population: 16 in 63 Cameo, 25 finer (11/10). (#85305)

**1878 Twenty Cent Piece, PR63 Cameo
Proof-Only Issue**



- 3380 1878 PR63 Cameo PCGS.** From a tiny proof-only mintage of 600 pieces, the 1878 twenty cent piece is a rare and valuable coin in PR63 Cameo. The present coin is sharply detailed, with frosty devices that contrast boldly with the deeply reflective fields. The surfaces are patinated in attractive shades of green and lavender. Population: 16 in 63 Cameo, 28 finer (11/10). (#85306)
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EARLY QUARTERS

**Naturally Toned 1796 Quarter, B-2, AG Details
Always in Demand**



- 3381 1796—Damaged—NGC Details. AG. B-2, R.3.** The NGC disclaimer likely refers to a small indentation left of star 13 and another above the first A of AMERICA, as well as to a slight bending of the coin. The latter results in uneven wear on both sides. Liberty is fully outlined and reveals a modicum of internal detail (the eye, ear, and some hair curls). The date is bold, and the letters LIBERTY show, as do stars 1 through 5 and 9 through 13. Indeed, the obverse may lay claims to Good. The reverse is more heavily worn, with only the letters ITED barely showing, along with OF and AM being somewhat stronger. About three-quarters of the eagle is outlined. Each side displays natural light to medium gray toning that is actually quite attractive. A classic piece of Americana, always in demand regardless of grade or surface characteristics.
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B-1 1796 Quarter, VG Details



- 3382 1796—Repaired, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VG Details. B-1, R.4.** A late obverse state with die crack through the 1 in the date. Though this well-worn and peripherally repaired example shows brightness from a past cleaning and several pin scratches on its partly retuned blue-gray surfaces, this remains a readily collectible example of the famous 1796 quarter.
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Rare 1804 Quarter, B-1



- 3383 1804 Genuine PCGS. B-1, R.3.** The PCGS number ending in .95 suggests Scratched as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a VG specimen that is scratched, corroded, and cleaned. Corrosion is limited to a laminated area near obverse star 4. A deep pin scratch passes through the L in LIBERTY. The slate-gray obverse is subdued and slightly granular, although the reverse has attractively retuned golden-brown. The 1804 is the key date of the Heraldic Eagle type. (#5312)
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- 3384 1805 Fine 15 PCGS. B-2, R.3.** The R in LIBERTY is usually weak on its right side for this variety, and the 5 in the date touches the bust. On the reverse, there is a wide gap in the dentils above the E in STATES. Heavy clash marks are apparent on the reverse, which is typical of Browning-2. Both sides are evenly worn and minimally marked, with dove-gray toning on the centers that yields to deeper color around the perimeter. (#5313)

- 3385 1806 Fine 15 PCGS. CAC. B-3, R.1.** A plentiful die marriage, the present piece is best suited for a date or type collection. Both sides are natural medium gray in the fields with hints of gold toning. The devices are lighter silver-gray, creating a desirable two-tone appearance. (#5314)
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BUST QUARTERS

Select 1815 Capped Bust Quarter, B-1



- 3386 1815 MS63 PCGS. B-1, R.1.** The 1815 Capped Bust Quarter enjoyed a substantial mintage of 89,235 pieces, with a single variety known for the date. The present coin is sharply detailed in most areas, with just a touch of softness on the eagle's talons. Much original mint luster remains, beneath light green and ice-blue patina. Population: 14 in 63, 20 finer (11/10). (#5321)
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- 3387 1818/5 XF40 PCGS. B-1, R.2.** The sole overdate variety for the date. This stone-gray Bust quarter has no noticeable singular abrasions, although mint-made clashmarks are present on both fields. Evenly struck and only faintly hairlined. (#5323)

- 3388 1818 XF40 PCGS. CAC. B-5, High R.4.** Traces of luster brighten protected areas of this golden-brown and powder-blue representative. Void of contact marks, although faint vertical hairlines emerge beneath a loupe. A very scarce die pairing. (#5322)

- 3389 1818 XF45 NGC. B-8, R.3.** Tompkins Die State 3/5. The radial die crack left of the denomination attributes the variety. A dove-gray Choice XF Bust quarter with impressively smooth surfaces save for a single mark near star 7.
From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#5322)
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Scarce B-3 1818 Quarter, MS64



3390 1818 MS64 PCGS. B-3, R.3. Dusky caramel-gold toning embraces this well struck Choice Bust quarter. The reverse is lustrous, and the obverse exhibits satin sheen. The drapery and eyebrow display steel-gray. Marks are inconsequential, and the eye appeal is bold. Population: 45 in 64, 25 finer (11/10). (#5322)

3391 1819 Large 9 XF45 PCGS. B-2, R.3. This Large 9 variety is incorrectly labeled as a Small 9 on the PCGS holder. A late die state, this example shows all of the die cracks that Steve Tompkins describes in his reference. It is a highly attractive light gray specimen with splashes of pale blue toning and traces of luster on both sides. (#5326)

3392 1821 XF45 PCGS. CAC. B-3, R.2. Tompkins Die State 5/1. Forest-green and lavender toning drapes this refreshingly unabraded Draped Bust quarter. The plumage exhibits nearly full detail, although the curls and claws show moderate wear. A charming type coin that will improve most specialized collections. (#5331)

Choice VF 1824/2 Quarter, B-1



3393 1824/2 VF35 PCGS. B-1, R.3. The 1824/2 is the only die pairing known for the date. This is a nicely detailed Choice VF example with pearl-gray and chestnut-gold toning. Abrasions are negligible aside from a few faded minor marks near the beak. Population: 7 in 35, 34 finer (11/10). (#5335)

3394 1824/2 XF40 PCGS. B-1, R.3. Only one variety is known for the 1824/2 quarters, representing the entire production for the date. This pleasing piece has delicate gold toning with blue accents on each side, slightly deeper on the reverse. (#5335)

Borderline Uncirculated 1825/4/3 Quarter, B-2



3395 1825/4/3 AU58 NGC. B-2, R.2. Specialists continue to debate the identify of the underdigits within the 5 in the date. This is a partly lustrous example that has light to medium almond-gold and cream-gray toning. A few freckles of darker color reside in reverse recesses. Smooth overall with a few minor marks near the eagle. (#5336)

3396 1831 Large Letters MS62 NGC. B-5, FS-301, R.3. The Large over Small 1s in the date causes Browning-5 to receive a *Cherry-pickers'* listing. This dove-gray Capped Bust quarter is sharply struck save for the right-side stars. Luster fills the plumage and borders. The reverse is unabraded, and the obverse displays faint distributed marks. (#5349)

3397 1834 AU58 PCGS. CAC. B-4, R.1. A later state of this plentiful variety with strong cracks at upper reverse. Strongly lustrous with green-to-gold toning over much of each side. (#5353)

SEATED QUARTERS

1838 Seated Liberty Quarter, MS63 Popular No Drapery Type



3398 1838 No Drapery MS63 NGC. This issue, with a mintage of less than half a million pieces, marked the beginning of the Seated Liberty quarter design, which would remain in place (with minor variations) for over half a century. The present piece is well-defined and strongly lustrous beneath subtle peach and silver-gray patina. Census: 18 in 63, 32 finer (11/10). (#5391)

Select No Drapery 1838 Seated Quarter



3399 1838 No Drapery MS63 NGC. Sea-green, autumn-gold, sky-blue, and plum-red embrace this well struck and inoffensively abraded introductory year Seated quarter. Luster fills the borders and devices. An interesting obverse rim break (as made) is noted at 9:30. The No Drapery subtype was only coined through mid-1840. Census: 18 in 63, 32 finer (11/10). (#5391)

Small Date 1842-O Quarter, Fine 15
An Evenly Worn Example of This Scarce Issue



- 3400 1842-O Small Date Fine 15 PCGS. CAC.** The Small Date 1842-O quarter is significantly scarcer than its Large Date counterpart. PCGS has certified only two other examples at the Fine 15 level with only 21 pieces graded finer (11/10). The present coin has pleasing gunmetal-gray patina in the fields and lighter toning on the high points. All of the letters of LIBERTY are clearly defined. A problem-free example of this desirable variety.
From The Maryland Collection. (#5403)

- 3401 1848 MS62 NGC.** Splashes of electric-blue, lavender, and reddish-orange patina drape both sides of this MS62 example. Sharply struck and revealing no significant marks. A relatively low-mintage date, the 1848 is seldom found in Mint State grades. Census: 3 in 62, 8 finer (11/10). (#5412)

- 3402 1850-O AU55 NGC.** Splashes of deep electric-blue and reddish-brown toning are more prevalent on the obverse of this Choice AU quarter. Light contact marks are visible in the right obverse field and a small rim ding occurs at 6 o'clock on the obverse. Seldom seen in AU and finer grades. (#5416)

- 3403 1851-O VF20 PCGS.** Light gold and blue overtones visit this moderately worn O-mint quarter. Faint flickers of luster remain in the fields. Scattered small digs are consistent with the grade. Population: 5 in 20, 20 finer (11/10).
From The Maryland Collection. (#5418)

- 3404 1852-O VF35 PCGS.** A rare date in the Seated quarter series, always in demand from date collectors. This moderately worn example is fully original with deep gray-brown toning, lighter on the devices. Population: 4 in 35, 16 finer (11/10). (#5420)

1853 Arrows and Rays Quarter, MS64+
Superior Mint Luster and Original Toning



- 3405 1853 Arrows and Rays MS64+ NGC.** The 1853 reduction in silver content in U.S. coinage was directed only toward the half dime through half dollar, which promptly began circulating. The then-overweight silver dollar remained unchanged, as well as the three cent silver.

Today, both the 1853 Arrows and Rays quarters from Philadelphia and New Orleans are extremely elusive in any Mint State grade. The PCGS CoinFacts website estimates that in Gem condition or finer, only 35 examples exist of the 1853 Philadelphia Arrows and Rays quarter, including certified and raw examples. The low availability of Gems makes this upper-end MS64 example an especially astute purchase. Light gray patina lies over the mint frost and the high points are accented in deeper gray-russet. A few tiny marks on the obverse prevent an even higher grade, but this coin's plus designation undoubtedly derives from the thick mint luster and original color. (#5426)

Sharp 1857 Gem Quarter



- 3406 1857 MS65 PCGS.** Silver-white color embraces both sides of this stunning Gem. Lightly frosted, well struck design elements stand out against the fields that yield some semiprooflike tendencies. The latter reveal prominent die polish lines, especially on the reverse. A single spot of deep toning is noted below the left edge of Liberty's shield. Population: 38 in 65, 31 finer (11/10). (#5442)

- 3407 1857-S AU50 PCGS.** Lightly rubbed but with generous remaining luster. Hints of pastel-blue and gold grace modestly abraded fields. Great eye appeal for this early S-mint quarter issue. Population: 4 in 50, 16 finer (11/10).
From The Maryland Collection. (#5444)

Near-Mint 1857-S Quarter



- 3408 1857-S AU58 PCGS. CAC.** While the S.S. Central America ensured that thousands of 1857-S double eagles would be saved for posterity, no such event inadvertently rescued the vast majority of 1857-S quarters from oblivion. This near-Mint example, light gold and violet at the margins with shining silver centers, is among the finest survivors. Population: 6 in 58, 6 finer (11/10). (#5444)

1858-S Quarter, XF45
An Absolute and Condition Rarity



- 3409 1858-S XF45 NGC. Variety 1-A.** The mintage of 121,000 pieces indicates the 1858-S quarter should have a much greater availability than it does. Only one Uncirculated coin has been certified by both services. The usually seen example is well-worn, usually Fine or less. As such, this is one of the better examples available. The devices show even wear over the high points and the light gray surfaces display a tinge of golden toning, especially around the margins. The only mark of any note is a short one on the lower reverse just above the period between QUAR. and DOL. Census: 1 in 45, 5 finer (11/10).
From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#5447)

3410 1859 MS64 NGC. Type One Obverse and Reverse. Sea-green margins frame the golden-russet and ivory-white centers. Lustrous and well preserved with minor inexactness of strike on the right-side stars. Census: 22 in 64, 8 finer (11/10). (#5448)

3411 1859 MS64 PCGS. CAC. Type One Obverse and Reverse. Grayish and olive-tan patina adorns the lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem quarter and a well directed strike sharpens the design elements. A minute milling mark is located in the left obverse field. Population: 25 in 64, 11 finer (11/10). (#5448)

AU Details 1859-S Quarter



3412 1859-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. While this date's official mintage is 80,000 pieces, the vast majority of coins have not survived to the present day, and even XF examples are borderline condition rarities. This example is scarcely worn, and though the gold-gray and rose-gray surfaces show disturbed luster from a past cleaning, the overall eye appeal is redeeming. (#5450)

Well Defined 1860-S Quarter, VF Details Scarce in All Grades



3413 1860-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. VF. The 1860-S is very scarce in all grades. It is usually seen in Good to Fine with some sort of problems. The current VF Details has been lightly cleaned, showing some fine hairlines under high magnification. The design elements are appropriately detailed, including a relatively strong LIBERTY. Semi-bright surfaces are silver-gray and devoid of significant contact marks.

Rare XF Details 1860-S Quarter



3414 1860-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. XF. Type Two Obverse, Type One Reverse. The 1860-S has a meager mintage of 56,000 pieces, none of which were given numismatic consideration for two generations. This is a well detailed but minutely granular slate-gray quarter. A single pinscratch is noted on the lower right obverse. Sharper than most survivors of this rare issue. (#5453)

Outstanding 1861 Quarter, MS66



3415 1861 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Type Two Obverse and Reverse. The 1861 Seated Liberty quarter was produced in large numbers (nearly 5 million pieces), but few survivors can match the quality of the present coin. All design elements are sharply detailed and the surfaces display bright frosty mint luster. Light traces of pale green patina can be detected when the coin is tilted in the light. The 1861 is a very rare issue at the Premium Gem level. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 7 in 66, 6 finer (11/10). (#5454)

3416 1861-S VF25 PCGS. CAC. Gold-rose overtones grace medium-gray surfaces that remain faintly luminous. Scattered light abrasions contribute to the grade, but the overall eye appeal is solid for this San Francisco quarter issue. Population: 5 in 25, 22 finer (11/10). *From The Maryland Collection.* (#5455)

3417 1862-S XF45 PCGS. CAC. Pinkish-gray interior toning gives way to deeper charcoal elements at the margins. A lightly circulated but pleasing example of this challenging Civil War-era issue. Population: 7 in 45, 23 finer (11/10). *From The Maryland Collection.* (#5457)

Remarkable AU58+ 1862-S Quarter



3418 1862-S AU58+ PCGS. A Civil War-era S-mint quarter that puts the "near" in "near-Mint." If there were any room to forgive the trifling rub on the high points of the well struck devices, this border-toned coin would be in a Mint State holder. Antique-gold and charcoal patina is more prominent on the reverse. PCGS has certified just 14 Mint State pieces (11/10). (#5457)

Rare 1866 Motto Quarter, MS63



3419 1866 Motto MS63 PCGS. The 1866 Motto, from a mintage of 16,800 circulation strikes, is rare in all grades. Splashes of cobalt-blue, lavender, and orange toning frequent the lustrous surfaces of this Select example. Sharply struck on the devices, and devoid of significant marks. Population: 3 in 63, 13 finer (11/10). (#5468)

3420 1869 XF40 PCGS. CAC. Lightly circulated and deeply toned. Denim-gray patina overall with a darker gunmetal-blue hue that is most prominent along the lower obverse. Population: 6 in 40, 15 finer (11/10).
From The Maryland Collection. (#5474)

3421 1872-CC—Surface Damage—Genuine PCGS. The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, the piece has the details of a VF specimen that has severe environmental damage. Despite the effects of environmental damage that has left purple and gold spotting over each side and several “pits” on the reverse, most notably on the eagle’s neck, this remains a collectible Carson City quarter. (#5482)

High-Demand 1873 Closed 3 Quarter, XF40



3422 1873 Closed 3 XF40 PCGS. The 1873 Closed 3 is a date in high demand, and much harder to locate than its 40,000-piece mintage would indicate owing to many coins being melted at the mint (Briggs, 1991). Business strike examples in XF or better are quite rare. Soft bluish-green patination gravitates to the margins of this XF coin, joined by traces of reddish-purple on the reverse periphery. Nicely defined, and showing only a few scattered marks. Population: 1 in 40, 11 finer (11/10).
From The Maryland Collection. (#5484)

3423 1876 MS65 PCGS. CAC. Type Two Reverse. Strong and frosty luster with light overall patina, silver over most of the coin with golden edges at the upper obverse and lower reverse. Well struck with a few dots of additional toning and plenty of eye appeal. Housed in a first-generation holder. Population: 42 in 65, 25 finer (11/10). (#5501)

3424 1877 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1877 is a relatively available date in the Seated series and a popular coin for type purposes. This is a highly frosted example that has rich green, rose, and blue-gray toning over each side. Sharply defined throughout. This is the only plus coin certified to date (11/10) by PCGS, although 86 pieces have been graded numerically finer. (#5504)

Condition Rarity 1877-CC Quarter, MS66+



3425 1877-CC MS66+ PCGS. While the 1877 is one of the most common Carson City quarters through MS64, the certified population drops dramatically at the Gem and finer levels. Light gray patina dominates the obverse of this MS66+ coin, accented with cobalt-blue and yellow-green, while deeper blue and lavender are interspersed with light gray on the reverse. Sharply struck and wonderfully preserved. Population: 1 in 66+, 6 finer (11/10). (#5505)

3426 1878-CC MS64 PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg. Housed in a green-label holder, this piece has likely remained in that holder since it was first certified following the Eliasberg sale in 1997. Both sides have mottled iridescence over light gray toning, with reflective fields. Despite a mintage of nearly 1 million 1878-CC quarters, this issue is infrequently encountered in Mint State grades. Population: 57 in 64, 22 finer (11/10).

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1526. (#5509)

Colorful Premium Gem 1884 Quarter



3427 1884 MS66 PCGS. A lovely Premium Gem example of this low-mintage Philadelphia issue that has all the qualities of a proof at first glance. Reflective fields are covered in bold gold and blue toning, while the devices are appreciably frosted, giving an appearance of contrast. Only slight bluntness of strike confirms the business strike status to the person not well versed in die markers. Population: 15 in 66, 9 finer (11/10). (#5516)

3428 1887 MS64 PCGS. Only 10,000 Seated Liberty quarters were minted in 1887, making the date scarce-to-rare in all grades. Lustrous surfaces display whispers of purple and gold-green at the obverse margins. Well struck and minimally abraded. (#5519)

1888 Quarter, MS66

Low Mintage, Strong Eye Appeal



3429 1888 MS66 NGC. From a minuscule mintage of 10,000 pieces, the 1888 Seated Liberty quarter is a scarce and underrated issue in all grades. Examples in Premium Gem condition are nothing short of rare. The present coin is a spectacular Premium Gem, with a razor-sharp strike, and bright mint luster, under vivid shades of powder-blue and golden-brown toning. Census: 14 in 66, 13 finer (11/10). (#5520)

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS

Low-Mintage 1857 Select Proof Quarter



- 3430 **1857 PR63 PCGS.** Steel-blue toning with subtle orange accents graces the luminous surfaces of this Select proof quarter and the devices display a sharp strike. A few minor roller marks are visible on Liberty's portrait and some wispy hairlines occur in the fields under magnification. While the exact mintage is unknown, it is apparently quite low. Population: 11 in 63, 21 finer (11/10). (#5553)

1857 Quarter, PR64



- 3431 **1857 PR64 PCGS.** Probably no more than 15-20 proof quarters were struck in this final year before proofs were produced on a large-scale basis for commercial distribution. Light gray patination with a slight golden is seen over both sides of this near-Gem proof, and a modest amount of field-motif contrast appears at certain angles. Fully struck in all areas, as expected of a proof. Nicely preserved throughout. Population: 20 in 64, 1 finer (11/10). (#5553)

Scarce 1860 Gem Proof Quarter



- 3432 **1860 PR65 NGC.** Type Two Obverse, Type One Reverse. Walter Breen reports only 542 proof Seated Liberty quarters were actually distributed in 1860, with the remainder of the 1,000-piece mintage melted as unsold. The issue is quite scarce in PR65 condition. Barely discernible champagne color runs over both sides. The devices are strongly impressed except for the star centers, which are typically weak. The fields are brightly reflective, and only a few minuscule handling marks can be detected. Census: 17 in 65, 7 finer (11/10). (#5556)

- 3433 **1864 PR63 Cameo NGC.** Hints of peripheral gold frame great silver-on-silver interior contrast. Lightly hairlined but with better eye appeal than the grade might suggest. Census: 2 in 63 Cameo, 18 finer (11/10). (#85560)

- 3434 **1865 PR63 PCGS.** The reflective fields of this untuned Select Proof yield a degree of contrast with the satiny devices, especially when the coin is rotated under a light source. Minor handling marks that show under magnification limit the numerical grade. Population: 51 in 63, 49 finer (11/10). (#5561)

Beautiful 1865 Gem Proof Quarter



- 3435 **1865 PR65 NGC. CAC.** Luminous cobalt-blue, lemon-lime, and rose hues grace this flashy and fully struck Gem. Excellent field-motif contrast shows when the coin is tilted under a light. Both undisturbed and beautiful. Just 500 proofs were struck for this final Civil War date, and the related business strike production was less than 60,000 pieces. Census: 17 in 65, 11 finer (11/10). Ex: Atlanta ANA Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 551; Scott Rudolph Collection, FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 2395, which brought \$4,887.50. (#5561)

Colorful PR66 1865 Quarter



- 3436 **1865 PR66 PCGS.** Beautiful orange-gold, cherry-red, and ocean-blue toning illuminates the margins of this razor-sharp and immaculate Premium Gem. Cream-gray patina at the centers denies a Cameo designation. A wonderful Seated quarter specimen. A mere 500 proofs were struck for this Civil War date. (#5561)

1866 Seated Quarter, PR65 Deep Cameo Tied for Finest at PCGS



- 3437 **1866 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The Seated Liberty quarter design was modified in 1866 to include the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse, making the date extremely popular with first-year type collectors. Only 725 proof quarters were struck, and the present coin is one of the finest surviving examples. The coin displays incredible contrast between the fully struck, frosty devices and the brilliant, deeply mirrored fields. Population: 2 in 65 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#95565)

- 3438 **1867 PR65 NGC. CAC.** An outstanding Gem specimen from this Reconstruction-era issue of just 625 pieces. The luminous obverse has a blend of lemon-gold and orange with a touch of blue at the rims, while the gleaming reverse offers vivid aqua, sapphire, and rose patina. Census: 22 in 65, 15 finer (11/10). (#5566)

- 3439 **1868 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** Strongly contrasted with silver-gray centers that yield to autumn-gold, apple-green, and fire-red near the rims. Precisely struck and undisturbed. Population: 6 in 64 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). (#85567)

3440 1872 PR64 PCGS. Delightfully toned with green outer hues that are stronger on the reverse and give way to rich blue and violet on each side. Lightly hairlined but charming. Population: 40 in 64, 22 finer (11/10). (#5571)

3441 1873 No Arrows PR64 NGC. Deep cobalt-blue, lavender, and golden-brown toning effectively conceals the faint marks near star 11 and the uppermost leaf of the olive branch. Well struck throughout. In 1873, only 600 No Arrows proof quarters were issued. (#5572)

1873 Arrows Quarter, PR64 An Essential Two-Year Type



3442 1873 Arrows PR64 PCGS. CAC. While only slightly scarcer as a proof than other surrounding dates, there is significantly more demand as a type coin and the price is significantly higher as a result. This is an almost brilliant example with just the slightest accent of russet toning around the margins. A few light hairlines explain the PR64 grade. (#5574)

3443 1874 Arrows PR63 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Appreciably contrasted with watery mirrors that show hints of gold among the silver. Small contacts and hairlines in the fields account for the grade, but the eye appeal is solid for a Select coin. Population: 4 in 63 Cameo, 24 finer (11/10).
From The Maryland Collection. (#5575)

3444 1877 PR65 PCGS. CAC. Type Two Reverse. A low-mintage proof date with only 510 pieces issued. The fields are bright and the mirrorlike effect is evident even through the blanket of ocean-blue, peach-gold and ruby-red toning seen over each side. The obverse field displays only faint marks, and the strike is unimprovable. (#5578)

Stunning PR67 Cameo 1880 Quarter



3445 1880 PR67 Cameo NGC. Briggs-2B. This obverse/reverse die pairing is identifiable by a die scratch on each side: on the obverse to the right of the Y in LIBERTY extending to the first drapery line, and on the reverse by a die scratch across the left shield lines. This reverse die was left over from 1872 and was also used to produce business strikes in 1880. This is a lovely, deeply mirrored proof example that is mostly brilliant with just the slightest trace of color present on each side. Crisply defined with attractive, seemingly flawless features. Census: 13 in 67 Cameo, 4 finer (11/10). (#5581)

1881 Quarter, PR66 Exceptionally Well-Preserved Surfaces



3446 1881 PR66 NGC. CAC. With only 12,000 strikes for circulation there are many deceptively deep-mirrored examples of the 1881 quarter that resemble proofs. This is a deeply mirrored proof that is covered in cobalt-blue and violet toning. Each side appears flawless, even with the aid of a loupe. Census: 29 in 66, 20 finer (11/10). (#5582)

3447 1881 PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC. Rich gold-orange toning in the centers yields to concentric circles of rose, violet, and blue in the periphery. The attractive fields offer impressive cameo contrast against the boldly impressed devices. Captivating reflectivity enhances the eye appeal of this carefully preserved Gem. Census: 9 in 65 Cameo, 17 finer (11/10). (#5582)

Splendidly Toned 1883 Quarter, PR67



3448 1883 PR67 NGC. Splendid original patina on this Superb Gem runs from central pink and pale bluish-white to deeper ocean-blue at the rims, a visual treat. One of the nicest examples from the proof mintage of 1,039 pieces. The small complement of 14,400 business strikes increases date pressure on the proofs. Census: 4 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#5584)

Delightful 1885 Quarter, PR67 Among Finest Certified



3449 1885 PR67 NGC. This Superb Gem proof is one of the finest survivors of the mintage of 930 pieces, an issue where the low mintage of business strikes—13,600 pieces—can exert added collector pressure on the proof coins. Under a light, both sides feature a melange of delightful patina in shades of gold, blue, and lilac. The surfaces are exceptionally appealing and virtually contact-free. The obverse strike is a bit blunt on a few of the stars along the upper rim. Census: 13 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#5586)

**Lovely PR67 Cameo 1885 Quarter
Ex: Sweet Collection**



- 3450 1885 PR67 Cameo NGC.** Ex: Sweet Collection. Minimally toned with fantastic contrast and eye appeal. The sharply struck devices exhibit snow-white frost, and though the bright silver-white mirrors are more flashy than deep, there is distinct contrast visible. Impressively preserved. Census: 6 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). (#85586)

Ultra Cameo PR67 1885 Quarter



- 3451 1885 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Simply outstanding contrast and eye appeal. The frost on the central devices is moderate to high, while the potent mirrors carry the came effect the rest of the way. Delicately toned gold and pastel-blue in carefully preserved fields. Census: 2 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). (#95586)

- 3452 1886 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** The reverse is untuned silver-white, while the obverse shows a beautiful melange of cobalt-blue and amber-gold, with some untuned high points, which also show minor contact. The strike is full throughout. A nice type coin despite a few ticks. Population: 16 in 64 Cameo, 14 finer (11/10). (#85587)

- 3453 1887 PR64 NGC. CAC.** Only 710 proof Seated Liberty quarters were minted in 1887, and few survivors can match the appeal of this Choice example. All design elements are sharply rendered, and the reflective fields are patinated in intense shades of green, violet and ice-blue.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#5588)

- 3454 1887 PR65 NGC.** Fully mirrored surfaces frame the lightly lustrous devices of this Gem proof. The obverse is bright silver and the reverse is moderately toned in pale gold and lilac. (#5588)

Gorgeous 1887 Seated Quarter, PR67



- 3455 1887 PR67 NGC.** Though this later proof Seated quarter is exquisitely preserved, it is not the condition of this specimen that first catches the eye, but rather its rich, slightly dusky patina. Under a light source, bold blue, violet, and orange shadings come alive. Decisively detailed and all-around gorgeous. Census: 10 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#5588)

**1888 Seated Liberty Quarter, PR66
Bright Mirrors, Vivid Toning**



- 3456 1888 PR66 NGC.** Only 832 proof quarters were struck in 1888, a fair number of which have survived to the present day, judging from certified population figures. Nevertheless, Gem and finer examples are challenging. Low intensity multicolored toning attaches to the reflective fields of this Premium Gem, accentuating the sharply struck, medium gray motifs. Both sides are devoid of mentionable marks. Census: 13 in 66, 6 finer (11/10). (#5589)

Exceptional 1888 Quarter, PR65+ Deep Cameo



- 3457 1888 PR65+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC.** As with most dates from the 1880s, the 1888 is a low total-mintage issue with only 10,000 circulation strikes plus 800 proofs. This piece shows extraordinarily deep mirrored reflectivity in the fields and strongly contrasting mint frost over the devices. Each side has just a hint of light golden color. (#95589)

- 3458 1889 PR65 Cameo NGC.** Soft cobalt-blue and reddish-orange patina gravitates to the obverse margin of this Gem Proof Cameo. Sharply struck and impeccably preserved. Stunning field-motif contrast on both sides. (#85590)

BARBER QUARTERS

Premium Gem 1892 Quarter



- 3459 1892 MS66 NGC. CAC. Type Two Reverse.** Deep golds and greens are the main colors in this Premium Gem's lush patina. Bold and swirling luster enlivens each side, and the strike is bold through the centers. A great first-year coin that is ideal for a toned type set. NGC has graded 75 examples in the MS66 tier but only 22 coins finer (11/10). (#5601)

Outstanding 1892 Quarter, MS66



- 3460 1892 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Type One Reverse.** Radiant luster emanates from the remarkably clean surfaces of this Premium Gem Barber. Cobalt-blue, lavender, and yellow-gold adorn the obverse, yielding to soft violet on the reverse. A powerful strike sharpens the design features. Outstanding technical quality and aesthetic appeal. Population: 89 in 66, 23 finer (11/10). (#5601)

Popular 1892 Quarter, MS67



- 3461 1892 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Type One Reverse.** As the first year of issue for the Barber design, the 1892 quarters are extremely popular with type collectors. More than 8 million pieces were minted, and examples are available in nearly all grades through MS65. Higher-grade coins are much more difficult to locate, however. An incredible Superb Gem, this piece has bold design definition with satiny luster. Whispers of soft cobalt-blue, apple-green, orange, and rose adorn both sides, each of which is immaculately preserved. Outstanding technical quality and aesthetic appeal, aptly recognized by CAC. Population: 21 in 67, 2 finer (11/10). (#5601)

Single Finest PCGS-Certified MS66+ 1893 Quarter



- 3462 1893 MS66+ PCGS.** This satiny Premium Gem is the single highest PCGS-graded business strike 1893 quarter. The obverse has an ocean-blue center bounded by concentric rings of sun-gold, rose-red, and forest-green. The reverse is dusky pearl-gray with glimpses of autumn-brown. Well struck and unmarked with pleasing eye appeal. Population: 1 in 66+, none finer (11/10). (#5604)

Lustrous Gem 1893-S Quarter



- 3463 1893-S MS65 NGC.** This second-year San Francisco quarter eagle was not saved in quantity, and it is a distinct condition rarity even at the Gem level. Rich and dappled green-gold, tan, garnet, and amber toning crosses warmly lustrous surfaces. The patina on the reverse is a touch lighter. Census: 4 in 65, 2 finer (11/10). (#5606)

- 3464 1894-O MS65 NGC.** A remarkably beautiful Gem, this stunning Barber quarter just misses full-strike status due to weakness on the right (facing) claw. Both sides are highly lustrous with frosty silver surfaces and faint lilac toning on the obverse. Census: 6 in 65, 8 finer (11/10). (#5608)

Strongly Defined 1896-S Quarter, VF Details



- 3465 1896-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. VF.** This is a nice-looking representative of this key-date issue, despite the cleaning. Some light hairlines show under high magnification, but both sides are retoning medium to dark gray around the margins. Relatively strong definition is apparent on the design elements, including clarity on all letters of LIBERTY and E PLURIBUS UNUM. No significant contact marks are noted. (#5615)

- 3466 1899-O MS63 PCGS.** This is an unusual and especially pleasing example of this underrated Barber quarter issue. The fields are bright and reflective on each side with speckled, multicolored toning scattered about. The strike is strong and there are no singularly mentionable abrasions. (#5623)

Fine Details 1901-S Quarter



- 3467 1901-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Fine.** All letters in LIBERTY remain readable on this key-date Barber quarter. While the surfaces show hairlines from a past cleaning, they have also retoned to a large degree, with blue-tinged steel-gray and deeper dove-gray hues most prominent. A readily collectible coin despite its impairment. (#5630)
- 3468 1902-O MS63 PCGS. CAC.** A well-defined and appealing Select example of this underrated O-mint quarter issue. Both sides are mostly silver with a few splashes of deeper brown color at the margins. Population: 13 in 63, 28 finer (11/10). (#5632)
- 3469 1902-O MS63 NGC.** An outstanding Select Mint State piece, and seldom encountered any finer. This example has satiny silver luster shining through mottled iridescent toning. Census: 7 in 63, 16 finer (11/10). (#5632)
- 3470 1902-O MS64 PCGS.** The centers are untoned on this O-mint quarter. Strongly lustrous and well struck with peripheral toning on each side, blue-green and gold on the obverse with uniform honey-orange hues on the reverse. Population: 15 in 64, 14 finer (11/10). (#5632)
- 3471 1903-O MS64 PCGS.** A lustrous and well-defined piece, Choice with pleasing sunset-orange and violet toning. A couple of light marks are present on the cheek, but these have little impact on the overall eye appeal. Population: 22 in 64, 16 finer (11/10). (#5635)
- 3472 1906 MS66 NGC.** Ebullient luster emanates from the silver-gray surfaces of this Premium Gem. Sharply struck save for the usual softness on the upper right shield corner. A pleasing, minimally marked coin. Census: 4 in 66, 3 finer (11/10). (#5642)
- 3473 1907-S MS64 NGC.** Following the great San Francisco earthquake in 1906, coinage was limited, and the 1907-S silver coins are rarities, especially in higher grades. This near-Gem is fully brilliant with frosty silver luster and generally sharp design motifs. Census: 21 in 64, 14 finer (11/10). (#5648)
- 3474 1908 MS66 PCGS.** The obverse of this satiny, uncommonly well-preserved Barber quarter displays a soft, frosted sheen under light golden-gray patina and a deeper crescent of mottled violet and reddish-brown toning. Similar peripheral colors on the reverse yield to a window of near-brilliance. Population: 15 in 66, 2 finer (11/10). (#5649)
- 3475 1913-S Good 4 NGC.** An unusual well-worn example of the 1913-S quarter, mintage 40,000 pieces. Charcoal and gold-gray elements are most prominent. The right side of the letter Y remains visible on Liberty's ribbon. (#5666)

Low-Mintage 1913-S Quarter, VG10



- 3476 1913-S VG10 NGC.** This low-mintage issue (40,000 pieces) is one of the most sought-after coins of the Barber quarter series. The original light gray surfaces of this Choice VG specimen take on slightly darker hues on the reverse, and there are no offending rim or surfaces marks. LI and TY of LIBERTY are clear, as is the left part of the B. Most letters on the reverse ribbon also show. Really a pleasing coin for having seen moderate to heavy circulation. (#5666)
- 3477 1916-D MS66 PCGS.** Light honey patina and an occasional freckle of russet toning adorn this lustrous and well preserved final year Premium Gem. Fully struck, even on the often-indistinct fletchings. (#5674)

PROOF BARBER QUARTERS

Exceptional 1892 PR66 Cameo Quarter



- 3478 1892 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Type Two Reverse. The 1892 Barber quarter sports a series-high proof mintage of 1,245 pieces and is very popular as a first-year type coin. Deeply mirrored fields highlight the frosty motifs, all of which are sharply defined. An occasional wisp of color shows at the margins. Exceptionally well preserved. Population: 9 in 66 Cameo, 7 finer (11/10). (#85678)

Lovely PR68 Cameo 1892 Quarter



- 3479 1892 PR68 Cameo NGC.** Type Two Reverse, the usual reverse hub for proofs. This is a simply beautiful coin to behold whose mostly untoned surfaces display a shimmering silver-white sheen. There is some light iridescence over the right reverse, but the dominant feature on both sides is the stark contrast between icy devices and glassy fields. There is not a single distracting blemish, as one should expect for the PR68 level of preservation. Crisply struck and desirable. Census: 2 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). *From The Smithfield Collection.* (#85678)

Fantastic PR67 Ultra Cameo 1892 Quarter



- 3480** 1892 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. Type Two Reverse. This specimen is exceptionally well-preserved with deep, watery reflectivity in the fields and chalk-white devices that provide stark contrast on each side. Impeccably preserved, as one would expect from the PR67 grade designation. Census: 7 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 4 finer (11/10). *From The Smithfield Collection. (#95678)*

Stunning PR67 Cameo 1893 Quarter



- 3481** 1893 PR67 Cameo PCGS. Untoned overall. The heavily frosted devices contrast boldly with the fully mirrored fields. For pedigree purposes, a small lintmark is noted on close examination in the wreath on Liberty's head. A carefully preserved strike from early in the life of the dies. Population: 10 in 67 Cameo, 3 finer (11/10). *From The Smithfield Collection. (#85679)*

Incredible 1894 Barber Quarter, PR67 Cameo



- 3482** 1894 PR67 Cameo NGC. An incredible Superb Gem Cameo proof with brilliant silver at the center of the obverse, framed by a blend of rose, violet, and blue toning. The reverse is entirely toned in similar hues. It is uncommon for such a wonderful Barber quarter to appear in the marketplace. Census: 10 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). (#85680)

Cameo PR67 1894 Quarter



- 3483** 1894 PR67 Cameo NGC. This Cameo proof Barber quarter, a Superb Gem, is among the finest cameo proofs that NGC has certified. It is an amazing piece with frosty devices that border on ultra cameo contrast. A single faint line on Liberty's cheek precludes an even higher grade. Census: 10 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). *From The Smithfield Collection. (#85680)*

- 3484** 1895 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. The obverse is mostly brilliant with highly lustrous central design motifs, surrounded by pale lilac and steel color at the borders. The reverse has much deeper lilac and steel color over the entire surface, slightly subduing the contrast on that side. Attractive and highly desirable. Population: 7 in 65 Cameo, 23 finer (11/10). (#85681)

Magnificent PR68 Cameo 1895 Quarter



- 3485** 1895 PR68 Cameo NGC. This stone-white Superb Gem has a razor-sharp strike and lacks any visible hairlines. Surface flaws are inconsequential and require extreme magnification to locate. The raised lintmark southeast of Liberty's eye is diagnostic for the proof issue. Just 880 pieces were struck. Census: 10 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). *From The Smithfield Collection. (#85681)*

Superb Gem Proof 1896 Barber Quarter Deep Mirrors, Attractive Toning



- 3486** 1896 PR67 NGC. Smaller proof mintages were the rule in 1896, and only 762 proof Barber quarters were minted. The present coin is a magnificent Superb Gem, with deeply mirrored fields and frosty, sharply detailed devices. The surfaces display iridescent shades of green and lavender toning. Census: 19 in 67, 17 finer (11/10). (#5682)

Deep Cameo PR67 1896 Quarter



- 3487 1896 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC.** A glittering Superb Gem with profound contrast between glassy fields and luxuriantly frosted design elements. Production standards for proof coinage seems to have reached its zenith during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898, this amazing specimen being no exception. Population: 9 in 67 Deep Cameo, 4 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#95682)
-

1897 Quarter, PR68 Cameo Extraordinary Contrast and Toning



- 3488 1897 PR68 Cameo NGC. CAC.** In terms of relative scarcity, the 1897 is only a moderately difficult date among proofs in the Barber quarter series. But it is one of the better-produced dates and as such is popular for type purposes. This is an extraordinary coin that shows illimitable depth of mirrored reflectivity in the fields and noticeable contrasting mint frost on the devices, all this abundantly evident through the scattered russet and blue toning. Close examination with a loupe fails to reveal any contact marks. Census: 3 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#85683)
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Lovely PR68 Ultra Cameo 1897 Quarter



- 3489 1897 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Both sides are completely untoned. The devices are incredible with complete design definition, enhanced by highly lustrous and fully brilliant mint frost. For the type collector who desires a Superb Gem proof with exceptional contrast, this 1897 is an ideal choice. Census: 3 in 68 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#95683)
-

Gorgeous PR66 Deep Cameo 1898 Quarter



- 3490 1898 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS.** When it comes to contrast, perhaps no other late 19th century silver proof issues have greater consistency than those struck in 1898. The high grade specimen offered here illustrates the point, fully brilliant on each side and displaying predictably dramatic contrast. Population: 5 in 66 Deep Cameo, 15 finer (11/10). (#95684)
-

Amazing PR67 Ultra Cameo 1898 Quarter



- 3491 1898 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC.** The 1898 quarter comes with a mintage of 735 proofs, but only a minority of them have been granted Deep Cameo or Ultra Cameo status. The Superb Gem Ultra Cameo presented here exhibits fantastic field-motif contrast, and sees just a hint of barely discernible color. Exquisitely struck, and near-pristine surfaces. A small lint mark is located to the right of the lips. Census: 14 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 18 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#95684)
-

Lightly Toned Cameo PR66 1899 Quarter



- 3492 1899 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** Lightly toned pearl-gray with glints of gold at the margins. The layer of patina scarcely dims this Premium Gem's inherent contrast, as the frost on the well-defined devices holds up without a hitch. Cameo examples of turn-of-the-century silver are elusive this fine. Population: 2 in 66 Cameo, 3 finer (11/10). (#85685)
- 3493 1900 PR64 NGC.** Whispers of cobalt-blue and reddish-orange make occasional visits to the luminous surfaces of this near-Gem. Exquisitely struck, including the upper right shield corner. Some light marks on Liberty's portrait preclude a finer numerical grade. (#5686)
- 3494 1900 PR65 NGC.** This striking piece exhibits deeply mirrored fields, and slight lilac toning on the perimeter of the obverse. The details are fully struck and there are only a few minor handling marks on the obverse. Although not generally considered scarce, only 912 specimens were struck this year. (#5686)

Charming PR67 Cameo 1900 Quarter



- 3495 1900 PR67 Cameo NGC.** The surfaces are nearly immaculate with only a couple of pinpoint contact marks visible under magnification. Immensely mirrored fields show impressive black and white cameo contrast against the vividly frosted devices. This fully struck piece is an outstanding representative. Only 912 proofs were struck. Census: 13 in 67 Cameo, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#85686)

Superb Gem Cameo Proof 1901 Quarter



- 3496 1901 PR67 Cameo NGC.** This is an extraordinary opportunity, not only for the Superb technical quality, but also for its cameo effect. Only a small portion of the 912 proof quarters struck in 1901 have this degree of contrast. The surfaces are brilliant save for wispy champagne toning at the borders. Deeply mirrored fields bring out the attractive design. Census: 12 in 67 Cameo, 4 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#85687)

- 3497 1902 PR66 NGC.** Both sides show hints of contrast, though only the reverse could be called Cameo if taken in isolation. The obverse shows a thin veil of cloud-white patina across each side. Crisply detailed and carefully preserved, a lovely example from the brilliant proof era for silver that began in the early 20th century. Census: 34 in 66, 14 finer (11/10). (#5688)

Cameo Superb Gem Proof 1902 Quarter



- 3498 1902 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Bruce Scher. The gleaming and fully brilliant mirrored surfaces offer an unusual degree of contrast for this early 20th century issue, and look essentially as they did when struck. The strike is razor-sharp, and the eye appeal is exceptional. No 1902 quarters have been certified as Deep or Ultra Cameo. Population: 3 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).
Ex: Bruce Scher All-Time Finest PCGS Registry Set (*Heritage*, 2/2005), lot 4094, which realized \$9,200.
From The Smithfield Collection. (#85688)

Remarkable 1903 Quarter, PR68 Cameo



- 3499 1903 PR68 Cameo NGC. CAC.** Outstanding reflectivity and unusually solid contrast for this brilliant-era issue, though the frost is not so strong as on earlier Cameo coins. Nonetheless, this is a remarkable specimen in all respects, from preservation to strike. A tiny reflective hollow is tucked under Liberty's ear. Census: 7 in 68 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#85689)

Exquisite 1904 PR66 Quarter



- 3500 1904 PR66 PCGS. CAC.** Unusual but attractive dappled jade, olive, orange-gold, and ice-blue toning is more intense on the obverse of this exquisitely struck Premium Gem proof. Impeccably preserved surfaces add to the appeal. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 25 in 66, 10 finer (11/10). (#5690)

Beautiful PR67 Cameo 1904 Quarter



- 3501 1904 PR67 Cameo NGC.** Occasional glimpses of translucent golden color grace the lower margins, but this Superb Gem specimen is otherwise untuned. While the frost across the sharply struck central devices is not strong, it does set up readily appreciable contrast on each side. Census: 8 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#85690)

Superb Gem Proof 1905 Quarter



- 3502 1905 PR67 NGC.** The bold design elements have satin luster and present a light cameo appearance compared to the fully brilliant, mirrored fields. The contrast is just shy of that necessary to garner a Cameo designation from the grading service. Both sides are effectively brilliant with pristine surfaces. Census: 19 in 67, 3 finer (11/10).

From The Smithfield Collection. (#5691)

Gorgeous PR67 1906 Quarter



- 3503 1906 PR67 NGC.** Like many examples in the post-1901 proof era, this coin is effectively brilliant with only the slightest trace of frost on the devices. Unlike many of its fellows, it is also exquisitely preserved with just a touch of golden patina at the borders. Census: 26 in 67, 7 finer (11/10).

From The Smithfield Collection. (#5692)

Intriguing PR68 1906 Quarter



- 3504 1906 PR68 NGC.** Uncommon satiny luster sweeps the fields of this brilliant and beautiful Superb Gem. The devices display moderate contrast with the dazzling fields, although the piece is undesignated as Cameo. There are no noticeable hairlines, and sharply struck design features prevail throughout. A tiny fleck in the left obverse field identifies the coin. Census: 7 in 68, 0 finer (11/10).

*Ex: The Scott Rudolph Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 2606.
From The Smithfield Collection. (#5692)*

- 3505 1907 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** An unusual trifecta of late-date Barber quarter, strong contrast, and rich patina. Gold, orange, and blue field toning has left the devices frosty and mostly ivory-white. Population: 13 in 65 Cameo, 16 finer (11/10). (#85693)

Classic PR67 Cameo 1907 Quarter



- 3506 1907 PR67 Cameo NGC.** Breathtaking cameo surfaces are untuned and yield a white-on-black appearance when the coin is viewed from directly overhead. The fantastic eye appeal is heightened by crisply impressed design elements and careful preservation. A tiny lint mark in the field back of the cap and to the right of star 4 might help to identify this spectacular piece in the future. Census: 11 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10).

From The Smithfield Collection. (#85693)

Fabulous PR67 ★ 1908 Quarter



- 3507 1908 PR67 ★ NGC.** Both major devices are lightly frosted, but perhaps to a degree just short of garnering a Cameo designation. This exquisitely struck Superb Gem has only a hint of gold toning, along with a trace of haze above UNUM. A low proof mintage of 545 pieces ensures the scarcity. NGC has graded just four numerically finer examples (11/10).

From The Smithfield Collection. (#5694)

- 3508 1909 PR64 PCGS Secure.** This precisely struck specimen is undisturbed by hairlines and displays milky caramel-gold toning, along with distributed tiny gray freckles. A mere 650 proofs were produced. (#5695)

Superb Gem Proof 1909 Barber Quarter Only 650 Examples Struck



- 3509 1909 PR67 NGC.** Only 650 proof Barber quarters were minted in 1909, and Superb Gem examples are quite rare today. The present coin is a magnificent Superb Gem, with razor-sharp definition on the design elements. The surfaces are deeply mirrored, with vivid green and violet toning in some areas. Census: 22 in 67, 10 finer (11/10). (#5695)
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Fantastic PR67 Cameo 1909 Quarter



- 3510 1909 PR67 Cameo NGC.** A spectacular specimen with captivating black and white cameo contrast between the lightly frosted devices and the deeply mirrored fields. This specimen is entirely untuned and exhibits a needle-sharp strike, as one would expect. The surfaces appear perfect, and the eye appeal is extraordinary. Only 650 proofs were struck. Census: 10 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). *From The Smithfield Collection. (#85695)*
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Superb Gem Cameo Proof 1910 Quarter



- 3511 1910 PR67 Cameo NGC.** This is a splendid and conditionally scarce proof Barber quarter from a comparatively low mintage of just 551 pieces. The fields are deep pools of watery reflectivity, while the snow-white devices shine with effulgent mint frost. Sharply struck and virtually pristine. Census: 14 in 67 Cameo, 2 finer (11/10). *From The Smithfield Collection. (#85696)*
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Stunning PR68 ★ Cameo 1910 Quarter



- 3512 1910 PR68 ★ Cameo NGC.** A stunning early 20th century Barber quarter proof, one of only 551 produced in 1910. The number of Barber quarter proofs steadily declined from a high of 1,245 coins in 1892, falling below 600 pieces per year in six years of the early 20th century. This example is fully struck with deep mirror surfaces and sharply contrasting frosty devices. This untuned silver-white specimen shows no distracting marks or spots, as expected for the grade. Census: 1 in 68 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). *From The Smithfield Collection. (#85696)*
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Charming PR67 Ultra Cameo 1911 Quarter



- 3513 1911 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC.** The 1911 has the third lowest mintage in the series with only 543 pieces produced. Proofs of this date have another advantage over business strike 1911 quarters as the pieces struck for circulation are often shallowly struck. This piece is not only fully detailed, but it has flashy surfaces on each side. The fields show unfathomable depth of reflectivity with heavily frosted devices that give the coin the ultra contrast in the NGC grade. Mostly brilliant, though there is just the slightest hint of rose-golden color on the obverse. A virtually flawless proof type coin. Census: 1 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 3 finer (11/10). *From The Smithfield Collection. (#95697)*
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Gorgeous PR67 Cameo 1912 Quarter



- 3514 1912 PR67 Cameo NGC.** Only a faint trace of peripheral gold toning is evident on either side of this Superb Gem Cameo proof quarter. The fields have exceptionally deep, nearly unlimited mirrors, and they surround the frosty and highly lustrous devices. Census: 6 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). *Ex: The Scott Rudolph Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 2615. From The Smithfield Collection. (#85698)*
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Appealing PR67 Cameo 1913 Quarter



- 3515 1913 PR67 Cameo NGC.** An unusually well-contrasted specimen of this later proof Barber quarter issue, solidly struck with light but distinct frost over the central devices. Fantastically mirrored with only the slightest suggestion of golden peripheral color. Census: 7 in 67 Cameo, 4 finer (11/10). *From The Smithfield Collection. (#85699)*
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Amazing PR68 Cameo 1913 Quarter



- 3516 1913 PR68 Cameo NGC.** The PR68 Cameo offered in this lot displays just the slightest hint of incipient yellow-gold color at the margins. Frosted design elements reveal an exacting strike, and offer a pronounced contrast with deeply mirrored fields. As one would expect, close inspection shows no marks, not even pedigree identifiers. A mere 613 proofs were struck in 1913, and the associated business strike production was also low at only 484,000 pieces. Census: 4 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 209; The Scott Rudolph Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 2617.
From The Smithfield Collection. (#85699)

Uncommon PR66 Cameo 1914 Quarter



- 3517 1914 PR66 Cameo NGC.** The proof 1914 has the lowest mintage of the type. Only 380 pieces were issued. Yet examples are affordable, even in exemplary grade. The present untoned specimen has an exacting strike and only a couple of faint disturbances in the fields that preclude an even finer designation. Census: 9 in 66 Cameo, 4 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#85700)

Elegant PR67 Cameo 1914 Quarter



- 3518 1914 PR67 Cameo NGC.** The 380-piece 1914 proof mintage is the lowest of the Barber quarter series. This essentially untuned Superb Gem displays outstanding field-motif contrast and is exquisitely struck throughout. No flaws are visible to the unaided eye. Census: 2 in 67 Cameo, 2 finer (11/10).
Ex: The Joseph C. Thomas Collection (Heritage, 4/2009), lot 534.
From The Smithfield Collection. (#85700)
- 3519 1915 PR64 PCGS.** Forest-green and cream-gray toning is present on both sides of this lovely near-Gem. The strike is above average, and the milky fields appear free from detractors. A meager 450 proofs were issued. (#5701)

Appealing 1915 Premium Gem Proof Quarter Second-Lowest Mintage of the Series



- 3520 1915 PR66 PCGS. CAC.** The 1915 proof Barber quarter has the second-lowest mintage of the series (450 pieces) behind the 1914 (380 pieces). The bright, luminous surfaces of this Premium Gem display occasional blushes of cobalt-blue, russet, and yellow-gold and are impeccably well preserved. A solid strike emboldens all design elements. A highly appealing piece. Population: 12 in 66, 8 finer (11/10). (#5701)
- 3521 1915 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Unusually strong contrast for this final year of proof Barber quarter production, mintage 450 pieces. Gold-gray field toning and blue rim patina yields to pale pearl-gray over frosted central devices. Population: 2 in 64 Cameo, 4 finer (11/10). (#85701)

EARLY HALF DOLLARS

Very Good 1794 Half Dollar, O-101



- 3522 1794 VG8 PCGS. O-101, R.4.** The slate-gray centers are framed by bands of darker toning near the rims. This scarce first year half dollar has bold legends and clear stars. Some inner hair, tail, and wing detail is present. Unabraded save for moderate hairlines and a faint X on the cheek that can only be seen with magnification. Housed in an old green label holder. (#6051)

1794 Half Dollar, VG10 O-103, R.5 Variety



- 3523 1794 VG10 PCGS. O-103, R.5.** Star 1 penetrates the left side of the curl, and the berries are located 9 to each side on the reverse, identifying the variety as O-103. The central devices are well worn, especially on the reverse, but no major problems are evident, and pleasing gray and blue patina graces the surfaces. Housed in a green label holder. (#6051)

Well Defined 1795 2 Leaves Half Dollar, O-116



- 3524 1795 2 Leaves Genuine PCGS. O-116, R.4.** The PCGS number ending in .92 suggests cleaning as the reason, or one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an AU specimen that has been cleaned.

Attributed by cracks that crawl up the left-side stars and through the second half of LIBERTY, and incused letters of UNITED that appear under the LIIBE. Bright surfaces are retoning a light steel-gray. Well defined design elements are perfectly centered on the planchet. Numerous adjustment marks are visible on the reverse, but there are no abrasions of consequence. Nice looking coin despite the cleaning.

- 3525 1795 Two Leaves Good 6 NGC. O-113a, R.4.** Pleasantly centered, with a silver-gray planchet and few mentionable distractions other than considerable wear. This piece shows the diagnostic die lump between the 5 in the date and star 15, and traces of the die crack connecting the letters of LIBERTY. The A over E in STATES is indecipherable because of wear. The major details and rim dentilation are still present in significant quantity. (#6052)

**1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, Fine 12
O-107a, Massive Die Crack**



- 3526 1795 2 Leaves Fine 12 PCGS. O-107a, R.5.** The very scarce O-107a variety is easily recognized by the die crack that bisects the reverse from the edge between OF and A, through the eagle, and through T in UNITED on the other side. The present coin shows even wear on all surfaces, with no major problems, and pleasing dove-gray patina. (#6052)

**Fine 1795 Flowing Hair Half Dollar
Scarce O-102**



- 3527 1795 2 Leaves Fine 12 PCGS. O-102, R.4.** The O-102 variety is identified by the position of stars 1 and 2 equally close to the lowest curl, and the pattern of berries on the reverse, with two inside and one outside each wing. This coin is well worn, but retains much important detail, and the surfaces display attractive golden-brown and violet patina. (#6052)

- 3528 1795 2 Leaves—Obverse Scratches—NGC Details. Fine. O-105a, R.4.** A few faint vertical hairlines on the portrait are strictly assessed by NGC. A charming caramel-gold and stone-gray example of the popular Flowing Hair type. A pair of moderate adjustment marks (as coined) cross the eagle's legs, and the reverse rim has a small ding at 6:30. From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#6052)

O-110 1795 2 Leaves Half Dollar, Fine 15



- 3529 1795 2 Leaves Fine 15 PCGS. O-110, R.4.** One of the very scarce die pairs among the dozens created for the 1795 half dollar. Rich rose, gunmetal-blue, charcoal-gray, and green-gold elements mingle on surprisingly glossy surfaces. Significantly worn but with few notable abrasions for the coin's level of circulation. (#6052)

VF 1795 Flowing Hair Half, O-109



- 3530 1795 2 Leaves VF20 PCGS. O-109, R.4.** Powder-blue and autumn-brown toning drapes this highly collectible Very Fine early half. Liberty's hair tresses retain ample definition, and field marks are absent except for a few faded pinscratches near the bust tip. The introductory Flowing Hair type was only struck for two years. (#6052)

**1795 Flowing Hair Half, VF25
Two Leaves, O-115**



- 3531 1795 2 Leaves VF25 PCGS. O-115, R.5.** This very scarce variety is identified by the position of star 1 completely piercing the curl on the obverse, and the 8x8 berry pattern, with the leaf attached to the base of D on the reverse. The present coin retains much original detail and some mint luster, with attractive gray, gold, and violet patina. (#6052)

**VF25 1795 Flowing Hair Half
Two Leaves, O-110**



- 3532** 1795 2 Leaves VF25 PCGS. CAC. O-110, R.4. Deeply toned in russet-brown and cobalt-blue shades with lighter cream-gray on the highpoints. Careful inspection beneath a loupe locates only a few faded marks near the date. The devices display pleasing definition. A charming example of this popular introductory silver type. (#6052)

Late State 1795 O-113a Half, VF30 Details



- 3533** 1795 2 Leaves—Cleaned—ANACS. VF30 Details. O-113a, R.4. A over E in STATES. This late state example has a rough die break between the date and star 15, with a fine die crack at the tops of LIBERTY. Minor surface roughness and light hairlines are evident on each side, with light gray, pale lilac, and steel-blue toning. (#6052)

Attractive 1795 2 Leaves Half Dollar, O-117, XF40



- 3534** 1795 2 Leaves XF40 PCGS. O-117, R.4. Overton's "defect line" between the right arm and base of Y in LIBERTY identifies the die marriage. Light-gray surfaces display touches of reddish-tan on the reverse periphery. The design elements reveal appropriate definition. Light reverse adjustment marks are visible. Very attractive overall. (#6052)
- 3535** 1795/1795 3 Leaves—Plugged, Whizzed—ANACS. VF Details, Net VG10. O-111, High R.4. The only Three Leaves Flowing Hair half variety. Semibright surfaces are retoning medium steel-gray with brown undertones. Expertly plugged to the right of the 5 in the date and the corresponding F of OF reengraved. A few small contact marks are noted on each side. A speck of PVC to the left of star 15 and the upper left of F. (#6053)

**Famous O-111 1795 Half Dollar, Fine 12
Three Leaves Reverse, Widely Repunched Date**



- 3536** 1795/1795 3 Leaves Fine 12 PCGS. O-111, High R.4. O-111 pairs the most prominent obverse and reverse varieties of the date. The obverse has a widely repunched date, and the reverse is the sole Three Leaves variety of the Flowing Hair half dollar type. Further interest is created by the prominent die break on the reverse, from 9:30 to the belly of the eagle. The obverse is mostly dove-gray, while the reverse displays charcoal toning with cream highpoints. The obverse border exhibits minor adjustment marks, as made, but there are no consequential abrasions. (#6053)

**1795 Half Dollar, Fine 15
3 Leaves, O-111**



- 3537** 1795/1795 3 Leaves Fine 15 PCGS. O-111, High R.4. Pleasing shades of gold and blue toning cover the evenly worn surfaces of this distinctive Flowing Hair half dollar. A few adjustment marks are evident on the reverse rim at 5 o'clock. The O-111 variety is easily recognized by the presence of three leaves under each wing, an arrangement not seen on any other reverse. (#6053)
- 3538** 1795/1795—Corroded, Cleaned—ANACS. Fine 12 Details. O-112, R.4. Prominently recut date on obverse, Two Leaves reverse. An important example of this very scarce die pair despite past cleaning and corrosion. Retoning is deep blue with burnt-orange overtones. (#6055)

**1795 Flowing Hair Half Dollar, VG8
Small Head, O-127**



- 3539** 1795 Small Head VG8 PCGS. O-127, R.6. The 1795 Flowing Hair half dollar had a mintage of 299,680 pieces, with 32 die varieties known for the date. The present coin represents the rare O-127 variety, easily distinguished by the narrow, thin bust and the position of star 15 pointing along the upper edge of the truncation. This coin shows even wear on all surfaces, with pleasing gray and blue-steel patina. (#6054)

Prized O-102 1801 Half Dollar, Fine 15



3540 1801 Fine 15 PCGS. O-102, High R.4. The scarcer of the two known die marriages for this challenging early Heraldic Eagle date. O-102 can be identified by the absence of die breaks on the lower left reverse. The present example displays expected wear on the devices, but most letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM are partly readable. Unabraded and attractive with minor obverse granularity beneath the rich forest-green, ocean-blue, and lavender toning. (#6064)

3541 1802 Fine 12 PCGS. O-101, R.3. The first two issues of the Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle type, 1801 and 1802, are both scarce dates, the 1802 especially so. This pleasing piece has considerable wear, meaning it will appeal to a wide audience. Both sides are light gray with slightly lighter devices. (#6065)

Scarce 1802 O-101 Half Dollar, XF40



3542 1802 XF40 PCGS Secure. CAC. O-101, R.3. Only one die marriage is known for the low-mintage 1802 half dollar issue. A few handling marks are evident on each side of this attractively toned example. The dark gray surfaces have delicate hints of light blue toning, with cinnamon devices. Population: 13 in 40, 35 finer (11/10). (#6065)

3543 1803 Large 3 XF45 NGC. O-101, R.3. Short die cracks are visible at the tops of L, IB, and ERT in LIBERTY. The reverse has minor die rust in various locations. This Choice XF example has traces of luster with bright silver-gray surfaces. Trivial surface marks are evident on each side. (#6066)

Charming AU53 1803 Large 3 Half, O-101



3544 1803 Large 3 AU53 PCGS. O-101, R.3. Aquamarine margins encompass the pearl-gray and walnut-tan centers of this partially lustrous and impressively detailed Draped Bust half. Curious arc-shaped die lines within the shield are as made, and indicative of an early die state. Refreshingly unabraded, and a desirable representative of the type. (#6066)

Small 3 1803 Half Dollar, O-104, XF40



3545 1803 Small 3 XF40 NGC. O-104, R.3. The Small 3 is distinguished from the Large 3 by its lack of the upper left serif that is present on the Large 3 style. There is a faint crack at ST through the clouds. Traces of luster reside in the recesses of this medium gray half. Generally well-detailed and devoid of significant abrasions. (#6067)

Choice XF Small 3 1803 Bust Half, O-104



3546 1803 Small 3 XF45 PCGS. O-104, R.3. Chestnut-gold and steel-blue enrich this evenly struck and appealing Draped Bust half. Luster glimmers from the stars, curls, wings, and legends. Unmarked aside from a few concealed abrasions on the horizontal shield lines. Specialists know that the Small 3 variety is significantly scarcer than its Large 3 counterpart. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#6067)

**Mint State Sharpness 1803 Half Dollar
O-104, Scarce Small 3**



3547 1803 Small 3—Scratched—ANACS. Unc. Details, Net AU53. O-104, R.3. This beautifully toned Bust half dollar has honey-gold and lime-green centers. The peripheries are ruby-red and lemon-yellow. Well struck and generally lustrous with an undisturbed reverse. The portrait displays five pinscratches entered during an idle moment many generations ago. (#6067)

The Jules Reiver 1805/4 O-102 Half, XF40



- 3548 1805/4 XF40 NGC. O-102, R.3.** The obverse of Overton 102 is the same as that of Overton 101, but the reverse is different, displaying four berries and 12 arrows instead of 4 1/2 berries and 13 arrows. The present coin is an early die state lacking the crack through star 2 that is mentioned in Overton. The reverse crack from the upper right wing tip to the tops of AM is extremely faint. Although not a rare variety, higher grade examples are infrequently encountered. Occasional hints of luster emerge from the relatively clean silver-gray surfaces. Aside from some weakness on the shield, the design elements exhibit nice detail and are well centered. An old, blended scratch in the upper right obverse field identifies the piece.

Ex: Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 22526. (#6070)

- 3549 1805 XF40 PCGS. O-106, High R.3.** The first T in STATES is repunched on this better die pairing. Luster shimmers in the curls, legends, and plumage. A richly detailed and lightly toned representative that displays prominent mint-made clashmarks in the fields. (#6069)

- 3550 1805 XF45 NGC. O-106, High R.3.** Pleasing tan-gold patination covers each side of this Choice XF half dollar. The design features are well centered on the planchet and retain excellent detail, including relatively strong definition on the eagle's breast feathers. Refreshingly clean surfaces grace both obverse and reverse. (#6069)

Important Choice XF O-110 1805 Half



- 3551 1805 XF45 PCGS. O-110, R.5.** Ocean-blue, golden-brown, olive-gold, and slate toning encompass this lightly abraded and attractive early half dollar. The upper right reverse stars are incompletely brought up, but the strike is otherwise consistent. O-110 is a very scarce to rare die marriage. A majority of non-overdate 1805 halves are either O-111 or O-112. (#6069)

Charming AU 1805 Half Dollar, O-112



- 3552 1805 AU50 PCGS. CAC. O-112, R.2.** A double "collar" clashmark beneath Liberty's chin and an arc-shaped die crack on the upper reverse help attribute the Overton marriage. A sharply detailed example with excellent luster on both sides. Light gray and gold toning visits the centers, while deeper steel-blue and lavender embrace the margins. The reverse has crossing adjustment marks through the stars and shield. Ample luster brightens pockets of the design, and there are no noticeable post-strike abrasions.

Ex: Gerald Shertz; Sheridan Downey (9/1997); Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 1361, which realized \$5,462.50. (#6069)

Census Level 1805 O-106 Half, AU55



- 3553 1805 AU55 NGC. O-106, R.3.** The localized soft design definition is mostly a result of the sub-par strike, rather than any accumulation of wear. This piece has heavy adjustment marks on the reverse that add to the indistinct design details. Both sides have lustrous ivory surfaces with splashes of darker toning. A desirable example and seldom seen in Choice AU. (#6069)

- 3554 1806/5 VF30 PCGS. O-102, High R.3.** A moderately worn and starkly toned example of this scarce overdate die pair. Pale gray-gold areas at the worn high points stand out from the glossy gunmetal-blue luster of the fields. (#6077)

Choice XF 1806/5 Half, O-103



- 3555 1806/5 XF45 PCGS. O-103, R.2.** The most accessible of the overdated 1806/5 die pairs, identified by the ill-defined star 13 joined to the bust and arrowheads that nearly line up with the close straight of the N in UNITED. Gold-to-gray luster graces most of each side, though elements of blue and rose are present in the fields close to Liberty's face. For the various 1806/5 varieties, Population: 12 in 45, 35 finer (11/10). (#6077)

3556 1806 Knobbed 6, Large Stars XF40 PCGS. O-105, R.2. Although this is misattributed by PCGS as a Knob 6, Small Stars, in reality it is a Knob 6, Large Stars. The T in LIBERTY and star 10 are recut, and on the reverse there are six berries, two of them here quite faint. The bottoms of AME are solidly joined. There are die lines from the right upper corner of the shield and the arrow shaft to the tail feathers. This piece has moderate luster remaining with charcoal, powder-gray, and gold accents along with scattered field abrasions on both sides. (#6074)

3557 1806 Knobbed 6, Large Stars XF45 NGC. O-105a, R.2. A lovely representative of the late die state with light gray surfaces, gold and rose toning, and hints of underlying luster. (#6074)

3558 1806 Knobbed 6, Large Stars XF45 PCGS. O-105, R.2. Sole die pair for this *Guide Book* variety and thus far more in-demand than the R.2 supply can accommodate. The present Choice XF example is thickly toned in mainly pewter and cyan shadings. Population: 7 in 45, 5 finer (11/10). (#6074)

3559 1806 Pointed 6, No Stem XF45 PCGS. O-109, R.1. Dusky chestnut and stone-gray toning drapes this richly defined Choice XF Bust half. Luster shimmers from Liberty's hair and other design elements. No marks are of any consequence. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#6073)

Pointed 6, No Stem O-109 1806 Half, AU50



3560 1806 Pointed 6, No Stem AU50 PCGS. O-109, R.1. A relatively common variety in the grand scheme of things, though its presence as a single-die-pair *Guide Book* variety greatly elevates demand. Pale blue-gray and gold toning covers most of the centers, while the margins show additional enriched green-gold elements. Population: 25 in 50, 61 finer (11/10). (#6073)

Borderline Uncirculated 1806 Half No Stem, Pointed 6, O-109



3561 1806 Pointed 6, No Stem AU58 PCGS. O-109, R.1. Ex: Friend. A desirable near-Mint example of this popular *Guide Book* variety. An inattentive mint engraver neglected to enter a branch stem within the claw. Each side has only a hint of golden toning, and the clashed, lustrous surfaces appear unabraded. Population: 16 in 58, 16 finer (11/10). (#6073)

3562 1806 6 Over Inverted 6 VF20 PCGS. CAC. O-112, R.4. Deep gunmetal-gray and powder-blue patina envelops this circulated but well defined Draped Bust half. Evaluation beneath a loupe locates only a couple of faded thin marks on the right obverse field. Late dies with prominent obverse cracks. (#6078)

3563 1806 6 Over Inverted 6 VF25 NGC. O-112, R.4. Aqua, plum, and tangerine patina covers the still-luminous surfaces of this moderately worn half. Only a handful of minor marks are present in the fields. Ex: Don Frederick (1/1980); Jules Reiver (*Heritage*, 1/2006), lot 22557. (#6078)

3564 1806 6 Over Inverted 6 VF30 PCGS. O-111a, R.4. A sizeable cud is centered above the E in UNITED, and a vertical die crack bisects the obverse. Dusky walnut-brown, apple-green, and steel-gray toning embraces this early half dollar, which displays wispy thin marks beneath the patina. (#6078)

Pleasing 1806 O-114a Half, AU50



3565 1806 Pointed 6, Stem AU50 ANACS. O-114a, R.4. Late die states of the 1806 O-114 die marriage, identified as O-114a, have a heavy die crack that spans the reverse from 10 o'clock over to near 4 o'clock, crossing the left wing, shield, and right wing, to the E of AMERICA. Both sides of this lovely AU specimen have reflective fields beneath emerald toning. Trivial surface marks are consistent with the grade. A pleasing and desirable example of a scarce die marriage. (#6071)

Rare O-114 1806 Half Dollar Pointed 6, Stem, AU55



3566 1806 Pointed 6, Stem AU55 NGC. O-114, R.5. From the more elusive early reverse die state without the prominent horizontal die crack across the center. This well struck example retains substantial luster beneath soft gold-orange and peach elements. Light, yet distinct wear is largely concentrated at the high points, such as Liberty's shoulder. (#6071)

3567 1807 Draped Bust XF45 PCGS. O-105, R.1. Hints of pale gray toning are evident over the bright silver surfaces of this Choice XF half dollar. Both sides retain satiny luster in the protected areas. A few small surface marks are inconsequential. (#6079)

Attractive 1807 Draped Bust Half O-102, XF45+



3568 1807 Draped Bust XF45+ PCGS. O-102, R.2. The upper left serif of Y is higher than the T in LIBERTY, and on the reverse a leaf points to the extreme right base of the I in AMERICA. Grayish-tan and ice-blue patina is more extensive and deeper on the reverse. Nicely detailed and devoid of mentionable marks. Attractive overall. (#6079)

- 3569 1807 Draped Bust—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. O-110a, R.3.** This late state piece has numerous die cracks on both sides. The surfaces are light gray with a bright and rather unnatural appearance as the NGC description suggests.

AU Draped Bust 1807 Half Dollar, O-103



- 3570 1807 Draped Bust AU50 PCGS. O-103, R.3.** Close to O-103a, but there is no die crack through AMERICA, although a crack does extend across the left reverse periphery. This is a splendidly detailed representative with nearly complete cartwheel luster. Both sides are prominently clashed but display noticeable marks only on the field near the chin and near the right shield corner. Housed in an old green label holder. (#6079)

**1807 Draped Bust Half, AU53, O-110a
Deep, Variegated Toning**



- 3571 1807 Draped Bust AU53 PCGS. O-110a, R.3.** Deep powder-blue, autumn-brown, and plum-mauve toning envelops this lightly abraded, late die state half. The centers show slight wear, but luster glistens from the legends and devices. Both sides have several peripheral spindly die cracks, and the reverse is noticeably clashed at the top. (#6079)

BUST HALF DOLLARS

- 3572 1807 Large Stars, 50 Over 20 XF45 NGC. O-112, R.1.** The most plentiful 1807 Capped Bust variety is also a blundered reverse die with an engraver error. The denomination was begun with a 2 rather than a 5, then corrected. This pleasing Choice XF example has traces of luster beneath grayish-gold toning. Minor high point wear prevents a higher grade. (#6086)
- 3573 1807 Large Stars, 50 Over 20 XF45 NGC. O-112, R.1.** Actually a transitional coin that shows the cud at the lower left reverse, though it is not extended to the O-112a length. Lightly worn surfaces remain luminous beneath gold, green, and blue patina. (#6086)
- 3574 1807 Large Stars, 50 Over 20 XF45 NGC. CAC. O-112, R.1.** Luster illuminates much of the reverse border on this moderately circulated cream-gray Capped Bust half. Thorough evaluation fails to locate any distracting marks. An impressive collector coin. (#6086)

**Popular O-112 1807 Half Dollar
Large Stars, 50 Over 20, AU50**



- 3575 1807 Large Stars, 50 Over 20 AU50 PCGS. O-112, R.1.** Luster beckons from the borders and selected recesses of the devices. Medium chestnut-brown toning ensures the originality. A glass reveals a few faint marks, mostly near the eagle's head. The most frequently seen Overton variety of this popular overdenominated mint blunder, offered here in an appealing AU50 grade. (#6086)

Attractive 1807 O-112 Half, AU53



- 3576 1807 Large Stars, 50 Over 20 AU53 PCGS. CAC. O-112, R.1.** The popular blundered die variety where the engraver began to enter the denomination as 25C before recognizing his mistake. A band of luster fills the margins of this golden-gray and ice-blue representative. Impressively free from abrasions. Slightly granular near the left scroll end. (#6086)

**Choice AU 1807 Capped Bust Half
50 Over 20, Large Stars, O-112**



- 3577 1807 Large Stars, 50 Over 20 AU55 NGC. O-112, R.1.** Tan-gold, lilac, and olive-green envelop the obverse, while the reverse features aquamarine, orange, plum-red, and gold. The fields display faint marks beneath the toning, but the overall appearance is clean. A pleasing example from the inaugural year of the Capped Bust design.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2001), lot 5869; Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2007), lot 858, which realized \$2,760. (#6086)

Desirable 1807 O-112 Half, AU58



- 3578 1807 Large Stars, 50 Over 20 AU58 NGC. O-112, R.1.** Despite the existence of several Mint State pieces, the present near-Mint specimen is highly desirable. Both sides show a trace of wear on the high points but nearly full luster remains visible beneath the splendid gold, violet, and blue toning. Census: 45 in 58, 31 finer (11/10) for all 1807 Capped Bust varieties. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6086)*

**Bearded Goddess 1807 Draped Bust Half
VF30, O-111b, Large Stars, 50 Over 20**



- 3579 1807 Bearded Goddess VF30 NGC. O-111b, R.5.** A famous die variety within the Bust half series, the Bearded Goddess is listed in the *Guide Book* and features a dramatic die break from Liberty's chin. This is an appealing chestnut-gold and pearl-gray example. Neither side has any consequential contact. (#39358)

**In-Demand 1807 O-111b Half Dollar, AU55
Bearded Goddess**



- 3580 1807 Bearded Goddess AU55 NGC. O-111b, R.5.** This famous variety derives its name from the unusual chin to chest die break. That break continues upward through the eye to the headband, and downward across the bust to the field just left of the date. This is an especially desirable and instantly recognizable variety that is also listed in the *Guide Book*. Slight friction is seen over the highpoints of the design, and each side displays rich multicolored toning with strong underlying mint luster. *From The Allgood Collection. (#39358)*
- 3581 1807 Capped Bust, Small Stars XF45 NGC. O-113a, R.3.** Both sides of this late die state piece have the cracks listed in Overton. This pleasing Choice XF specimen has considerable luster with light silver-gray surfaces and splashes of peripheral toning. (#6087)

Splendid 1807 O-113 Half, AU50



- 3582 1807 Capped Bust, Small Stars AU50 PCGS. CAC. O-113, R.2.** This intermediate die state shows the first reverse crack of O-113a. Fully pleasing surfaces retain noticeable luster beneath splendid gold, turquoise, and iridescent toning on both sides. Although plentiful, this die combination retains considerable demand. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6087)*

Late State 1807 O-114 Half, AU53



- 3583 1807 Capped Bust, Large Stars AU53 NGC. CAC. O-114, R.3.** Both sides have peripheral die cracks and light clash marks, and late die states are apparently quite rare. This attractive specimen retains considerable luster with light silver-gray centers and a frame of iridescent toning on both sides. The strike is typically weak at the centers. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6088)*

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- 3584 1808/7 AU58 NGC. O-101, R.1.** Slight wear on the highest design points defined the grade of this attractive overdate half dollar. Both sides have light gray and gold toning over subdued luster. (#6091)

- 3585 1808/7 AU58 NGC. O-101, R.1.** Autumn-gold and dove-gray encompass this partly lustrous Borderline Uncirculated overdated Bust half. Impressively unabraded save for one thin mark beneath star 9. Census: 22 in 58, 17 finer (11/10). *From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#6091)*

Lovely 1808 O-102a Half, AU55



- 3586 1808 AU55 PCGS. CAC Gold Label. O-102a, R.2.** The late die state of O-102 is plentiful but also popular due to the prominent obverse die crack from top to bottom. The reverse is also cracked with a small die chip at the top left corner of the scroll. This lovely Choice AU example has nearly full luster with intermingled ivory, gold, and steel-blue toning on both sides. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6090)*

3587 1808 AU55 PCGS. O-105, R.3. A Choice AU example of this scarce die pair, distinguished by the letters AT in STATES being rotated clockwise on the reverse. Blue to rose-violet toning crosses luminous and scarcely worn surfaces.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6090)

3588 1808 AU55 PCGS. O-108, R.3. Earlier die state without die crack at upper reverse. Strong luster remains on each side, particularly the obverse. Gold and pink-violet border toning yields to silver at the centers.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6090)

Late State 1808 O-109a Half, AU58



3589 1808 AU58 PCGS. O-109a, R.3. This late die state piece is cracked through the left side of the O on the obverse, and has no evidence of border detail on the reverse. Both sides are deeply and attractively toned over nearly full luster with only a trace of wear on the high points. A few faint scratches are evident in the left reverse field.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6090)

Lustrous 1808 O-106a Half, AU58



3590 1808 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-106a, R.2. Both sides of this charming piece show the late state die cracks described for O-106a. Early states and late states are of equal rarity, although the late die state has a higher condition census. This near-Mint example is fully lustrous with a trace of wear on the high points. Both sides have frosty luster with delicate gold toning.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6090)

Lightly Toned 1808 O-103 Half, AU58



3591 1808 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-103, R.1. A plentiful variety, and therefore a wonderful choice for the type collector. This near-Mint example has full luster with only a trace of high point wear. Both sides have lovely light gold toning, slightly thicker near the borders. Trivial surface marks on each side are consistent with the grade.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6090)

Frosty 1808 O-107a Half, MS63



3592 1808 MS63 PCGS. CAC. O-107a, R.2. An obverse die crack from star 5 crosses the head and curved down through stars 8 and 9, and a reverse crack connects UNITED ST on this late die state example. A Select Mint State example, the surfaces exhibit frosty silver luster with delicate champagne toning on both sides. This example is probably among the ten finest of the variety.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6090)

3593 1809 Normal Edge XF40 PCGS. CAC. O-104, Low R.5. The reverse has a line that diverges from the left side of the shield and extends into the horizontal azure. While the eagle's left (facing) wing is weakly detailed, the overall luster is strong on each side, better than the XF40 grade would suggest. Border-toned in orange-gold and blue.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6092)

3594 1809 Normal Edge AU55 PCGS. O-106, R.3. The N in UNITED is repunched on this moderately scarce yet collectible 1809 marriage. This is a partly lustrous Choice AU example with sea-green and apricot-gold toning. Smooth overall with a slender recessed area above the O in the date and a single brief mark above the right (facing) wing. (#6092)

3595 1809 Normal Edge AU55 PCGS. O-106, R.3. The reverse, exclusive to this die pair, has two key markers: recutting on the left side of the N in UNITED and a die line off the shield into the upper part of the eagle's right (facing) wing. Great luster remains on each side, accented in peach and blue peripheral patina.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6092)

3596 1809 Normal Edge AU55 PCGS. CAC. O-103, R.1. The small spike off star 5 on the obverse is the most obvious die marker for this long-lived pair. Blue-violet outer toning lightens to silver-pink at the immensely lustrous centers of this briefly circulated example.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6092)

3597 1809 Normal Edge AU55 PCGS. O-101, R.5. The 18 in the date is wider than 809, and the U of UNITED is broadly recut at the bottom. Splashes of cobalt-blue, lavender, and orange make appearances on both sides of this Choice AU half. Generally well defined, with weakness in the upper left (facing) wing. A few light obverse marks do not detract. (#6092)

First-Rate 1809 O-112 Half, AU58



3598 1809 Normal Edge AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-112, Low R.5. Here is one of the finest known examples of the rare O-112 die marriage, clearly a condition census candidate. This piece has a typical strike for the variety, with the left facing wing nearly smooth. Both sides are lustrous beneath original gray surfaces with peripheral emerald and sky-blue toning. This piece is slightly finer than the Frederick coin that we sold last April.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6092)

- 3599 1809 Normal Edge AU58 PCGS. O-109a, R.2.** A die break in the center of AMERICA provides ready attribution. Reddish-gray and electric-blue patination runs over both sides of this near-Mint State half. The design elements are well defined. A couple of minute marks are visible on Liberty's cheek. Population: 64 in 58, 36 finer (11/10). (#6092)

Satiny 1809 O-107 Half Dollar, MS62



- 3600 1809 Normal Edge MS62 PCGS. O-107, R.3.** This early die state piece has no evidence of cracks or other die defects on either side. It is presumably a normal lettered edge example as there is no indication of any experimental edge devices on the holder. Both sides of this sharply detailed piece have satiny luster with reflective fields. Light iridescent toning is most evident near the borders. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6092)*

- 3601 1809 XXX Edge VF35 PCGS. CAC. O-101, R.5.** The recutting under the U in UNITED is prominent, and there are no die marks under the scroll on the reverse. The experimental XXX edge is hidden from innocent eyes (well, all eyes) by the holder, but faint glimmers of luster enliven the gold-gray surfaces of this Choice VF example. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6093)*

- 3602 1809 III Edge AU53 PCGS. O-109a, R.2.** The reverse is cracked through AMERICA on this intermediate state coin. Both sides of this pleasing piece have mottled iridescence over light gray surfaces. (#6094)

Eliasberg's O-109a 1809 Half Dollar MS62, III Edge



- 3603 1809 III Edge MS62 NGC. O-109a, R.4. Ex: Eliasberg, Kaufman.** This is the usually seen die state for the Overton marriage, designated by the slender but ragged die crack through AMERICA. Light almond-gold patina visits this lustrous and boldly struck Bust half. A vertical hair-thin luster graze is noted on the field near the beak, but otherwise there are only light abrasions. 1809 was a year of two experimental edges (XXX and III), which are seen on only certain die varieties. (#6094)

- 3604 1810 AU55 PCGS. CAC. O-106a, R.3.** The more common (yet still scarce) later state with extreme flatness along parts of the obverse rim. Gold, peach, and pink overtones grace light silver-gray surfaces. Lustrous and pleasing. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6095)*

- 3605 1810 AU55 PCGS. CAC. O-101a, R.1. Ex: Meyer Collection.** The extensively cracked yet plentiful obverse makes a collector wonder how it held together. Deep blue-green, gold-orange, and gray toning crosses surfaces that remain impressively lustrous. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6095)*

- 3606 1810 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-109, R.3.** The earlier state of a variety most easily identified by the crooked middle pale of gule 6 which extends below the bottom border of the shield. Light gold and pink overtones are present over pale silver-gray surfaces that glimmer with luster. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6095)*

- 3607 1810 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-107a, R.3.** The later state with crack through the bottom of UNITED and up into the first S of STATES. Fantastic flashy luster with partial pink and blue border toning around bright silver centers. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6095)*

- 3608 1810 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-104a, R.3.** The later state with die crack between UNITED and STATES. Only a few minor spots of rub appear on silvery surfaces that are touched in gold and blue-gray at the margins to varying degrees. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6095)*

Attractive 1810 Half Dollar, O-102a, MS61



- 3609 1810 MS61 NGC. O-102a, R.2.** All three arrowheads are recut on this reverse and both sides have fine die cracks. The reverse crack circles clockwise from the border at the arrow points to the tops of UNITED STATES OF AM. Luminous surfaces display occasional hints of light gold. Nicely defined except for the usual weakness on the eagle's left (facing) wing. Actually quite nice for the grade designation. (#6095)

Scarce 1811/10 O-102 Half, AU55



- 3610 1811/10 AU55 PCGS. CAC. O-102, R.4.** Remnants of the overdate remain in the form of a small die lump near the border between the 8 and the second 1. The top crossbar on the reverse extends far into the right wing. This choice AU piece has light gold and iridescent toning near the border on each side. Only two or three Mint State examples of this scarce variety are known. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6099)*

Lustrous 1811 O-103 Half, AU58



- 3611 1811 Large 8 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-103, R.3.** Both sides of this early die state piece have sharp clash marks but no die cracks that are found in later die states. This lovely near-Mint example has light wear on the high points. The surfaces are fully lustrous with delicate gold and pale blue toning. This relatively common variety has a low condition census with only about a dozen finer Mint State examples known.

From The Allgood Collection. (#6096)

- 3612 1811 Small 8 VF35 PCGS. O-113, R.5.** A rare variety that is always in demand. This example has smooth light gray surfaces with splashes of dark toning on the bust, and with peripheral gold and iridescent patina on each side. This late state piece has the stars drawn to the edge and minor reverse clash marks. (#6097)

- 3613 1811 Small 8 AU50 PCGS. O-113, R.5.** Like the common O-110, the obverse has the date slanted strongly to the left; unlike the O-110, the reverse of this rare O-113 has the A and M of AMERICA separated. Lightly worn overall but with strong and glossy luster under rich blue-green and peach-orange toning. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6097)*

- 3614 1811 Small 8 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-105a, R.2.** Ex: Meyer Collection. The more common later state with "spots on shield" and crack through UNITED STA(TES). Rich toning is mostly blue at the borders and salmon at the centers. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6097)*

- 3615 1811 Small 8 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-106, R.3.** Perfect 8 in date, strong die lines above the juncture of the eagle's left (facing) wing and neck. Light pink-to-gold toning across strongly lustrous surfaces. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6097)*

Important Large 8 1812/1 Half O-101, VF30, Ex: Meyer



- 3616 1812/1 Large 8 VF30 PCGS. CAC. O-101, R.5.** Ex: Meyer Collection. A delightful midrange representative of this rare die pair, which has its own single-dies entry in the *Guide Book*. Silver-gray surfaces range from pale pearl to medium and steel shades, and the yellow overtones range from pale gold to richer tan. From the legendary "complete" collection of Charlton "Swampy" Meyer. For the variety, Population: 4 in 30, 9 finer (11/10). (#6102)

Classic 1812/1 O-101a Overdate, VF30



- 3617 1812/1 Large 8 VF30 PCGS. CAC. O-101a, R.5.** The 1812 Large 8 Overdate is one of the classic rarities in the Capped Bust half dollar series, with demand from variety specialists and *Guide Book* collectors. The obverse has several die cracks on this late state piece. Both sides are pleasing with light silver highlights and deep steel-blue toning in the fields that is lighter on the reverse. Although outside of the census, this example probably ranks among the top dozen pieces known.

From The Allgood Collection. (#6102)

- 3618 1812/1 Small 8 AU55 PCGS. O-102, R.2.** Two overdate obverse dies exist for 1812; that with a Large 8 is rare, and the obverse seen here with a Small 8 is common. This Choice AU has nearly full ivory luster with delicate gold and pale blue toning. (#6101)

Popular 1812/1 O-102a Half, AU58



- 3619 1812/1 Small 8 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-102a, R.2.** The late die state of this marriage has a fine crack through the date. The Small 8 Overdate half dollar is a popular variety, and the present piece is an attractive example with only a trace of wear. The surfaces are frosty and lustrous with wispy gold toning on the obverse. The reverse is brilliant and untuned.

From The Allgood Collection. (#6101)

- 3620 1812 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-106, R.3.** This die pair was destined for failure, with prominent die cracks forming on both the lower portrait and off the eagle's left (facing) wing. Pink-orange and blue toning graces parts of the obverse and almost all of the reverse. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6100)*

- 3621 1812 AU58 PCGS. O-108, R.2.** Between states in a sense, as the reverse shows the denomination crack of O-108a but the status of the obverse is ambiguous. Soft luster filters through rich gold-gray patina. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6100)*

- 3622 1812 MS61 NGC. O-104, R.1.** Prominent horizontal die lines on the eagle's left (facing) wing are diagnostic for this Overton marriage. This refreshingly unabraded early half dollar displays comprehensive satin luster and is crisply struck except for the left-side stars. *From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#6100)*

Beautiful 1812 O-110a Half, MS62



- 3623 1812 MS62 PCGS. O-110a, R.1.** This late intermediate die state has heavy lapping lines on the obverse and sharp clash marks inside the shield on the reverse, although it fails to meet the criteria of the extremely rare "single leaf" late state. Both sides are fully lustrous with ivory surfaces and subtle gold toning. A beautiful example although shy of the condition census.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6100)

Lovely 1812 O-103 Half Dollar, MS63



- 3624 1812 MS63 PCGS. O-103, R.1.** Two die dots beneath the I in AMERICA confirm the variety. Many high grade examples of this plentiful variety are known, lending importance to this specimen as a potential date or type collection coin. A lovely golden-brown and gunmetal-gray example with satiny luster and undisturbed surfaces. Well struck aside from the right side stars.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6100)

Late State 1812 O-105a Half, MS63



- 3625 1812 MS63 NGC. O-105a, R.2.** A late die state with a final obverse crack through the 2, curving up through the bust to star 6. All of the obverse die cracks are advanced in this late die state. Frosty silver-white surfaces exhibit splendid peripheral gold toning. The design elements are sharply detailed, and the overall eye appeal is excellent.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6100)
- 3626 1813 AU58 PCGS. O-106a, R.2.** The reverse has both the die lines from the U in UNITED to the wing that define the die pair and the crack through UNITED STATES that defines the O-106a state. Bright silver luster with hints of gold toning and streaks of sage.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6103)
- 3627 1813 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-102, R.4.** Ex: Meyer Collection. Strong "ear bar" clash on obverse with uneven tops of UNITED on the reverse. Swirling silver luster with only minor evidence of peripheral gold toning and wear. "Swampy" Meyer held a legendary collection of Capped Bust halves.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6103)

- 3628 1813 MS62 PCGS. O-110, R.1.** This popular variety has heavy clash marks above and below the bust, with EP - US UNUM sharply visible. Additional clash marks are visible on both sides. This lovely Mint State piece has frosty silver luster with light gold toning on both sides. Although common, O-110 has a rather low condition census, with this piece probably among the dozen finest examples.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6103)

- 3629 1813 MS62 NGC. O-109, R.3.** This later die state piece has little remaining detail in the upper leaf pair, and may qualify as the Single Leaf die state, although a shadow of the lower leaf remains. Both sides have lustrous silver-gray surfaces with attractive iridescence.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6103)

O-101 1814/3 Half Dollar, AU55



- 3630 1814/3 AU55 NGC. O-101, R.2.** Golden-brown and jade-green freckles adorn the peripheries. A briefly circulated example with ample luster and an assertive strike. Both sides display prominent clash marks, as made. While the O-101 is not a scarce issue, it is immensely popular, particularly among *Guide Book* collectors.
(#6106)

- 3631 1814 AU58 PCGS. O-107, R.2.** Heavily clashed with die lines of Liberty's hair ribbon and a filled upper N in UNITED. Gold-gray luster overall with a few streaks of deeper charcoal.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6105)

- 3632 1814 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-103, R.1.** The die line from scroll to wing on the left side of the reverse makes this one of the easiest Bust half die pairs to attribute. Light peach-gold luster crosses the obverse, deepening on the lustrous reverse.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6105)

Delightful 1814 O-104a Half Dollar, MS65



- 3633 1814 MS65 NGC. O-104a, R.2.** This late die state piece has numerous prominent die cracks on each side. This Gem is fully detailed with beautiful satiny silver luster and peripheral iridescence on the obverse. The prime state of O-104 is scarcer but the late state is more intriguing. This impressive piece will certainly be a delightful addition to the cabinet of its new owner.
Ex: Stack's (2/2008), lot 3213. (#6105)

- 3634 1814 E Over A AU50 PCGS. O-108a, R.1.** The blundered die variety with the E in STATES entered over an A. This cream-gray example displays noticeable peripheral luster, and is unabraded except for a solitary horizontal pinscratch near the ear. Struck from boldly clashed dies. Population: 6 in 50, 17 finer (11/10).
(#6107)

- 3635 1814 E Over A AU55 PCGS. O-108a, R.1.** The more common later state of this blundered legend with die crack through the first half of AMERICA. Bold gold-orange toning is prominent at the lustrous margins, while the centers are paler and near-brilliant with minor wear.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6107)

1815/2 Half Dollar, O-101, Shipwreck Coin



- 3636 1815/2—Shipwreck Effect—NGC. O-101, R.2.** Ex: S.S. *New York*. In our opinion this coin has Fine Details and has heavy corrosion and a hole. The date is easily discernible. The rest of the surfaces are very heavily corroded from a century's immersion in salt water. The top of the obverse and bottom of the reverse have a hole that goes off the edge. Each side is bright white from the conservation used to remove the corrosion. (#6108)

**1815/2 Half Dollar, VF30
O-101, Sole Dies**



- 3637 1815/2 VF30 ANACS. O-101, R.2.** The only die pair for the 1815 half dollar, which exists only as an 1815/2 overdate. Deep cerulean and indigo hues cover most of the obverse and a majority of the reverse, while pearl, green-gray, and steel colors are prominent at the margins and the worn high points. Housed in a small-format ANACS holder. (#6108)

Key Date 1815/2 O-102 Half, XF40 Details



- 3638 1815/2—Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details. O-101, R.2.** Although both sides show minor clash marks, there is no evidence of the reverse die cracks that appear on later die states. This piece has been lightly cleaned but it retains light gray and gold surfaces that will appeal to collectors. The 1815 overdate is the key to the dated series of Capped Bust half dollars. (#6108)

- 3639 1817/3 XF45 PCGS. O-101a, R.2.** This is the common 1817 overdate that is available in a wide range of grades. This Choice XF example has light gray surfaces with delicate gold toning on each side. A few trivial marks on each side are consistent with the grade. (#6111)

Choice AU 1817/3 Bust Half, O-101



- 3640 1817/3 AU55 PCGS. CAC. O-101, R.3.** The only collectible 1817 overdate variety, and an obvious one with the lower half of the 3 visible to the unaided eye. This example is deeply patinated in orange-red, apple-green, and dove-gray. Highpoint wear is minimal, and there are no distracting marks.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6111)

- 3641 1817 181.7 AU50 PCGS. O-103, R.2.** This early die state has the punctuated date feature clearly visible. Despite a few minor hairlines, both sides have considerable luster with peripheral gold toning. (#6110)

- 3642 1817 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-109, R.2.** Prominent recutting on the O in OF and the C in AMERICA on the reverse. Gold-to-orange toning across most of the obverse with prominent blue-green color at the upper reverse.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6109)

- 3643 1817 MS61 PCGS. O-110, R.2.** A triple dentil under star 13 is diagnostic. A strongly lustrous gold-tinged coin with wispy abrasions but few serious marks. Housed in a green label holder.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6109)

- 3644 1817 MS62 PCGS. O-112a, R.2.** The I in AMERICA is awkwardly entered on this otherwise undistinguished die marriage. This is a well struck and satiny pearl-gray half dollar with impressively smooth fields and only a single faint mark left of the drapery clasp. Housed in a green label holder. (#6109)

- 3645 1818/7 Large 8 AU55 PCGS. CAC. O-101, R.1.** The Large 8 overdated obverse with a gap in the dentils below the C in the denomination on the reverse. A richly lustrous Choice AU example of this popular *Guide Book* variety, toned gold, orange, and blue at the margins with essentially silver centers. For the variety, Population: 20 in 55, 30 finer (11/10).
From The Allgood Collection. (#6115)

- 3646 1818 MS62 PCGS. O-111, R.1.** This satiny and intricately struck Capped Bust half is deeply patinated mauve-brown and forest-green. Close examination reveals a pair of pinscratches on the left obverse field. Certified in a green label holder.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6113)

- 3647 1819/8 Large 9 AU58 PCGS. O-104, R.1.** The profusion of blunders at star 2 on the obverse is even more prominent than the overdate. This strongly lustrous and scarcely rubbed example has light golden overtones on the obverse with deeper greens and grays on the reverse.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6119)

- 3648 1819/8 Large 9 AU58 NGC. O-106, R.2.** The “messy” overdate with a knobby and misshapen appearance to the final digit. Strong peach-to-gold toning over much of each side with the blue border toning more prominent on the reverse.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6119)

**Census Level 1819/8 O-105 Half, MS61
From the Charlton Meyer Collection**



- 3649 1819/8 Large 9 MS61 PCGS. CAC. O-105, R.2.** Ex: Meyer Collection. This beautiful Mint State piece has original dusky gold and iridescent toning over satiny mint luster on both sides. The impression is bold and well centered. Only three or four Mint State examples are known, including this piece that is the third finest in the current edition of Stephen Herrman's half dollar auction review. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6119)

Desirable 1819/8 O-102 Half, MS62



- 3650 1819/8 Large 9 MS62 NGC. O-102, R.2.** The three Ts in the legend are defective with a tiny triangular opening just above the right base, a phenomenon that is sometimes called the "Timber T" as if the letter is about to fall over. This lovely Mint State piece has light silver centers with concentric rings of gold, violet, blue, and green closer to the borders. Slightly below the condition census for the variety, this piece remains highly desirable. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6119)

- 3651 1819 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-113, R.1.** Identified by the reverse, which has the middle pale of gule 2 sticking up several lines into the azure. Bright silver interiors with border toning that has green-gold color on each side and additional blue elements on the reverse. For the various Normal Date 1819 die pairs, Population: 47 in 58, 52 finer (11/10). *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6117)

- 3652 1819 MS61 PCGS. O-115, R.3.** If the "double-wide" date is not enough for the collector to identify, the reverse offers a back-up in the form of die lines off the eagle's head. Strong luster with orange-to-blue peripheral toning and a streak of charcoal-violet across an otherwise silver portrait. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6117)

Late State 1819 O-109a Half, MS62



- 3653 1819 MS62 PCGS. O-109a, R.2.** a fine reverse die crack from the olive leaves crosses the left wing and UNIT, and another joins STATES and circles around to OF AME. This beauty has frosty luster beneath original gold and iridescent toning with exceptional eye appeal. It is one of the finer late state pieces behind an MS63 that we sold nearly 10 years ago. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6117)

Charming MS62 1819 Half Dollar, O-108



- 3654 1819 MS62 PCGS. O-108, R.3.** Beautiful golden-brown and navy-blue toning dominate the peripheries of this lustrous and precisely struck representative. Only minor marks are revealed upon examination beneath a lens. O-108 is identified by a recut stand on the 5 in 50C, combined with a widely spaced date. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6117)

- 3655 1820/19 Square Base 2 MS61 NGC. CAC. O-101a, R.3.** This later die state piece has the overdate partially obscured, and is probably the reason that the variety was once called "1820 over 18." This pleasing Mint State piece has satiny silver luster with delicate gold toning. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6125)

**Choice AU 1820/19 Half Dollar
Curl Base 2, O-102**



- 3656 1820/19 Curl Base 2 AU55 PCGS. CAC. O-102, R.1.** The prominent overdate and Curl Base 2 combine for immediate attribution. Olive-green, chestnut-gold, and stone-gray embrace this partly lustrous and lightly worn representative. Minimally abraded despite a cluster of faint marks beneath the right (facing) wing. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6126)

**Near-Mint Small Date 1820 Bust Half
Curl Base 2, O-103a**



- 3657 1820 Curl Base 2, Small Date AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-103a, R.2.** O-103a is the sole Curl 2, Small Normal Date die variety and has long received separate *Guide Book* listing. This near-Mint representative is bathed in deep ocean-blue, although the lustrous margins are olive-gold. A loupe reveals no remotely noticeable marks save for a brief pinscratch between stars 9 and 10.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6121)

- 3658 1820 Square Base No Knob 2, Large Date AU55 NGC. O-108, R.2.** The 1820 half dollars are scarce, and several different *Guide Book* varieties increase the demand. This Choice AU example has satiny luster visible beneath blue and iridescent toning. The fields are slightly reflective. (#6123)

- 3659 1820 Square Base No Knob 2, Large Date AU55 PCGS. O-108, R.2.** Two instances of recutting, on star 5 on the obverse and on the branch on the reverse, identify the variety. Great eye appeal for the Choice AU level with soft but distinct luster and rich blue-to-violet toning that has narrow bands of green-gold at the borders.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6123)

- 3660 1820 Square Base No Knob 2, Large Date AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-106, R.1.** The die line joining the tops of the ME in AMERICA is diagnostic. Soft luster filters through deep blue, violet-rose, and peach patina that covers scarcely worn surfaces.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6123)

- 3661 1821 AU58 PCGS. O-104a, R.2.** The more uncommon state with die crack across the top of UNITED STATES. Gold-to-orange patina forms a light layer across much of the still-lustrous, moderately textured surfaces.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6128)

MS63 1821 Capped Bust Half, O-105a



- 3662 1821 MS63 PCGS. O-105a, R.1.** Light honey-gold toning visits this lustrous and razor-sharp half dollar. Impressively free from marks, and the eye appeal is exquisite. This desirable example is struck from boldly clashed dies. Herrman and the fourth edition of Overton list MS63 at the base of the Condition Census.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6128)

Choice O-103 1821 Half Dollar



- 3663 1821 MS64 PCGS. O-103, R.2.** Close to O-103a, but although the die crack exists through the 21 in the date to the shoulder curl, no crack is present between the curl and cap. Overton never recorded this intermediate die state, which suggests that it may be very scarce. This is a well struck and unabraded near-Gem with deep mauve-gray centers and dusky forest-green borders.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6128)

Near-Gem O-106a 1821 Half Dollar



- 3664 1821 MS64 PCGS. O-106a, R.2.** The top of the N in UNITED is filled, diagnostic for the later die state of this Overton marriage. Autumn-gold and sea-green toning embraces this satiny and well struck half dollar. Unabraded except for a few wispy marks near the right-side stars. Stephen J. Herrman's invaluable auction prices reference lists only one Mint State example of O-106a, a PCGS MS64 sold by private treaty that may be the same coin as the present lot. (#6128)

Near-Mint 1822/1 Half Dollar, O-101



- 3665 1822/1 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-101, R.1.** Light golden-brown and plum-mauve toning enriches the borders of this lustrous near-Mint half dollar. Impressively free from contact marks, although we note a few delicate hairlines. Sharply defined yet readily collectible. Population: 13 in 58, 20 finer (11/10).
From The Allgood Collection. (#6130)

Favored 1822/1 Half, O-101, MS63



- 3666** 1822/1 MS63 NGC. O-101, R.1. The medium walnut-brown and pearl-gray centers are bounded by dusky lime-green and powder-blue. This satiny and meticulously struck overdated half is pleasantly devoid of consequential contact. A worthy selection for the die marriage or *Guide Book* collector. Census: 7 in 63, 7 finer (11/10). (#6130)

- 3667** 1822 AU50 PCGS. CAC. O-103a, R.5. The more common (but still rare) later die state with die crack through star 6 and straight to Liberty's nose. Blue-to-violet border toning on each side fades to a gold-orange center on the obverse, while the reverse has an additional inner circle of bright silver.
From The Allgood Collection.(#6129)

- 3668** 1822 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-112, R.4. An extension of a horizontal line about two-thirds of the way down that part of the shield identifies this very scarce die pair. Intensely lustrous despite minor friction with light gold to peach-orange blushes over each side.
From The Allgood Collection.(#6129)

- 3669** 1822 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-107, R.2. The whimsical "Button" variety, named for the circular ornament on Liberty's upper cap. Light silver-gray centers are lustrous with a fade to gold, orange, and intermittent deep crimson at the borders.
From The Allgood Collection.(#6129)

Rare O-103 1822 Half Dollar Uncirculated Details



- 3670** 1822—Artificial Toning—NGC Details. Unc. O-103, R.6. The autumn-gold, powder-blue, and stone-gray toning is attractive, although considered suspect by NGC. A remarkably high grade for this decidedly rare die marriage, readily identified by prominent recutting on the lower points of star 10. Unmarked and generally lustrous with a hint of granularity near the chin. (#6129)

- 3671** 1822 MS61 PCGS. O-109, R.2. Star 7 is firmly joined to Liberty's cap on this variety. Deep, dappled blue and gold-orange peripheral toning yields to silver-gray centers with more variable levels of patina.
From The Allgood Collection.(#6129)

- 3672** 1822 MS62 PCGS. O-113, R.3. A well struck and highly attractive Capped Bust half. Jade-green, lilac, and almond-gold embrace the lustrous and unmarked surfaces. An excellent candidate for the collector of quality. (#6129)

- 3673** 1822 MS62 PCGS. O-104, R.3. Golden-brown and powder-blue drape this satiny and attractive representative. Abrasions are inconsequential save for one hair-thin diagonal mark near Liberty's chin. O-104 is a slightly scarcer variety that Overton identified by the N in UNITED, which is entered a bit too high relative to adjacent letters.
From The Allgood Collection.(#6129)

Colorful Gem O-114 1822 Half Dollar



- 3674** 1822 MS65 PCGS. O-114, R.3. A cluster of faint die lines between the 82 in the date identify the Overton pairing. Forest-green, golden-brown, and gunmetal-gray toning blankets this satiny and crisply struck Gem. Uncommonly devoid of contact, and a prize for the connoisseur of patinated silver coinage. Certified in a green label holder. Population: 8 in 65, 4 finer (11/10). (#6129)

- 3675** 1823 Broken 3 AU55 PCGS. O-101, R.3. Here is a highly popular variety due to its *Guide Book* listing. Both sides of this Choice AU have brilliant silver luster with a few splashes of gray-gold toning and only traces of high point wear. (#6132)

MS63 Patched 3 1823 Half Scarce O-102 Marriage



- 3676** 1823 Patched 3 MS63 NGC. O-102, R.4. The rarer die marriage of Overton's Patched 3. Most examples are O-101a. O-102 is identified by an absent left serif on the right foot of the A in STATES. This is a splendid representative that has lightly toned centers and rich golden-brown peripheries. Sharply struck and pleasing with mildly prooflike fields. Likely a Condition Census example.
From The Allgood Collection.(#6133)

AU53 Ugly 3 1823 Half Dollar, O-110a



- 3677 1823 Ugly 3 AU53 PCGS. CAC. O-110a, R.3.** Al Overton is singularly responsible for the three nicknames of defective 3s on 1823 half dollars. He gave us the Broken 3 (O-101), the Patched 3 (O-101a and O-102), and finally, the Ugly 3 (O-110a). (He omitted a moniker for the also-defective O-108a. Perhaps it should be called the Homely 3.) All three Overton-named varieties are given separate listings within the *Guide Book*. Medium chestnut-gold and olive-gray toning visits unblemished and partly lustrous surfaces. An attractive example of this popular and important variety. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6134)

Rare O-109 1823 Half Dollar, AU



- 3678 1823 AU50 PCGS. CAC. O-109, High R.5.** A coin that approaches Condition Census quality for this rare die pair, or else reaches the lower tiers. The die crack that crosses the tip of the bust extends as a delicate tendril to star 5 on the gold-gray obverse, while the well struck reverse with its I in PLURIBUS far to the left of the second T in STATES shows only minor rub on the high points. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6131)
- 3679 1823 MS62 PCGS. CAC. O-108, R.2.** A very early state that shows more of the inner right serif of the A than usually seen, but also shows tapering that suggests how that serif was lost. Strong overall luster with layered peach and sage color. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6131)
- 3680 1823 MS62 PCGS. O-103, R.2.** Stars 7 and 8 are extremely close to the cap on this variety (though not touching). Blue-tinged gray toning overall with green-gold elements around the margins. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6131)
- 3681 1823 MS62 PCGS. O-112, R.1.** The obverse with well-formed "Tall 3" which is diagnostic. Great luster with rose and blue toning over light silver surfaces. Solid overall eye appeal with a decent strike. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6131)
- 3682 1823 MS62 NGC. CAC. O-107, R.2.** Dappled olive and stone-gray toning embraces this lustrous and lightly abraded Capped Bust half. Sharply struck save for the upper left stars. (#6131)
- 3683 1823 MS63 PCGS. O-111a, R.2.** The more common later die state with crack through first four stars. This well-defined Select example has great luster with only small, scattered marks. Gold-to-orange peripheral toning is more intense on the reverse. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6131)

Technicolor Near-Gem 1824/1 Half, O-101



- 3684 1824/1 MS64 PCGS. O-101, R.2.** Undesignated as an overdate on the PCGS insert. This is a delightful near-Gem that has lively luster and iridescent apple-green and cherry-red patina. Well struck with essentially immaculate fields and a few faint abrasions on Liberty's neck. An impressive early silver type coin. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6139)

**Lovely 1824 O-103 Half Dollar, MS62
'1824 Over Various Dates'**



- 3685 1824 Overdate MS62 PCGS. CAC. O-103, R.1.** The 4 in the date is sharply repunched over what the Overton reference refers to as "a jumble of recuttings." Low to medium intensity aqua-blue, gray, gold, and lavender toning runs over both sides of this generally well struck early half. A couple of thin linear marks in the field between the head and stars 9-11 pedigree the coin. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6138)
- 3686 1824 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-112, R.4.** The obverse has an unusual center dot with a depressed circle around it. Strongly lustrous with light gray centers and gold-to-blue toning through the outer zones. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6137)
- 3687 1824 MS62 PCGS. O-104, R.2.** Rich russet-brown toning drapes this satiny Capped Bust half dollar. The borders offer glimpses of powder-blue and olive-green. No marks are remotely consequential. An impressive early silver type coin, encapsulated in an old green label holder. (#6137)
- 3688 1824 MS63 PCGS. O-117, R.1.** Star 7 points to the front edge of the cap, and two tiny spikes protrude from the side of the right (left facing) wing, confirming the variety. Cobalt-blue, purple, and golden-gray obverse patina yields to light silver-gray and mauve on the reverse. A few unobtrusive handling marks define the grade of this lustrous, well defined Select example. (#6137)
- 3689 1825 AU55 PCGS. O-109, R.5.** A rare variety distinguished by the heavily curled 2 in the date and the I in PLURIBUS sitting under the narrow gap between (ST)AT(ES). Lightly worn with green-gold, blue, and violet patina over lustrous fields. (#6142)

Borderline Uncirculated 1825 Half, O-109



- 3690** 1825 AU58 PCGS. CAC. O-109, R.5. Deep aquamarine borders encompass the golden-brown fields and gunmetal-gray highpoints. A minimally abraded slider of this very scarce die marriage. Well struck save for a few right-side star centers. Liberty's profile is prominently strike doubled, a feature associated with a loose obverse die. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6142)*

- 3691** 1825 MS62 PCGS. O-109, R.5. This variety is distinguished by the high 2 in the date, as well as the I in PLURIBUS centered under the AT in STATES. Overton writes that the As are also exceptionally large. Interestingly, this piece also shows pronounced machine doubling, with a shadow of Liberty slightly to the left of the second strike. Mostly brilliant, this half dollar exhibits attractive, cartwheel luster throughout. The stars on the right side are soft, as often seen, but the rest of the details are sharply struck. There are no marks worthy of mention. An interesting and seldom encountered variety. (#6142)

- 3692** 1825 MS62 PCGS. O-112, R.3. A scarce variety distinguished by recutting on the 2 in the date. Blue-gray color shows prominent elements of lavender and peach. A lovely coin that is housed in a green label holder. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6142)*

Patinated Choice 1825 Half Dollar, O-101



- 3693** 1825 MS64 PCGS. CAC. O-101, R.1. Golden-brown and forest-green dominate this satiny and well struck near-Gem. The eye appeal is impressive, and close inspection of the surfaces beneath a loupe reveals only a few faded thin marks on the portrait. An important example that may merit inclusion within the Condition Census. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6142)*

Pleasing O-116 1825 Half Dollar, MS64



- 3694** 1825 MS64 PCGS. O-116, R.3. The Overton variety is readily attributed by what Dr. Glenn Peterson calls "a tine off left edge of scroll." Although the Condition Census for O-116 is dominated by MS64 examples, the present piece is sufficiently high end that it unquestionable merits inclusion. Slate-gray and jade-green blend throughout, with the latter color more prominent at the borders. Lustrous, unmarked, and well struck save for the left-side stars. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6142)*

- 3695** 1826 MS62 PCGS. O-118a, R.1. Late state with cracks across the tops of UNITED STATES and AMERICA. Rich blue-to-violet toning crosses lustrous surfaces and well struck devices. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6143)*

- 3696** 1826 MS62 PCGS. CAC. O-108, R.1. Early uncracked state of this die pair which features a sharp tine in the drapery above Liberty's lowest curl. Strong luster has a peach cast overall with a sage patch to the right of star 7. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6143)*

- 3697** 1826 MS62 NGC. O-114, High R.4. There is a diagonal line and dot on the left corner of the shield and the upper portion of the N in UNITED is partially filled. Whispers of light gold color visit the luminous surfaces, being slightly more noticeable on the obverse. The design elements are well defined. The few light handling marks do not detract. (#6143)

Scarce O-120 1826 Half, MS63



- 3698** 1826 MS63 PCGS. CAC. O-120, R.3. An attractive Select representative of this scarce 1826 die pair, exactly detailed and luminous through rich patina. Tan, gold-gray, gunmetal-blue, and near-violet hues cover surfaces that appear smooth save for a handful of wispy abrasions. Impressive all-around eye appeal. *From The Allgood Collection. (#6143)*

Patinated MS63 1826 Half, O-104



- 3699** 1826 MS63 PCGS. CAC. O-104, R.3. One of the two die cracks needed for O-104a is present, with a crack beneath the denomination but no crack through ERICA. Deep golden-brown and gunmetal-gray toning envelops this satiny and intricately struck example. Only minor contact denies an even finer grade. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6143)

Pleasing MS62 1827/6 Half Dollar, O-103



- 3700** 1827/6 MS62 NGC. O-103, R.4. A recut 5 in 50 C finalizes the attribution. The scarce reverse of the 1827/6 overdate. This is a satiny and nearly unabraded half dollar that displays rich olive-gray toning with glimpses of golden-brown and peripheral navy-blue. Late obverse dies with the stars drawn toward the edge. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6147)

O-102 1827/6 Half, MS64



- 3701** 1827/6 MS64 NGC. O-102, R.1. The underdigit 6 is bold. The stars are drawn to the edge, and the AM of AMERICA are joined, with the base of M higher than A. The light to medium powder-blue and autumn-brown surfaces display satin luster and exhibit sharply struck design elements. Both sides are void of visible marks. Census: 6 in 64 for the 1827/6 type, 6 finer (11/10). (#6147)

Rare O-137 1827 Square Base 2 Half



- 3702** 1827 Square Base 2 Genuine PCGS. O-137, R.6. The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a VF specimen that has been damaged and lightly cleaned. The rare "Extra Feathers" variety, named for dull, broad die lines near the RI in AMERICA. Several obverse rim dings between 1 and 5 o'clock account for the Damage designation. *From The Allgood Collection.*

**Difficult O-124a 1827 Half Dollar
Square Base 2, XF40**



- 3703** 1827 Square Base 2 XF40 PCGS. CAC. O-124a, High R.5. Although O-124 is rare regardless of die state, apparently enough were coined that the dentils were worn smooth on the obverse die for the final strikes. This is a golden-brown and steel-blue representative with generous remaining device detail. Luster illuminates protected areas, and the fields are only lightly hairlined. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6144)

**Square Base 2 1827 Half Dollar
Rare O-144, Choice XF**



- 3704** 1827 Square Base 2 XF45 PCGS. O-144, High R.5. A Choice XF coin that approaches Condition Census quality for this rare die pair. Lightly worn but with ample luster remaining on bright silver fields that show considerable gold and amber-violet hues at the borders. Scattered small digs are noted to the left of the well struck portrait. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6144)

**Challenging O-145 1827 Bust Half
AU53, Square Base 2**



- 3705 1827 Square Base 2 AU53 PCGS. O-145, R.5.** A very scarce die marriage with numerous tiny attribution points, such as a tine from the bust tip and repunching on the serif of the C in 50 C. Despite light circulation, this evenly struck example glimmers with luster across the eagle, hair, and borders. Deep steel-gray and autumn-gold encompasses moderately abraded surfaces.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6144)

**Rare O-123 1827 Half Dollar
Choice AU, Square Base 2**



- 3706 1827 Square Base 2 AU55 PCGS. CAC. O-123, Low R.5.** A large yet inconspicuous die lump near the left scroll end is as made and likely due to an unfinished die. Substantial luster remains on this briefly circulated rare variety Capped Bust half. The autumn-gold and stone-gray centers are framed by peripheral forest-green patina, with a single narrow streak of dark toning on the right (facing) wing.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6144)

Elusive O-127 Square Base 2 1827 Half, AU55



- 3707 1827 Square Base 2 AU55 NGC. O-127, R.5.** Line two of vertical stripe five extends through two horizontal lines, a pick-up point for this challenging die marriage. This Choice AU representative is clearly within the Condition Census, and offers deep navy-blue, apple-green, and lavender toning. Marks are limited to lines near the L in LIBERTY, the C in AMERICA, and the left (facing) wingtip.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6144)
- 3708 1827 Square Base 2 MS62 PCGS. O-143, R.3.** The tiny dot over the eagle's beak is clearly evident on this specimen. Both sides have brilliant silver luster beneath modest gold toning. An attractive representative that is scarce in Mint State.(#6144)

- 3709 1827 Square Base 2 MS62 PCGS. O-125, R.3.** Ex: Witham. The diagonal line through the T in LIBERTY and the middle line of stripe 4 extending downward from the shield are easy pickup points for this available Square Base 2 die marriage. This is a spectacular example, with smooth, even pinkish-blue surfaces and a sharp strike. A couple of stray ticks are in line with the grade, but the eye appeal is grand.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6144)

- 3710 1827 Square Base 2 MS62 PCGS. CAC. O-135, R.3.** Clockwise rotation on the A in STATES is diagnostic for the reverse and thus the variety. Deep blue-violet and peach hues lighten somewhat on the frosty reverse.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6144)

- 3711 1827 Square Base 2 MS63 PCGS. O-130, R.3.** Best recognized by the "leaning zero" in the denomination on the reverse. This strongly lustrous and well-defined Select piece offers rich sage and green-gold patina across much of each side with occasional glints of silver-white. An attractive and important piece.(#6144)

- 3712 1827 Square Base 2 MS63 PCGS. O-105, R.3.** Recut on the flag of the 5 in the denomination. Dappled blue, gold, and rose toning covers brightly lustrous surfaces on this Select beauty.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6144)

- 3713 1827 Square Base 2 MS63 PCGS. O-117. R.3.** Attributable by a large curl in the 2 of the date and the recut left side of the 5 in the denomination. Aquamarine and grayish-tan color graces the lustrous surfaces of this Select half and the design features exhibit uniformly well struck definition.. Some marks on the cheek limit the grade.(#6144)

Sharp 1827 Square Base 2 Half, O-108a, MS64



- 3714 1827 Square Base 2 MS64 PCGS. O-108a, R.4.** A small die dot rests just above the inner point of obverse Star 1. The dots beneath IT in UNITED are gone, and a die chip fills the upper part of the F in OF. Light-gray patination is joined on the lower obverse by waves of emerald-green, lavender, purple, and orange. Well impressed devices. Population: 77 in 64, 19 finer (11/10). (#6144)

- 3715 1827 Curl Base 2 AU55 PCGS. CAC. O-146, R.2.** Curl Base 2 obverse, die line through upper right shield on reverse. Light green-gold coloration on the lustrous obverse with deeper greens verging on blue on the reverse.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6145)

Select Curl Base 2 1827 Half, O-147



- 3716** 1827 Curl Base 2 MS63 PCGS. O-147, R.4. Ex: Meyer Collection. O-147 is easily the scarcer of the two known Curl Base 2 varieties for the date. The other 47 die pairings exhibit a Square Base 2. Well struck and satiny with rich apple-green and tan-gold toning. The fields are remarkably unabraded. Charlton "Swampy" Meyer is the only person to ever own a complete die marriage set of Capped Bust half dollars.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6145)

Important Near-Mint O-105 1828
Curl Base 2, No Knob Half



- 3717** 1828 Curl Base 2, No Knob AU58 PCGS. O-105, R.5. A rare die pair combining a Curl Top, Curl Base 2 obverse with the reverse that shows recutting on the U of UNITED. Tied for third-highest certified grade in Stephen Herrman's listings and rated better than any entry in the 4th Edition of Overton. Deep peach and blue-violet luster highlights the small areas of rub on the high points of the well struck devices.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6148)
- 3718** 1828 Curl Base 2, No Knob MS61 PCGS. O-103, R.2. The "keyhole" defect at the bottom of the shield is diagnostic for this die pair. Intensely lustrous with broad and frosty silver interiors and gold-orange and navy-violet toning at the borders.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6148)
- 3719** 1828 Curl Base 2, No Knob MS62 NGC. O-103, R.2. One of the plentiful 1828 varieties, this piece is suited for *Guide Book* collectors and variety specialists. Both sides have sharp details and satin luster beneath gold and olive toning, lighter on the reverse. (#6148)

Select O-102 1828 Half Dollar
Curl Base 2, No Knob



- 3720** 1828 Curl Base 2, No Knob MS63 PCGS. O-102, R.2. Light gold toning graces this otherwise pearl-gray Capped Bust half. Luster dominates both sides, which display surprisingly few marks aside from those above the eagle's head and on Liberty's cheek. Curl Base 2 comprise the minority of 1828 Overton varieties.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6148)

Multicolor MS65 ★ 1828 Half
O-102, Curl Base 2, No Knob



- 3721** 1828 Curl Base 2, No Knob MS65 ★ NGC. O-102, R.2. A semi-prooflike Gem with comprehensive toning on each side. The obverse is powder-blue and cream-gray with a glimpse of lilac on the right obverse field. The reverse is orange, ruby-red, and electric-blue with traces of sun-gold. The cheek displays a few faint marks beneath the palette of patina. Among the finest known examples of the O-102 variety. (#6148)
- 3722** 1828 Curl Base 2, Knob AU55 NGC. O-106, High R.4. Obverse with a knobbed and curl-based 2 in the date, reverse with sloppy recutting on the U in UNITED. Lustrous with green-to-gold toning through the centers and more bluish elements at the margins.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6149)
- 3723** 1828 Curl Base 2, Knob AU58 PCGS. O-107, R.2. Although a plentiful variety, demand from *Guide Book* collectors and die variety specialists is strong. This satiny near-Mint piece has exceptional luster that shines through a display or rich, mottled iridescence. (#6149)

1828 Half Dollar, O-107, MS62
Curl Base 2, Knob



- 3724** 1828 Curl Base 2, Knob MS62 PCGS. O-107, R.2. Medium caramel-gold and steel-gray toning alternate across this gently coruscating Bust half dollar. The fields appear unabraded, and the portrait has only a few inconspicuous marks. Seldom encountered any finer. O-106 and O-107 are the only two Curl 2, Knob varieties.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6149)

**Patinated Choice 1828 Bust Half
Square Base 2, Large 8, O-108**



- 3725** 1828 Square Base 2, Large 8 MS64 NGC. O-108, R.3. Splashes of golden-brown, olive-green, and powder-blue embrace this satiny near-Gem. Well struck save for a couple of upper star centers, and refreshingly unabraded apart from infrequent minor thin marks on the face. The second 8 is recut over a Small 8, a little-noted feature that O-108 shares with the other Large 8, Square 2 variety, O-109. (#6150)

**Elusive XF O-123a 1828 Half Dollar
Square Base 2, Small 8, Large Letters**



- 3726** 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8, Large Letters XF40 PCGS. O-123a, High R.5. O-123 is distinctive for a set of clashed denticles (!) beneath the left (facing) wing. Overton refers to this clash as a "corrugated imprint," while Dr. Peterson uses the more colorful term "railroad tracks." The obverse die must have been widely off center relative to the reverse when the deep, localized clash took place. This is a well defined example with green-gray borders and lightly hairlined stone-white centers. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6151)

- 3727** 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8, Large Letters MS61 PCGS. CAC. O-113, R.3. Gule 6 in the shield splits in two near the top. A lovely example of this scarce variety with gold-orange and blue-violet border toning around softly lustrous silver-gray centers. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6151)

**MS63 Large Letters 1828 Bust Half
O-118, Small 8, Square Base 2**



- 3728** 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8, Large Letters MS63 PCGS. O-118, R.3. The letters D and S1 are closely spaced on the reverse legend, an attribution feature for O-118. The present lustrous example displays caramel-gold and steel-gray toning. The strike is intricate, and close examination fails to locate any remotely consequential marks. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6151)

**Square Base 2, Small 8, Large Letters
O-116 1828 Half, MS63**



- 3729** 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8, Large Letters MS63 PCGS. CAC. O-116, R.2. Parallel die lines below the bust on the obverse, dots of die rust across the lower reverse. An attractive Select example of this uncommon die pair, warmly lustrous through rich patina that takes on amber, citrine, emerald, and sapphire jewel-tones. Across the various Square Base 2, Small 8, Large Letters varieties, PCGS has graded 34 coins finer (11/10). *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6151)

- 3730** 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8, Small Letters MS61 PCGS. O-119, R.3. Sole die pair for this *Guide Book* type and scarce regardless of grade. Silver at the central obverse with rich green, gold, and blue toning across the peripheries and the reverse. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6152)

**Exquisite Near-Gem Small Letters 1828 Half
Square Base 2, Small 8, O-119**



- 3731** 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8, Small Letters MS64 PCGS. O-119, R.3. O-119 is the sole Small Letters 1828 marriage, and is thus separately listed in the *Guide Book*. Those who have difficulty distinguishing between the Small and Large Letters can still cherry-pick O-119 by its widely repunched A in STATES. This lustrous and unmarked near-Gem has attractive peripheral golden-brown toning. The fields and devices are cream-gray. A Condition Census example of this important variety. (#6152)

- 3732** 1829/7 AU58 NGC. O-101a, R.1. Some of the lower reverse detail is missing on this late state from a lapped reverse die. Both sides are fully brilliant with subdued golden-gray toning over satiny luster. (#6155)

Scintillating Gem 1829/7 Half, O-102



- 3733 1829/7 MS65 NGC. O-102, R.2.** The overdate is bold and affects all four digits, and well deserves its status as a separate *Guide Book* variety. This obverse die was mated with two separate reverse dies, and O-102 is the scarcer of the two die marriages. Any discussion along these lines is, however, academic, as *all* overdate Bust Halves that grade as fine as the present Gem are sure to elicit strong bids from specialists. In addition, this is a simply beautiful coin whose razor-sharp strike has to be seen to be fully appreciated. The surfaces are pristine and frosty beneath rich lavender-charcoal toning. Dusky orange, gold, and olive colored accents are interspersed throughout.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2001), lot 6517, which realized \$6,900. (#6155)

- 3734 1829 Small Letters AU53 NGC. O-106, Low R.5.** Recut motto; E PLURIBUS UNUM is entirely recut on the reverse, appearing on O-101, 106, and 107. The obverse of O-106 has a fine die crack through stars 10 and 11 to the lowest hair curl and beyond. Both sides have satiny silver luster with faint peripheral toning. A few minor imperfections are evident but of little consequence. The O-106 die marriage is scarce and usually found in lower grades.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6154)

- 3735 1829 Small Letters MS63 NGC. O-105, R.1.** The recut upper arrow shaft is characteristic of early die states of Overton-105. Eventually, the reverse die was lapped and the recutting removed, per specialist Glenn Peterson. This example has mottled sky-blue, forest-green, golden-brown, and ruby-red toning. A loupe reveals occasional minor marks.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6154)

- 3736 1829 Small Letters MS63 PCGS. O-108a, R.3.** The final A in AMERICA is nearly filled by a die break, characteristic of this Overton die state. This lustrous and nicely struck representative has untomed centers, although the margins display dashes of golden-brown and ocean-blue. (#6154)

- 3737 1829 Small Letters MS63 PCGS. O-112a, R.2.** The only die marriage for either of the dies, and attributable as to die state by the absence, due to lapping, of a series of parallel die lines below star 13. Caramel-gold fields complement the forest-green margins. Satin luster is apparent throughout, and the surfaces are pleasantly smooth. A dark streak is visible between star 5 and Liberty's headband. (#6154)

Eliasberg's Finest Known O-109a 1829 Small Letters Half, MS64



- 3738 1829 Small Letters MS64 NGC. O-109a, High R.4.** *Ex: Eliasberg. Sea-green, apricot-gold, and plum-red illuminate this lustrous and nicely struck near-Gem. A desirable representative of this scarcer Overton marriage, referred to as "probably finest known" in its Eliasberg auction appearance, and alone atop the Herrman Condition Census.*
Ex: Fred Porter Collection (Charles Steigerwalt, 12/1893); J.M. Clapp; John H. Clapp; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1851; DeOlden Collection (Sheridan Downey, 8/2006), lot 37.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6154)

Rare Large Letters 1830 Half, O-114



- 3739 1830 Large Letters, Small 0 Genuine PCGS. O-114, R.5.** The PCGS number ending in .92 suggests Cleaning as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an XF specimen that has been cleaned. O-114 is the sole Large Letters variety for the date, and since it is rare, it commands an enormous premium, as can be seen by a glance at its *Guide Book* listing. Despite moderate obverse hairlines, this cream-gray and golden-brown half dollar has good eye appeal. Well defined, and luster glimmers from design crevices.
From The Allgood Collection.

Important 1830 Large Letters Half O-114, XF40



- 3740 1830 Large Letters, Small 0 XF40 NGC. O-114, R.5.** This rare die pair is distinguished by the reverse, which has gigantic letters crowding into one another, most notably between the D of UNITED and the first S of STATES. Still-lustrous surfaces are pale silver-gray with gold and blue-violet elements most prominent at the margins. A great opportunity for the Bust half dollar specialist.

- 3741 1830 Small 0 MS62 PCGS. CAC. O-115, R.2. Distinguished by a die fill at the top of the 3 in the date. Impressive luster with splashes of peach toning and elements of blue.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6156)

**Delightful MS63 1830 Half Dollar
Small 0, O-113**



- 3742 1830 Small 0 MS63 PCGS. O-110, R.3. Al Overton in his classic reference states that O-110 has "rough patches of die rusting evident on some specimens." On the present high grade example, the die rust (as made) is obvious on both sides. This is a lustrous piece with light golden toning. The surfaces appear pristine aside from a faint graze on the cheek. Well struck and desirable.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6156)

Select 1830 Small 0 Half Dollar, O-116



- 3743 1830 Small 0 MS63 PCGS. O-116, R.2. Walnut-brown and pearl-gray toning enrich this lustrous and well impressed silver type coin. The fields are impressively unabraded, and the portrait has only delicate marks. Although not a rare variety, O-116 is conditionally challenging, and the present piece is tied for finest known with the MS63 PCGS DeOlden example, per Herrman's Autumn 2010 revision.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6156)

**Select 1830 Capped Bust Half
Small 0, O-118**



- 3744 1830 Small 0 MS63 PCGS. CAC. O-118, R.3. Attractive apple-green, dove-gray, and golden-brown toning blankets this coruscating and nicely struck Select Bust half. Well preserved overall, with faint marks noted near Liberty's jaw and the center of the shield. O-118 is promptly attributed by the middle line of the fifth vertical shield stripe, since it extends past the shield outline.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6156)

MS63 1830 Small 0 1830 Half, O-109



- 3745 1830 Small 0 MS63 PCGS. CAC. O-109, R.3. A Condition Census example of this Overton marriage, identified by clear repunching within the 8 in the date. Cartwheel luster illuminates the gunmetal-gray, jade-green, and straw-gold surfaces. The stars are lightly impressed, but the strike is otherwise sharp. There are no consequential marks. Encapsulated in an old green label holder.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6156)

**Toned 1830 Capped Bust Half
Small 0, O-110, MS63**



- 3746 1830 Small 0 MS63 PCGS Secure. O-110, R.3. Richly toned forest-green and golden-brown, with gunmetal-gray on Liberty's face, neck and drapery. Crisply struck and unabraded with satin luster and good eye appeal. Dr. Glenn Peterson identifies the reverse die as the "High, tall M." The obverse die is distinguished by a pointed hair curl beneath the TY in LIBERTY. (#6156)

**Beautiful Near-Gem 1830 Half Dollar
Large 0, Overton-122**



- 3747 1830 Large 0 MS64 PCGS Secure. O-122, R.1. Peach-gold and sea-green toning illuminate the margins, while the fields and devices are essentially brilliant. Lustrous and virtually unabraded with exceptional eye appeal. The strike is crisp save for the right-side stars. The present high grade O-122 example ranks within the Condition Census, and would be an outstanding addition to even the finest specialized holding. (#6157)

Eliasberg's Gem Large 0 1830 Half, O-121



- 3748 1830 Large 0 MS65 NGC. O-121, R.3.** Ex: Eliasberg. One of the few Large 0 varieties for the date. The obverse is dove-gray throughout, while the reverse exhibits rich caramel-gold, gunmetal-gray, and forest-green shades. Satiny and unabraded with a bold strike except for the upper star centers. Condition Census quality. Ex: *George W. Rice; Clapp Collection; Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/97), lot 1869; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 4408.* (#6157)

- 3749 1831 MS62 NGC. O-110, R.2.** A plentiful variety and an ideal choice for type collectors. This lovely Mint State piece has full ivory mint brilliance with splashes of delicate gold toning on each side. (#6159)

- 3750 1831 MS62 PCGS. O-118, R.3.** An attractively lustrous example with silver at the center of the obverse. Rich peach and navy-violet hues cover most of the rest of the coin. Scarce and easily appreciated.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6159)

- 3751 1831 MS63 PCGS. O-111, R.1.** The light die crack threading through the bottom of the date is diagnostic. Bright and close to brilliant with only minor touches of gold.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6159)

- 3752 1831 MS63 PCGS. O-108, R.1.** Deep blue and violet hues cross this well struck and satiny Select coin. The vertical die line through the reverse olive branch is diagnostic for the variety.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6159)

Near-Gem O-104 1831 Half Dollar



- 3753 1831 MS64 PCGS. O-104, R.1.** A more accessible variety distinguished by the die line through the leftmost berry on the reverse olive branch. The obverse is in a later die state not showing the often-seen die lines around the tip of the bust. Impressively lustrous under a range of gold, orange, and blue-green colors. A shallow pinscratch is noted at the bottom of the reverse. (#6159)

Colorful MS64 1831 Bust Half, O-104



- 3754 1831 MS64 PCGS. O-104, R.1.** A die line through the upper berry identifies this otherwise nondescript variety. Apple-green and caramel-gold toning adorn this lustrous and splendidly mark-free near-Gem. The RIB in PLURIBUS is softly brought up, but the remainder of the strike is crisp. A wonderful representative of this popular and collectible silver type. (#6159)

Lovely Choice 1831 Bust Half, O-116 Single Finest Certified



- 3755 1831 MS64 NGC. O-116, R.3.** The M in AMERICA is repunched on its right foot, a key diagnostic for this Overton marriage. Only a hint of chestnut toning visits this lustrous Choice half dollar. A good strike with a few stars incompletely brought up. Smooth save for faint contact on the cheek and beneath the left (facing) wing. Alone atop Herrman's Condition Census, followed by two MS63 and three MS62 examples.
Ex: *Southwest Collection (Heritage, 2/2008), lot 587, which realized \$3,220.* (#6159)

- 3756 1832 Small Letters MS61 NGC. CAC. O-102, R.1.** Ocean-blue and golden-brown dominate, although the central reverse is only lightly toned. Luster fills the borders and devices. No obverse marks are remotely consequential, and the reverse has only a faint vertical abrasion beneath the left (facing) wing. (#6160)

- 3757 1832 Small Letters MS62 PCGS. O-113, R.2.** Transitional with the milling on the reverse all but gone. Poor striking details, as expected for the die state, but an attractively lustrous coin with green-gold outer toning and silver-gray interiors.
From The Allgood Collection. (#6160)

- 3758 1832 Small Letters MS62 PCGS. O-122, R.1.** The vertical tine from the right shield corner identifies the reverse, along with the early-state horizontal tine on the right bottom serif of the first T in STATES. The obverse displays the 3 tilted further left than the remaining digits. This piece offers gorgeous cartwheel luster over silver-gold surfaces that are more deeply colored at the rims. Only minor contact appears to preclude an even finer grade, along with a few areas near the rim that are weakly struck, but lots of eye appeal is present. (#6160)

- 3759 1832 Small Letters MS63 PCGS. O-103, R.1.** The upright of the 5 in 50 C is recut on this plentiful variety. Both sides have delicate gold and iridescent toning over light gray luster. Surface marks are entirely inconsequential. (#6160)

Near-Gem 1832 Small Letters Half, O-106



- 3760 1832 Small Letters MS64 PCGS. O-106, R.1. One of the more accessible die pairs for the 1832 Small Letters variety, distinguished by the recutting on star 1 on the obverse and the B-shaped defect at the bottom of the shield on the reverse. This near-Gem has great luster and eye appeal thanks to rich rose-orange, green, and violet-blue patina. PCGS has graded just 13 finer Small Letters coins regardless of variety (11/10). (#6160)

Lovely MS64 1832 Half Dollar
Small Letters, O-116



- 3761 1832 Small Letters MS64 PCGS. O-116, R.3. Richly blended gunmetal-gray, forest-green, and tobacco-brown toning embrace this satiny and minimally abraded Capped Bust half. Well struck except for star 8 and the P in PLURIBUS. The grade of MS64 exceeds that of any listing for the variety in Stephen J. Herrman's auction prices reference, which leads with Eliasberg's MS63 example. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6160)

Choice Small Letters 1832 Half, O-122



- 3762 1832 Small Letters MS64 PCGS. O-122, R.1. A Condition Census example of O-122, principally identified by a "vertical tine from right corner of shield," in the words of specialist Dr. Glenn Peterson. This lustrous chestnut-gold and pearl-gray near-Gem has dashes of gunmetal-blue toning on the portrait highpoints. Marks are limited to wispy abrasions beneath the right scroll end. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6160)

Elegant Gem O-103 1832 Bust Half



- 3763 1832 Small Letters MS65 NGC. O-103, R.1. The recut stand on the 5 in the denomination narrows the attribution. This evenly struck and coruscating example is attractively toned in steel-gray, peach-gold, and forest-green shades. Splendidly free from abrasions, and desirable in such exemplary quality. (#6160)

- 3764 1833 Genuine PCGS. O-115, High R.5. The PCGS number ending in .92 suggests Cleaning as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this piece not gradable. In our opinion, the piece has the details of an XF specimen that has been cleaned. A cleaned coin that has since retuned tan, gray, and blue, of the rare die pair with Liberty's lower curl opening out into a claw shape on the bottom.

From The Allgood Collection. (#6163)

- 3765 1833 MS63 PCGS. O-110, R.1. A diagonal die line through the C in 50 C is diagnostic. A lightly toned well struck piece that displays considerable luster over both sides. A couple of trivial handling marks are undisturbing. (#6163)

- 3766 1834 Large Date, Small Letters MS62 PCGS. CAC. O-106, R.1. The Large over Small 4 obverse, unique to this die pair. Strongly lustrous under reddish-gold and cerulean patina with a streak of the latter color prominent at the lower right obverse. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6165)

- 3767 1834 Small Date, Small Letters MS62+ PCGS. O-109, R.1. Recutting appears on stars 8, 9, and 10. A small die line extends from the forward end of Liberty's bust. The 5 is small, with a straight top and closed loop. Considerable luster shows on the soft reddish-gray surfaces of this well struck half. Both sides have been well cared for. (#6166)

- 3768 1834 Small Date, Small Letters MS62 PCGS. CAC. O-115, R.2. An early state with the recutting on the 0 in the denomination still visible. Blues and greens dominate the obverse toning, while the reverse luster lights up with gold, orange, and pale gray in addition.

From The Allgood Collection. (#6166)

- 3769 1835 MS62 PCGS. O-101, R.1. Curved 5 in date, die-fill at the IB of PLURIBUS on the reverse. Border toning is largely blue-violet but cedes to gold at parts of the reverse margins. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6168)

- 3770 1835 MS63 NGC. O-108, R.3. Prominent recutting on star 11 with at least three extra times. Light gold, green, and sage toning graces delightfully lustrous surfaces. A well struck Select coin. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6168)

Well Defined 1836 Lettered Edge Half, O-121, AU53



- 3771 1836 Lettered Edge AU53 ANACS. O-121, High R.5.** The 83 is closer than 18 or 36, and the 5 in the denomination has a broad, sharply curved and pointed top. Silver-gray surfaces show traces of luster in the recessed areas. Sharply defined on the design elements and devoid of mentionable marks. (#6169)

**Rare Borderline Uncirculated O-121
1836 Lettered Edge Half**



- 3772 1836 Lettered Edge AU58 NGC. O-121, High R.5.** This virtually brilliant near-Mint half has only an occasional hint of gold toning. Partly lustrous and only lightly abraded with luminous surfaces. An uncommonly high grade for this very scarce die pairing. Stephen J. Herrman's auction prices reference lists only a single NGC AU58 in grades above AU50. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6169)

- 3773 1836 Lettered Edge MS63 NGC. O-101a, R.1.** Recutting at stars 6 and 7 on the obverse and the N in UNITED on the reverse confirms the variety. The reverse has a light die crack across the left wing tip to the olive leaves. Lustrous surfaces display whispers of reddish-orange, lavender, and cobalt-blue, much more so on the obverse. Some typically-seen weakness in the centers. (#6169)

- 3774 1836 Lettered Edge MS63 PCGS. O-105, Low R.4.** The gap in the dentils above the cap is diagnostic. Softly struck in the lower reverse area, though the lines to the left of the denomination are still visible. Great luster with light golden peripheral color. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6169)

- 3775 1836 Lettered Edge MS63 PCGS. CAC. O-103, Low R.4. Ex: Eliasberg.** Scarce and beautiful. Peach, lavender, and cerulean hues cover most of this lustrous Select coin. Housed in a green label holder. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6169)

- 3776 1836 Lettered Edge MS63 NGC. O-115, R.3.** The recut 8 is diagnostic for the obverse and therefore, for the variety since the obverse only saw a single use. This piece is highly lustrous with brilliant and frosty silver surfaces. It may qualify at the low end of the condition census. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6169)

**Bright MS61 1836 O-116 Half
50 Over 00, MS61**



- 3777 1836 50 Over 00 MS61 NGC. O-116, R.2.** Gentle apricot and battleship-gray toning visits this shimmering and surprisingly unmarked example. A bit softly struck on the uppermost obverse stars and the denomination, characteristic of this *Guide Book* overdenominated variety. For the type, Census: 3 in 61, 10 finer (11/10). (#6170)

REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLARS

Historic 1836 Reeded Edge Half Dollar



- 3778 1836 Reeded Edge Genuine PCGS.** The PCGS number ending in .92 suggests Cleaning as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, the piece has the details of an AU specimen that has been whizzed and retoned. Strong detail remains on this representative of a low-mintage and historically important closed-collar issue, but the coin's surfaces have been given artificial wire-brush luster and gold and pink-violet toning. (#6175)

Choice XF Reeded Edge 1836 Half



- 3779 1836 Reeded Edge XF45 PCGS.** Hints of golden toning adorn the peripheries of this predominantly pearl-gray rare variety half. Bright luster fills the margins, plumage, and hair. The fields are subdued and display scattered small marks, with only the one between star 3 and the chin worthy of mention. A famous issue due to its tiny reported mintage of 1,200 pieces. (#6175)

Choice XF Reeded Edge 1836 Half



- 3780 1836 Reeded Edge XF45 NGC. CAC.** The published mintage of 1,200 pieces has long enticed collectors to hoard survivors. In recent years, the *Guide Book* has added a plus sign to the mintage figure, but the issue remains far scarcer than its lettered edge counterpart. A lightly circulated and attractively toned representative with golden-brown, plum-mauve, and ocean-blue patina. Encased in a prior generation holder. (#6175)

Rare 1836 Reeded Edge Half AU Sharpness



- 3781 1836 Reeded Edge—Obverse Planchet Flaw—NGC Details. AU.** A mint-made flan flaw at 8:30 on the obverse border adds interest to this otherwise problem-free half dollar. Although millions of lettered edge 1836 halves were struck, the reeded edge pieces coined by the new steam press are from a minuscule mintage, traditionally given as 1,200 pieces. Unmarked and partly satiny beneath a rich blanket of lavender-gray, golden-brown, and apple-green toning. (#6175)

Popular 1836 Reeded Edge Half, AU53



- 3782 1836 Reeded Edge AU53 PCGS.** Subtle gold and peach overtones settle across each side, a touch more visible on the obverse. Impressive luster remains in relatively unabraded fields, while the devices themselves show only a touch of rub on the high points. A desirable representative of this low-mintage but high-importance close collar issue. Population: 16 in 53, 57 finer (11/10). (#6175)

Lovely MS64 1837 Reeded Edge Half



- 3783 1837 MS64 ANACS.** Dappled peach, green-gold, and blue hues embrace this colorful near-Gem. Bold luster lights up the surfaces, swirling under the patina and waving across the devices. A highly desirable survivor of the short-lived Reeded Edge, 50 Cents on Reverse type. Housed in a small-format ANACS holder. (#6176)

Sharply Struck 1839 Reeded Edge Half Dollar MS64, Final Year of Issue



- 3784 1839 MS64 PCGS.** This is the final year of issue for the Capped Bust, Reeded Edge half dollar. Soft luster shows on each side of this near-Gem through the light to medium violet-gray and cobalt-blue patina. A well directed strike imparts strong definition to all of the design elements, enhancing the coin's overall appeal. A few light marks do not detract. Population: 34 in 64, 6 finer (11/10). (#6179)

- 3785 1839-O XF40 PCGS.** From the final year of the Capped Bust design, the 1839-O half dollar bears the distinctive obverse mintmark so highly desired by type collectors. A near-medal turn example. Medium intensity gray and gold-tan toning. Nicely defined with no mentionable marks. Die cracks on the left obverse. (#6181)

- 3786 1839-O AU55 NGC.** Rich rose, orange, and violet toning over still-lustrous surfaces, the last color mostly at the margins. Well struck with a die crack from the eagle's beak to the second T in STATES. (#6181)

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

- 3787 1839 Drapery AU53 NGC.** A lightly circulated example of this early With Drapery issue. Gold-orange overtones against pale gray surfaces yield to cobalt-blue at the obverse borders, while the reverse has deeper hues as a whole. Census: 5 in 53, 76 finer (11/10). (#6232)

Condition Rarity 1844-O Half Dollar, MS64



- 3788 1844-O MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Large O. The 1844-O half dollar, coming from a mintage exceeding 2 million pieces, is a significant condition rarity in Mint State, and is extremely to locate above MS63. Whispers of orange-gold, sea-green, lilac, and powder-blue toning reside on the lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem, and a well directed strike delivers exquisite definition to the design elements. Close inspection reveals no mentionable marks. Population: 5 in 64, 1 finer (11/10). (#6246)

Sharp 1846 Tall Date Select Half
Rare WB-107 Variety



- 3789 1846 Tall Date MS63 PCGS. WB-107.** The 1 and 4 are lightly repunched at the bases, and heavy horizontal die lines are located under the lower three olive leaves. The standard Wiley-Bugert reference lists the variety as High R.7 in Mint State. This is a cream-gray representative with uncommonly smooth surfaces. A sharp strike save for the star left of the cap. Population for the issue: 8 in 63, 4 finer (11/10). (#6252)

Difficult 1846-O Tall Date Half, XF45



- 3790 1846-O Tall Date XF45 PCGS.** A much more difficult coin to locate in any grade than its Medium Date counterpart, this Choice XF Tall Date example exhibits deep bluish-gray toning around the borders and in some of the interstices; the remaining surfaces are light silver-gray. The design elements are well defined, save for strike weakness on the eagle's neck and left (facing) leg. A few trivial circulation marks in the obverse fields are mentioned for complete accuracy. Population: 5 in 45, 4 finer (11/10). (#6256)

1853 Arrows and Rays Half Dollar, MS64
Excellent Type Coin



- 3791 1853 Arrows and Rays MS64 PCGS.** Soft golden-tan patina makes occasional visits to the highly lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem half and an impressive strike leaves strong detail on the design features. A few trivial inoffensive marks keep this lovely piece from Gem designation. This is an excellent example for a high-grade type collection. (#6275)

Select Arrows and Rays 1853-O Half Dollar



- 3792 1853-O Arrows and Rays MS63 PCGS. CAC.** The combination of a one-year subtype and Southern silver lends this O-mint half plenty of history, and attractive surfaces take care of the rest. This Select coin is mildly reflective beneath dappled gold-orange and blue-violet patina that has small windows of silver close to the reverse rims. (#6276)

1855-O Arrows Half, MS64
Dazzling White Surfaces



- 3793 1855-O Arrows MS64 PCGS. CAC.** This New Orleans Arrows half had a substantial mintage of 3.6 million pieces, enough that several dozen pieces were set aside as mementoes and preserved in high grades. This is an all-white example that is sharply defined in all areas. A few small abrasions are present, but none are of individual import. Population: 59 in 64, 21 finer (11/10). (#6283)

- 3794 1856-S XF45 PCGS. CAC.** A lightly circulated example of this important early S-mint half dollar issue. Silver-gray surfaces show blue-to-green elements that are strongest in the protected areas. Population: 10 in 45, 25 finer (11/10). (#6289)

- 3795 1858 MS64 PCGS.** Between the subtle frostiness of the portrait and the gleam of the pale silver-gray fields, this sharply struck near-Gem has remarkably contrast. Highly appealing. Population: 57 in 64, 17 finer (11/10). (#6293)

Important MS62 1860-S Half Dollar



- 3796 1860-S MS62 PCGS. WB-101.** Large S. Lightly patinated overall with pale silver interiors but glints of gold and tan at parts of the margins. Excellent design definition for the date, particularly on Liberty's head, with more wispy abrasions than deep marks. Great eye appeal for this early San Francisco silver issue that is seldom found in Mint State. Population: 7 in 62, 14 finer (11/10). (#6301)

Boldly Struck 1861 Half Dollar, MS64



- 3797 1861 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** A bold strike shows on this lustrous near-Gem. Splashes of electric-blue, lavender, and orange toning visit each side. A few minuscule contact marks stand in the way of reaching Gem classification. Great overall eye appeal. Population: 70 in 64, 29 finer (11/10). (#6302)
- 3798 1861-O MS64 PCGS.** Delicate rose and blue tints with a touch of gold grace the luminous surfaces of this near-Gem. Well defined in the centers, though the peripheral elements show some softness. An attractive example from one of the most dramatic years for the New Orleans Mint. Population: 22 in 64, 12 finer (11/10). (#6303)
- 3799 1866-S No Motto VF30 PCGS. CAC.** Faint glimmers of luster remain in gold-tinged gray fields. This is a moderately worn but pleasing example of the important No Motto 1866-S half dollar variety. Light, scattered abrasions are consistent with the grade. Population: 9 in 30, 43 finer (11/10). (#6315)

Condition Rarity 1870 Half Dollar, MS64+



- 3800 1870 MS64+ PCGS.** The 1870 half dollar can be located in circulated grades but is rare in Mint State. This gorgeous MS64+ piece displays lustrous surfaces that are nearly untuned except for whispers of reddish-brown and sea-green on the reverse margin. Sharply struck and revealing no marks of consequence. Population: 1 in 64+, 4 numerically finer (11/10). (#6327)

Scarce 1870-CC Half Dollar, VG10



- 3801 1870-CC VG10 PCGS.** The 1870-CC half dollar is extremely scarce overall. The present Choice VG specimen is very pleasing for the grade. Naturally patinated medium gray fields highlight the slightly lighter design elements. The issue was poorly struck to begin with, but the LTY of LIBERTY show, though weakly, as does the top of the R. All of the letters show on the reverse motto. Both sides are remarkably clean for a heavily circulated coin. (#6328)

Rare 1874-CC Arrows Half, VG10



- 3802 1874-CC Arrows VG10 PCGS.** An attractive, problem-free collector coin of this difficult Arrows Carson City issue. A scant 59,000 pieces were struck, and most of the few hundred survivors are well worn. PCGS has certified examples in grades as low as AG3. Primarily cream-gray with hints of dark toning in protected areas. Three letters in LIBERTY are clear, and the eagle displays considerable plumage. Marks are limited to a single faint pinstretch on the right obverse field. (#6347)

Lovely Gem 1875 Seated Half



- 3803 1875 MS65 NGC.** Dove-gray, aquamarine, and plum-red toning adorn this lustrous and sharply struck Gem. Thorough evaluation beneath a loupe reveals only unimportant faint field grazes. Despite a mintage of more than 6 million pieces, the 1875 emerges as a rarity at the MS65 level, scarcer than many later low mintage dates such as the 1879. Census: 11 in 65, 9 finer (11/10). (#6349)
- 3804 1876-CC MS62 NGC. WB-101.** The Small Mintmark variety, called Low R.6 for Mint State coins in the Wiley-Bugert reference. Minor clash marks and die cracks are visible on both sides of this lovely prooflike piece. The fields are lightly mirrored with lustrous, boldly defined devices. Both sides have a trace of toning but are essentially brilliant. (#6353)

**Choice 1876-CC Seated Liberty Half
Sharply Struck, Attractive Toning**



- 3805 1876-CC MS64 NGC. WB-103.** Large CC. The 1876-CC Seated Liberty half dollar is an available date in lower grades, but Choice Mint State examples are rare. The present coin displays sharp detail on all design elements, and satiny mint luster shines beneath green and blue-steel patina. Census: 21 in 64, 13 finer (11/10). (#6353)

- 3806 1877 MS64 PCGS. WB-103.** Housed in a first-generation PCGS holder, this lovely Choice Mint State piece has satiny silver luster with peripheral gold toning. Tail hub variety 2 with a normal date showing no recut date features. Population: 48 in 64, 33 finer (11/10). (#6355)

- 3807 1877-CC MS61 PCGS.** Type Two Reverse with the bases of the 7s repunched. The fields are notably bright and semireflective with generous mint frost over the devices. Numerous small abrasions are scattered over each side and only a slight bit of golden patina can be seen around the peripheral devices. (#6356)

- 3808 1877-CC MS62 NGC. WB-11.** Type Two Reverse. Medium CC. The base of the 77 is repunched. This lustrous Carson City half has light gold toning and is free from consequential marks. The eye appeal is excellent.
From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#6356)

- 3809 1877-S MS64 NGC.** Type Two Reverse. Both sides have satiny luster with prooflike surfaces beneath gold and iridescent toning. Moderate reverse surface marks prevent a higher grade. (#6357)

- 3810 1878-CC VG10 PCGS.** Sky-blue and lavender toning drapes this rare date Seated half dollar. Minimally abraded despite a minor obverse rim ding at 1 o'clock. Just 62,000 pieces were struck, likely all prior to the arrival of the first Carson City Morgan dollar dies. Population: 12 in 10, 49 finer (11/10). (#6359)

- 3811 1879 MS63 PCGS.** A satiny and well struck example with light golden-brown toning in protected areas. A patch of hairlines on the right obverse field determines the grade. A mere 4,800 business strikes were issued. (#6361)

- 3812 1879 MS63 NGC.** Deep dove-gray, jade-green, powder-blue, and rose-red embrace this satiny and sharply impressed low mintage Seated half. No noticeable marks are detected beneath the rich patina. (#6361)

Low-Mintage, Flashy 1884 Half Dollar, MS64



- 3813 1884 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** The P-mint Seated halves from 1879 to 1890 have tiny mintages, due primarily to the millions of Morgan dollars that the Philadelphia Mint pumped out mandated by the Bland-Allison Act. Mintages of Seated half dollars ranged during this era from 4,400 to 12,001 business strikes per year. Of them all, the 1882 and 1884 mintages are tied for the smallest—4,400 pieces each year. Both sides of the present near-Gem yield outstanding flash, with each displaying slivers of gold and cobalt-blue at the margins. Sharply struck and minimally abraded. (#6366)

- 3814 1890 MS64 PCGS.** Richly toned with dusty rose and blue-violet interiors and sky-blue and green-gold elements at the margins. A well struck near-Gem with great overall eye appeal. Population: 24 in 64, 30 finer (11/10). (#6372)

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLARS

Important 1857 Select Proof Half Dollar



- 3815 1857 PR63 PCGS. CAC.** The number of 1857 half dollar proofs extant, according to Wiley and Bugert in their 1993 *The Complete Guide to Liberty Seated Half Dollars*, is less than 25 coins. Based on PCGS/NGC population figures, however, the surviving number may be closer to 50, even after taking resubmissions into account. The present specimen is a deeply mirrored coin that has sharply struck design elements and attractive peripheral aquamarine and apricot toning. Close examination reveals a few wispy hairlines, and a minute as-made lint mark in the right (facing) obverse field. Housed in a first generation PCGS holder. Population: 17 in 63, 13 finer (11/10).
Ex: Ken Arnold Collection (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 3267, which realized \$4,887.50. (#6411)

**1860 Half Dollar, PR65
Deeply Toned and Brightly Reflective**



- 3816 1860 PR65 PCGS.** This deeply toned Gem has apparent cameo contrast on both sides, evident even through the multiple layers of toning. The obverse has a mixture of gray-brown and deep steel, and the reverse exhibits gold, steel, and lilac, around a lighter center. This delightful proof will easily accompany other original toned proofs of the date or denomination. Population: 12 in 65, 9 finer (11/10). (#6414)

Choice Proof 1861 Seated Half



- 3817 1861 PR64 PCGS.** This sharply struck Choice proof has blushes of light aquamarine, almond-gold, and slate-gray toning. The fields are virtually undisturbed by contact, and exhibit ample reflectivity upon rotation beneath a light. A charming representative of the scarce proof No Motto type. Population: 18 in 64, 10 finer (11/10). (#6415)

Concentrically Toned 1862 Half, PR66



- 3818 1862 PR66 NGC.** A gorgeous proof with glittering, deeply mirrored fields on both sides, accented by lighter iridescent toning. The obverse has a small circle of ivory-gray, surrounded by lilac, amber, and blue-green toning. The reverse is similarly toned, but lacks the lighter color found on the obverse.

Proof No Motto half dollars are much scarcer than those of the modified With Motto design. Factor in the nature of Civil War issues with the rarity of business strikes, and this issue qualifies as an important and highly desirable numismatic prize. Census: 7 in 66, 2 finer (10/10).

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6416)

Frosty 1862 Half, PR64 Cameo



- 3819 1862 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** Frosty devices compare favorably to the reflective fields; indeed, both sides yield a near white-on-black appearance at select angles. The contrast on the reverse is especially prominent. Wispy die polish lines are prominent, but hairlines are difficult to find. A meager 550 proofs were issued for this popular Civil War date. Population: 9 in 64 Cameo, 3 finer (11/10). (#86416)

**1863 Seated Half Dollar, PR64
Stunning Visual Appeal**



- 3820 1863 PR64 NGC.** Only 460 proof Seated Liberty quarters were struck in 1863, at the height of the Civil War. Choice proof examples are quite rare in today's market. This coin exhibits pinpoint definition on all design elements, with vivid lime-green and violet toning. The surfaces are brightly reflective under the patina. Census: 22 in 64, 18 finer (11/10). (#6417)

- 3821 1865 PR63 PCGS.** This Civil War Select proof is from a mintage of just 500 pieces. It is fully struck and exhibits rich blended stone-gray, chestnut-tan, sea-green, and plum-mauve. The reverse is well preserved, and the grade is limited solely by inconspicuous abrasions on the obverse field. (#6419)

Gem Proof 1865 Seated Half



- 3822 1865 PR65 PCGS.** Rich cobalt-blue and tobacco-brown compete for territory across this fully struck and undisturbed Gem. A prize for the connoisseur of patinated silver proofs. Certified in a green label holder, and from a proof emission of just 500 pieces. Population: 12 in 65, 7 finer (11/10). (#6419)

Brilliant PR64 Cameo 1866 Motto Half



3823 1866 Motto PR64 Cameo PCGS. Frosty motifs rise in complete detail above the darkly mirrored fields. Toning is limited to a dash of tan near the Liberty cap. This Seated half is as scarce as it is attractive, since a scant 725 proofs were produced. Population: 9 in 64 Cameo, 4 finer (11/10). (#86424)

3824 1868 PR64 PCGS Secure. A richly toned beauty with strong reflectivity through blue and violet patina. The obverse margins add lime elements, while the interior reverse is largely green-gold. Population: 39 in 64, 6 finer (11/10).(#6426)

Deeply Mirrored 1868 Half, PR65 Cameo



3825 1868 PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Stokely Collection. Mottled iridescent copper-gold and electric-blue toning covers a portion of the obverse rim, with a glint of magenta and an untuned brilliant silver center. The reverse has splashes of light champagne-rose toning. A well struck and exquisite piece, with brilliant mirrors and arctic frost on both sides. Population: 1 in 65 Cameo, 1 finer (11/09).
Ex: Stephen Stokely #1 PCGS Registry Set of Proof Seated Half Dollars (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 3381, which realized \$4,600. (#86426)

1869 Seated Half, PR66 With Original Patina



3826 1869 PR66 PCGS Secure. Marvelous original patina in shades of lilac, pink, and ice-blue is the hallmark of this Premium Gem proof Seated half, from a reported mintage of 600 coins. Few survivors indeed, however, match the aesthetic appeal present here. The strike is full throughout, and the minor evidence of contact is too trivial for singular mention. A top-notch piece. Population: 4 in 66, 0 finer (11/10). (#6427)

3827 1871 PR63 PCGS. This well struck Select proof is olive-gray aside from a glimpse of golden-brown near the rims. Die polish has attenuated the center of the eagle, as coined. Encapsulated in an old green label holder.(#6429)

3828 1872 PR64 PCGS. A needle-sharp Choice proof with medium intensity cobalt-blue and reddish-violet toning on the obverse and cobalt-blue and yellow-gold on the reverse. This well preserved piece exhibits breath-taking eye appeal. Population: 41 in 64, 15 finer (11/10).(#6430)

3829 1872 PR63 Cameo PCGS. Frosty devices contrast with glassy fields. Light tan-gold toning is largely confined to the margins. Sharply struck, although evaluation beneath a loupe reveals faint field hairlines. Population: 10 in 63 Cameo, 9 finer (11/10). (#86430)

3830 1874 Arrows PR63 PCGS. Gold and green peripheral elements yield to lightly toned silver-gray across the centers. A gleaming Select specimen with sharp eye appeal despite moderate hairlines in the fields.(#6435)

Gem Proof 1875 Seated Half



3831 1875 PR65 PCGS. CAC. Light golden-brown and navy-blue patina endows the peripheries of this boldly struck and satiny Gem. Although business strike 1875 halves are plentiful, proofs are very scarce, since just 700 pieces were struck. Certified in a green label holder. Population: 21 in 65, 6 finer (11/10). (#6436)

1878 PR66 Half Dollar Interestingly Toned and Brightly Mirrored



3832 1878 PR66 NGC. Type Two Reverse, with a pointed (not split) berry above the H in HALF. The 1878 is available as a business strike, but quite elusive as a proof. Only 800 proofs were produced and high-grade survivors are notably scarce today. The obverse of this half has deep blue and violet toning, while the reverse is mostly rose colored with a hint of blue at the top. Both sides are backlit by the bright mirrors in the proof fields. Census: 14 in 66, 3 finer (11/10). (#6439)

Gem Cameo Proof 1878 Half Dollar



- 3833 1878 PR65 Cameo NGC.** Type Two Reverse. Strongly frosted on the obverse with similarly impressive contrast on the reverse. Both sides exhibit a light layer of patina over the centers, while the margins add elements of thicker orange and blue. A shallow disturbance crosses the horizontal stripes of the eagle's shield. Census: 10 in 65 Cameo, 13 finer (11/10). (#86439)

Lushly Toned PR65 1882 Half Dollar



- 3834 1882 PR65 PCGS.** An exquisitely detailed Gem proof with profoundly lustrous fields under rich blue-to-green patina. The impressively preserved devices show evidence of frostiness, lending this coin a subtext of contrast that suggests a onetime cameo appearance. Population: 30 in 65, 20 finer (11/10). (#6443)

- 3835 1884 PR63 PCGS.** Aquamarine and golden-brown borders encompass the lightly toned centers of this nicely struck Select specimen. 1884 was another low mintage date. Just 4,400 business strikes and 875 proofs were issued. (#6445)

- 3836 1886 PR63 Cameo PCGS.** Strongly reflective through a layer of broad but light silver-gray patina and well-contrasted thanks to thick frost on the devices. Scattered hairlines are surrounded by gold-orange peripheral toning. Population: 10 in 63 Cameo, 22 finer (11/10). (#86447)

1887 Seated Liberty Half, PR65 Spectacular Toning



- 3837 1887 PR65 NGC. CAC.** The low mintage of 710 proof Seated Liberty half dollars in 1877 was the smallest production total since 1877. This spectacular Gem displays razor-sharp design elements, with deeply reflective fields, under a vivid patina of green, violet, and ice-blue hues. Census: 21 in 65, 13 finer (11/10). From The Henry Miller Collection. (#6448)

- 3838 1891 PR63 PCGS.** Strongly impressed with minimal patina and a hint of contrast. Appealing reflectivity comes from fields which show a number of individually minor but ultimately grade-defining hairlines. (#6452)

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

- 3839 1892-S MS62 PCGS.** Softly frosted luster with hints of blue and gold. Assorted wispy abrasions preclude Select status. Despite those flaws, this is an appealing example of an issue that was little-saved at the time of release. Population: 25 in 62, 74 finer (11/10). (#6464)

Semiprooflike 1892-S Barber Half, MS64



- 3840 1892-S MS64 NGC.** This silver-white specimen appears close to a Prooflike designation, with well-mirrored fields that show some light contact evidence and thickly frosted devices, particularly on the reverse. There is no discernible color. The 1892-S is high on the want list of many collectors, and this memorable specimen should more than fill the bill. Census: 8 in 64, 10 finer (10/10). Ex: Long Beach Auction (2/2008), lot 644, where it brought \$3,360. From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6464)

Important 1893 Barber Half, MS66

Ex: Friend, Tied for Finest at PCGS



- 3841 1893 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Dale Friend. One of the finest of this conditionally elusive date certified at PCGS. Both the present example and the Dr. and Mrs. Steven L. Duckor specimens were the MS66 PCGS pieces, for which the population is eight, none finer (10/10). This may represent only five or six different coins. This amazing MS66 example displays delightful, original bluish-green toning on the obverse, with iridescent accents. The reverse shows a blend of ivory and sky-blue. The surfaces are nearly flawless, and the strike is exceptional. Our recent auction of the monumental Dr. and Mrs. Steven L. Duckor Collection of Barber halves has renewed a great deal of collector interest in this challenging series, and we would be unsurprised to see some new auction price records set in this strong market.

Ex: Dale Friend #2 All-Time PCGS Registry Set of Barber Half Dollars, FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 2927, which realized \$6,325. From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6465)

- 3842 1894-O MS64 PCGS.** Medium intensity multicolored toning adorns the lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem. Incompleteness of strike is limited to the fletchings and right shield corner. Minute marks on Liberty's portrait preclude Gem status. Population: 50 in 64, 13 finer (11/10). (#6469)

- 3843 1894-S MS62 Prooflike NGC.** Soft golden-orange patina concentrates at the borders of this S-mint half, joined on the reverse with lavender and bluish accents. Sharply struck on the design elements except for the usual softness on the upper right corner of the shield. A series of marks on the cap and in the left obverse field limit the grade. That said, this is still a sharp piece for the designated grade. (#6470)

**1894-S Barber Half, MS64
Toned and Sharply Struck**



3844 1894-S MS64 PCGS. Gray-gold and pale blue toning covers each side of this near-Gem S-mint half. The striking details are generally strong with the usual softness on the wing feathers near the upper right shield corner and right talon. An occasional obverse handling mark precludes Gem classification. Population: 44 in 64, 21 finer (11/10). (#6470)

3845 1895-S MS64 PCGS. From a mintage of just over 1 million coins, the 1895-S is reasonably easy to locate in lower grades, but Choice and Gem Mint State examples are highly elusive. This example is fully brilliant with satiny silver luster, exhibiting faint gold and iridescent blushes on both sides. The strike is excellent and the eye appeal is great. Population: 40 in 64, 13 finer (11/10). (#6473)

**Choice 1896-S Barber Half
Important Semikey Issue**



3846 1896-S MS64 PCGS. The 1896-S ranks as a semi-key Barber half issue despite its mintage of more than 1.1 million pieces. Mottled smoke-gray, silver-pink, and aqua toning graces each side, while failing to dampen the radiant luster. Boldly defined and pleasingly preserved, a winning combination. Population: 16 in 64, 12 finer (11/10). (#6476)

**1897 Barber Half, MS66
Snow-White and Highly Lustrous**



3847 1897 MS66 PCGS. Despite its commonness in circulated grades, this large-mintage (2.4 million pieces) 1890s Barber half is uncommonly scarce at and above the MS65 level. This is a snow-white, untoned survivor that shows exceptionally smooth, satiny surfaces over each side. The striking details are sharp throughout and the coin is virtually mark-free. It is little wonder that this coin qualifies for the issue's Condition Census. Population: 14 in 66, 1 finer (10/10).
From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6477)

3848 1897-O XF45 PCGS. An incredible Choice XF example of the scarce 1897-O Barber half, one of the key issues in a set of these coins. This piece has light gray centers with a frame of deeper toning, especially on the obverse. PCGS has only certified six examples in XF45, suggesting the elusive nature of the date. (#6478)

Desirable 1897-S Half Dollar, MS64



3849 1897-S MS64 PCGS. Mottled walnut-brown, pearl-gray, and ocean-blue colors embrace this satiny example. The reverse is essentially unabraded, and the strike is good save for minor softness on the fletchings and right shield corner. Moderate obverse marks include a vertical line right of the ear, unobtrusive because of the original toning. A desirable issue in all grades, the low mintage 1897-S is rare and coveted in Mint State. (#6479)

All-Brilliant 1898-S Half, MS65



3850 1898-S MS65 NGC. This is a lovely, ice-white Gem of this difficult issue, with radiant cartwheel luster that any Morgan dollar would be proud of. There is no discernible color on either side, and relatively few contact marks appear on the surfaces. Localized strike weakness shows as a small patch of roller marks under a loupe on Liberty's cheek, and on the opposite side at the right shield corner. Elsewhere the strike is bold and pleasing, and this piece offers generous eye appeal for those who prefer untoned coins. Census: 6 in 65, 4 finer (10/10).
From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6482)

1900 Barber Half, MS66
High-Grade, Turn-of-the-Century Type Coin



3851 1900 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. The 1900 Barber half dollar is one of the common dates in the series, from a mintage that approached 5 million coins. Circulated pieces and Mint State coins through MS65 grade are all rather plentiful, although above MS65 this issue is a major rarity.

This piece features incredible deep blue and sea-green toning on the obverse, with gold, cobalt, and violet on the reverse. This specimen is boldly struck and exhibits frosty underlying luster with pristine surfaces. Population: 5 in 66, 1 finer (10/08).

Ex: U.S. Coins, Inc.; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 2927, which brought \$6,325.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6486)

3852 1901-S AU50 PCGS. Light silver-gray surfaces show considerable luster on this pleasing example. A key date in the Barber half series, always in demand. (#6491)

1902 Barber Half, MS66, With Thick Mint Frost
and Attractive Original Toning



3853 1902 MS66 NGC. This is a fabulous Premium Gem representative of this early 20th century Barber half issue. Each side is strongly lustrous, with above-average definition overall. Dabs of violet and gold peripheral toning surround pink-tinged silver-gray centers. Highly elusive at this level and all but unknown finer. Census: 6 in 66, 1 finer (10/10).

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6492)

Choice XF 1904-S Half Dollar



3854 1904-S XF45 PCGS. Whether due to the 1906 San Francisco earthquake or its low mintage of 553,038 pieces, the 1904-S is surprisingly rare in Fine and better grades. There simply are not enough Uncirculated examples to fulfill the many date and mintmark sets of the series. Advanced collectors often select a Choice XF, which has nearly full design detail and a measure of satin luster. Toned cream-gray and caramel-gold. Smooth save for a faded mark on the cheekbone. Population: 10 in 45, 55 finer (11/10). (#6500)

Marvelous 1905 Half Dollar, MS66



3855 1905 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ebullient luster issues from both sides of this lovely Premium Gem half, each of which is covered with a delicate blend of low intensity cobalt-blue, yellow-gold, orange, and magenta colors. Excellent definition is evident on the design elements; only the upper right corner of the shield and the arrow feathers reveal the usual softness. There are no marks of consequence. Population: 5 in 66, 2 finer (11/10). (#6501)

Lustrous MS66 1905-O Barber Half



3856 1905-O MS66 NGC. This nearly pristine Premium Gem is delightfully toned in blushes of golden-brown, plum-red, and cobalt-blue. The strike is generally sharp, although the right shield corner exhibits blending of detail. The 1905-O has a mintage of 505,000 pieces and is challenging to locate in grades of VF and finer. At the MS66 level, the present piece ranks among the finest known. Census: 3 in 66, 3 finer (11/10). (#6502)

3857 1906-D MS64 NGC. CAC. Strongly lustrous through rich patina that is blue-green at the outer zones and more gold-green at the interiors. The former color occupies more space on the reverse. A great example from the Denver debut of the series. Census: 29 in 64, 10 finer (11/10). (#6505)

Amazingly Preserved 1907-D Half, MS66
Ex: Duckor-Price



3858 1907-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Duckor/Price. From the amazing Barber half dollar collections of Dr. Steven Duckor and Dr. Thaine Price before him. This Premium Gem is sharply defined and attractively toned with myriad small splashes of silver brilliance shining through the vibrant gold toning on each side. All of the design elements are boldly detailed and the surfaces are pristine. Although the date is considered plentiful, it is a condition rarity above MS65 as indicated by the current PCGS population; just eight are graded MS66 and only two are finer (3/09). Few survivors of this issue, or any Barber half dollar issue, have as lovely an overall appearance or as much aesthetic appeal as this piece. The chance to bid on such an amazing piece seldom appears, and advanced collectors would do well to take advantage of the present opportunity.

Ex: Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 171; 2009 Central States Auction (Heritage, 4/2009), lot 808, where it realized \$8,625.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6509)

Marvelous MS66 1907-D Half Dollar



3859 1907-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. This Denver Mint issue is not easy to locate in such a high state of preservation. In fact, each of the major grading services has certified a mere 14 coins apiece at MS66, and few finer, from an original mintage of 3,856,000 half dollars. This well struck Premium Gem displays a layer of variegated green, gold, and russet patina over both sides. The lustrous, practically coruscating surfaces are nearly immaculate. Population: 7 in 66, 2 finer (11/10). (#6509)

1907-O Barber Half Dollar, MS66
Sharply Detailed, Nicely Toned



3860 1907-O MS66 PCGS. Ex: Price. Apple-green, dove-gray, and orange shades grace this lustrous and carefully preserved Barber half dollar. The strike is unusually sharp—even the fletchings and shield corners have pleasing detail. Despite a plentiful production, the 1907-O is scarce in Mint State and a significant rarity above the MS65 level. Population: 6 in 66, 1 finer (10/10).

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6510)

Elegant Gem 1908-O Half Dollar



3861 1908-O MS65 PCGS. An elegant Gem representative of this late-date New Orleans half dollar issue, pale silver-gold overall with traces of gold and orange patina at the margins. The well struck reverse shows an additional patch of sage at the bottom right rim. Population: 29 in 65, 28 finer (11/10). (#6514)

1908-S Barber Half, MS66
Highly Lustrous and Evenly Toned



3862 1908-S MS66 PCGS Secure. Ex: Duckor/Akers. A faint trace of the usual bust tip die crack is visible on this Premium Gem. The reverse die is perfect. The S mintmark is centered below the eagle's tail and upright. Minute evidence of a doubled mintmark appears on this piece, but nearly identical doubling on the DO in DOLLAR suggests a slight double strike rather than a repunched mintmark. The strike is noticeably inadequate at the centers, with horizontal rolling lines visible across Liberty's cheek perhaps causing the design weakness. Both sides of this amazing Premium Gem have frosty mint luster, with ivory surfaces and gorgeous golden toning.

The 1908-S ranks among the most underrated issues in the entire series. We believe it is seventh on the list of underrated Barber half dollar issues in all Mint State grades. PCGS has graded just 14 of these coins in MS65 and finer, compared to 15 examples of the highly touted 1907-S. Compare these population numbers to current market values for an understanding. Population (6/10): MS66 (3); MS66+ (0); MS67 (2).

Ex: David Akers (6/15/1992); 2010 ANA Auction (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3226. (#6515)

Attractive 1909-S Gem Half Dollar



- 3863 1909-S MS65 PCGS.** The 1909-S half dollar, one of over 1.7 million pieces struck, is a scarce and somewhat overlooked issue in better Mint State grades. This original, well frosted example is draped in speckled reddish-orange, sea-green, and violet toning and is well struck. The coin's lovely toning compensates for a couple of spots on the left side of the reverse. Population: 12 in 65, 11 finer (11/10). (#6518)

1912-D Half Dollar, MS66 Magnificent, Speckled Toning



- 3864 1912-D MS66 PCGS Secure. CAC.** Ex: Duckor/Price. The obverse has a faint crack at the bust tip but otherwise it is perfect, with no cracks, clash marks, lapping lines, or other die defects. The reverse is perfect and free of cracks, clash marks, or other imperfections. Mottled pinkish-rose and golden-brown toning resides on both sides, with crackled silver brilliance shining through.

The Duckor MS66 specimen is tied for the finest at PCGS. In addition to the 13 MS66 PCGS coins, NGC has certified eight at the same grade level, but neither service has certified a finer piece. Accompanying the Duckor specimen are the Dale Friend and John Hugon coins, each an attractive MS66 example. The "Yeoldeone" Collection on the NGC Set Registry also has an MS66 PCGS coin with an unknown pedigree.

The 1912-D is one of only a few dates in the entire Barber half dollar series that can be called common in higher grades. However, according to David Akers, "well struck, attractively toned Gem quality examples like this one are not easy to locate as evidenced by the Eliasberg coin which was both more weakly struck and lower quality than this specimen." Here is an important opportunity for the connoisseur of high-grade Barber coinage.

Ex: Dr. Thaine B. Price (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 187; 2010 ANA Auction (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3236. (#6525)

1913-S Half Dollar, MS64 Lustrous and Lightly Toned



- 3865 1913-S MS64 PCGS.** The 1913-S half dollar is not a famous rarity, unlike the 1913-S quarter, but it is a scarcer date in the series. Just over 600,000 pieces were struck, and while pieces are not too difficult to find in worn-out circulated grades, Mint State pieces are few. This lustrous and nearly brilliant near-Gem is well preserved, with only slight striking softness. Population: 24 in 64, 22 finer (11/10). (#6529)

1915-D Barber Half, MS66+ One of the Finest Known



- 3866 1915-D MS66+ PCGS Secure. CAC.** Ex: Duckor/Price/Norweb. The obverse has the bust tip die crack along with a faint crack at star 5 and another at the tops of GOD. The reverse has a faint crack at S OF. The strike is weak at the right wing and claw, but still well above average. The mintmark is right of center and about midway between the eagle's tail and the D in DOLLAR.

This impressive piece has a wonderful provenance from the Norweb, Price, and Duckor Collections. David Akers wrote about this piece: "When eye appeal and overall appearance are considered along with technical quality (lack of marks, etc.), it is apparent that Gems of the caliber of this piece are quite rare and very desirable."

This single MS66+ coin is the second-finest example certified and will likely become part of a long-term collection. Population (10/10): MS66 (12); MS66+ (1).

Ex: Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3665; Dr. Thaine B. Price (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 195; 2010 ANA Auction (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3244. (#6533)

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLARS

- 3867 1892 PR64 Cameo NGC.** A strongly contrasted specimen that combines bold patina and a considerable cameo effect. Blue, rose-orange, and gold patina around the margins gives way to a gold-gray appearance over much of the centers, which retain their impressive contrast. Light horizontal defects on the portrait contribute to the grade. Census: 27 in 64 Cameo, 61 finer (11/10). (#86539)

- 3868 1892 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** The obverse has obvious contrast and thickly frosted devices. This first-year Barber half won a Cameo designation despite a reverse completely covered in blue-to-violet patina. Population: 23 in 64 Cameo, 27 finer (11/10). (#86539)

- 3869 1893 PR64 Cameo NGC.** A second-year specimen with obvious contrast thanks to richly frosted central devices. Border toning in gold, green, and blue reaches almost to the design in places. Census: 26 in 64 Cameo, 42 finer (11/10). (#86540)

Sharp 1893 Half Dollar, PR67 Cameo



- 3870 1893 PR67 Cameo NGC.** NGC/PCGS population figures indicate that a fair number of 1893 proof half dollars have survived to the present day, even those with a Cameo finish. Superb Gem Cameos such as the present coin, however, are rare. The color-free surfaces exhibit razor-sharp design elements and are impeccably preserved. *From The Smithfield Collection. (#86540)*

Exquisitely Struck 1895 Half Dollar, PR67 Cameo



- 3871 1895 PR67 Cameo NGC.** Frosty devices stand out against the glassy, faintly toned fields. Unlike most proof Barber half dollars, the strike is virtually complete, even on the right shield corner and fletchings. Exceptional preservation ensures the eye appeal. A scant 880 proofs were struck. Census: 8 in 67 Cameo, 8 finer (11/10). *From The Smithfield Collection. (#86542)*

- 3872 1898 PR64 NGC. CAC.** Mounted reverse-up to display the gorgeous gold-orange, violet, blue, and green concentric toning on that side. The obverse is border-toned with appreciable contrast but also a number of minor yet grade-defining faults. (#6545)

- 3873 1899 PR64 PCGS.** Rotation of this fully struck Choice proof beneath a light reveals exquisite powder-blue and chestnut-tan shades. A desirable representative from the twilight of the 19th century. *Ex: New York ANA Sale (Superior 8/2002), lot 1011; Richard J. Chouinard Collection, Part Two (Heritage, 2/2005), lot 7196. (#6546)*

1899 Barber Half Dollar, PR65



- 3874 1899 PR65 PCGS.** A respectable proof mintage of 846 Barber half dollars was achieved in 1899, but the issue is rare at the Gem level. The present coin exhibits razor-sharp design elements, with intricate detail evident in all areas. The surfaces are deeply mirrored, under vivid gold, green, and lavender patina. Population: 17 in 65, 14 finer (11/10). (#6546)

Impressive 1900 Fifty Cent, PR67 Cameo



- 3875 1900 PR67 Cameo NGC.** This piece should be of great interest to type collectors as it has so many positive attributes: sharp, medal-like striking details, brilliant throughout, deeply mirrored fields, generous amounts of mint frost on the devices, pronounced contrast on each side, and the always-popular 1900 date for type purposes. Very scarce also with cameo contrast as well. Census: 10 in 67 Cameo, 2 finer (11/10). *From The Smithfield Collection. (#86547)*

Condition Rarity 1901 Half, PR67



- 3876 1901 PR67 PCGS. CAC.** Proof half dollars of 1901 can be located through the Gem level without too much trouble. The issue becomes scarce in Premium Gem and downright rare any finer. Dusky bluish-gray patina around the borders of this PR67 specimen occupies the borders, ceding to brilliance in the centers. A solid strike delivers virtually complete definition to the design elements. Super all-around eye appeal. Population: 5 in 67, 2 finer (11/10). (#6548)

Fantastic PR67 ★ 1902 Half Dollar



- 3877 1902 PR67 ★ NGC.** Gleaming surfaces set off boldly struck devices on this essentially untuned proof specimen, one of 777 coined this year. Traces of crimson arc along the top and bottom edges of the obverse, while the reverse shows a highlight of copper, rose, and sky-blue across the legend at the top. Although several hundred proof 1902 halves have been certified in all grades, a Superb Gem with ★ such as this coin is an extraordinary find. NGC has graded just two numerically finer specimens (11/10). *From The Smithfield Collection. (#6549)*

Appealing 1904 Half Dollar, PR67 Cameo
Infrequently Seen With Cameo Finish



- 3878 1904 PR67 Cameo NGC.** By 1904, the powers that be at the Mint had decided to implement changes that would prevent contrast in proof coinage. In general, they succeeded, although happily for today's collectors there are exceptions, such as this piece, whose brilliantly mirrored surfaces contrast nicely with its devices. Completely untoned except for a hint of pale gold near and on the rims, this piece will enhance the appeal of any collection it joins. Unknown in Ultra or Deep Cameo. Census: 5 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#86551)

Pleasing 1905 Gem Proof Half Dollar



- 3879 1905 PR65 PCGS.** Light shades of multicolored patination visit the luminous surfaces of this Gem proof half. A well directed strike brings out sharp definition on the design elements except for a touch of softness on the right shield corner. This is a well cared for piece. Population: 36 in 65, 32 finer (11/10). (#6552)

Richly Toned 1905 Half Dollar, PR66



- 3880 1905 PR66 PCGS.** While contrast may be minimal on this Premium Gem specimen, dramatic toning more than carries the eye appeal. Deep green-blue, sapphire, and amethyst hues cover most of each side, while a wedge of pale rose-and-gold from the right obverse offers a window into the power of the mirrors. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 21 in 66, 11 finer (11/10). (#6552)

Sharp 1905 Half Dollar, PR67



- 3881 1905 PR67 NGC.** The 1905 proof half dollar comes with a mintage of 727 coins. A relatively large number have been certified by NGC and PCGS through PR65, but the numbers drop significantly in higher grades. This Superb example is one of just 21 PR67 pieces, and only four specimens have graded finer. Essentially untuned surfaces display sharply defined design elements. Impeccably preserved, which further enhances the coin's great eye appeal. Census: 11 in 67, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#6552)

Fabulous PR67 ★ 1906 Half



- 3882 1906 PR67 ★ NGC.** The present crisply struck Superb Gem is utterly silver-white without a trace of toning, just as it fell from the dies more than a century ago. White-on black-contrast is plain on the reverse, although the frost on the portrait falls just short of a Cameo designation. Nonetheless, a gorgeous coin that is eminently worthy of a Star designation. NGC has graded just three numerically finer pieces (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#6553)

Gleaming PR66 Cameo 1906 Half



- 3883 1906 PR66 Cameo NGC.** As with most Cameo examples from the Mint's "brilliant era," this coin does not possess the absolute frost over the central devices seen on earlier pieces. Nonetheless, the present Premium Gem does sport readily appreciable contrast, and powerful mirrors show just a touch of blue color. Census: 3 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#86553)

Infrequently Seen PR65 Cameo 1907 Half Dollar



- 3884 1907 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** While a fair number of of the 575-piece mintage 1907 half dollar proof coins have survived to the present day Cameo examples are infrequently encountered. The present luminous Gem Cameo displays occasional whispers of gold-tan color and razor-sharp design elements. Only the upper right corner of the shield reveals the usual softness. Both sides are devoid of mentionable blemishes. Population: 6 in 65 Cameo, 5 finer (11/10). (#86554)

Appealing 1907 PR66 Cameo Half Dollar Rare With Cameo Finish



- 3885 1907 PR66 Cameo NGC.** Though the devices show only delicate frost, both sides offer undeniable and easily appreciable contrast, a rarity for this 20th century proof Barber issue. The gleaming fields are carefully preserved, and only a hint of haze visits the mirrors. Well struck save for the upper shield corner and adjacent feathers. Excellent visual appeal for the grade assigned. Census: 3 in 66 Cameo, 4 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#86554)

Superb Gem Proof Cameo 1907 Barber Half Only One Coin Finer at NGC



- 3886 1907 PR67 Cameo NGC.** Both sides of this amazing Cameo proof are fully brilliant with a splash of gold toning just above star 6 on the obverse. Wispy champagne toning is barely visible on either side. Impeccable surfaces exhibit deep mirrored fields with lightly frosted devices on both sides. The design elements are fully defined with the exception of slight weakness at the upper junction of the right (facing) wing and the shield. NGC has certified a number of Cameo examples, but none that qualify as Ultra Cameo. Census: 3 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#86554)

- 3887 1908 PR63 Cameo NGC.** Gold-orange toning at the borders, more prominently on the obverse, with interiors closer to black-and-white contrast. Well-preserved save for slide marks on the cheek. Census: 1 in 63 Cameo, 13 finer (11/10).
From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#86555)

Sharply Struck 1908 Half Dollar, PR66 Cameo



- 3888 1908 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Occasional wisps of amber-gold, cobalt-blue, and lavender toning coats each side of this pretty, sharply struck Premium Gem. Both sides show considerable reflectivity, and only a couple of trivial slide marks on the cheek likely keep this sharp coin from an even finer grade. A nice piece for the PR66 rank. Population: 6 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#86555)

- 3889 1909 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** Faint golden overtones grace the margins of this near-Gem specimen, and the contrast on each side is light but distinct. Solid all-around eye appeal for this "brilliant-era" issue. Population: 9 in 64 Cameo, 27 finer (11/10). (#86556)

Superb Gem Cameo Proof 1909 Half Dollar



- 3890 1909 PR67 Cameo NGC.** Effectively untuned fields gleam pale silver, while the central devices have strong frost that would not have been out-of-place on a 19th century Barber proof. Excellent preservation and contrast, especially in the context of the issue. Census: 10 in 67 Cameo, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#86556)

In-Demand 1910 Gem Proof Half Dollar



- 3891 1910 PR65 NGC.** The demand for high-grade 1910 proof half dollars is high owing to the elusiveness of low-mintage circulation strikes (fewer than 500,000 pieces). Cobalt-blue and golden-brown patina splashes both sides, each of which is well struck and nicely preserved. (#6557)

Glittering 1910 Barber Half, PR67 Cameo



- 3892 1910 PR67 Cameo NGC.** Glittering, snow-white brilliance greets the viewer on both sides of this amazing Superb Gem proof. Every feature is free of noteworthy distractions, spots, and hairlines. Attractive mint frost is evident on the central devices, helping to produce the highly desirable cameo effect. This sharply struck proof is an important survivor of an issue with a limited business strike mintage of only 418,000 pieces, the smallest Philadelphia Mint production to this point in the Barber series (although lower figures would come in 1913-1915). A remarkably well preserved specimen. Census: 13 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (10/10).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 4290, which realized \$12,650.
From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#86557)

Charming PR67 Cameo 1910 Half



- 3893 1910 PR67 Cameo NGC.** Dramatic white-on-black contrast is evident on both sides of this impressive Barber half dollar. The design features are impressed with razor-sharp accuracy, befitting a proof of the time. Faint die striations in the reverse fields should not be mistaken for hairlines. Well-preserved and nearly pristine, a great example in all respects. Census: 13 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#86557)

Cameo PR67 1911 Half Dollar



- 3894 1911 PR67 Cameo NGC.** Luminous devices rise above the darkly reflective fields. Light caramel-gold visits the margins. This boldly struck Superb Gem appears flawless to the unaided eye, and inspection with a loupe reveals only a single hair-thin mark on the eagle's neck. Census: 6 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#86558)

Richly Toned PR65 1912 Half Dollar



- 3895 1912 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1912 half dollar, proof mintage 700 pieces, is a borderline condition rarity at the Gem level and undeniably one any finer. This example is not only well-preserved, it boasts rich patina in mostly orange, gold, green, and blue hues. Population: 15 in 65, 21 finer (11/10). (#6559)

Cameo PR66 1913 Half Dollar



- 3896 1913 PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC.** Proofs from this year (and the two that follow) enjoy added date pressure because of their low business strike production. In addition to being wonderfully preserved, this Premium Gem representative sports noticeable contrast between fields and devices and is immensely desirable as such. Census: 3 in 66 Cameo, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Smithfield Collection. (#86560)

Incredible 1914 PR67 Half Dollar Lowest Proof Mintage of the Series



- 3897 1914 PR67 PCGS.** The 1914 is the lowest mintage proof Barber half. Just 380 pieces were struck, and few among those can match the eye appeal of the present Superb Gem. Medium intensity cobalt-blue, orange, and lavender patina visits this solidly struck specimen. Well preserved throughout. Population: 13 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#6561)
- 3898 1915 PR64 PCGS. CAC.** Both sides of this lightly toned example show appreciable, if not Cameo-grade contrast. Strong mirrors show scattered light hairlines. Population: 42 in 64, 27 finer (11/10). (#6562)

EARLY DOLLARS

Popular 1795 Flowing Hair Dollar Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27



- 3899** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves Genuine PCGS. B-5, BB-27, R.1. The PCGS number ending in .92 suggests Cleaning as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a VF specimen that has been scratched and cleaned. Faded thin scratches are on the reverse exergue, across the eagle's neck, beneath Liberty's ear, and near star 3. The cream-gray surfaces are somewhat cloudy from cleaning, although the reverse border has toned ocean-blue. (#6852)

Bold 1795 Flowing Hair Dollar B-5, BB-27, Three Leaves



- 3900** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves Genuine PCGS. B-5, BB-27, R.1. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an XF specimen that has been whizzed and cleaned. Evidence of swirled metal movement is noted beneath Liberty's ear, and on the reverse beneath the eagle's beak and on the eagle's belly. The coin is lightly hairlined, and trivial rim dings are at 4 o'clock on the obverse and 10:30 on the reverse. Nonetheless an impressive piece that has substantial mint luster and attractive medium golden-brown toning near the borders. (#6852)

Rare B-12, BB-26 1795 Dollar Flowing Hair, Three Leaves



- 3901** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves Genuine PCGS. B-12, BB-26, R.6. The PCGS number ending in .94 suggests Altered Surfaces as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a XF specimen that has been cleaned and retoned. Deep charcoal-gray toning helps conceal a few small abrasions on the left field. The obverse displays moderate mint-made adjustment marks, and the vertical die crack through the 7 is usual for this rare variety. (#6852)

Three Leaves 1795 Flowing Hair Dollar B-6, BB-25, Fine 12



- 3902** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves Fine 12 PCGS. B-6, BB-25, R.3. The obverse is noteworthy for the way Liberty's lowest curl nestles between two points of star 1 on the obverse. Three Leaves reverse. This gold-to-gray example is well-worn but problem-free. Lightly abraded overall with a degree of rim merging visible at the bottom right obverse. (#6852)

VF Sharpness 1795 Dollar Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27



- 3903** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves—Polished—NGC Details. VF. B-5, BB-27, R.1. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II. Mostly brilliant, although traces of tan are present throughout and the upper reverse border is sky-blue. Unnaturally bright from polishing, the left obverse field has a small area of smoothing, and a cluster of pinscratches is near the RI in AMERICA. Much plumage detail is present on this briefly produced early silver type. (#6852)

**Popular VF25 1795 Flowing Hair Dollar
B-5, BB-27, Three Leaves**



- 3904** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves VF25 PCGS. B-5, BB-27, R.1. This well defined Flowing Hair type coin appears to have traces of luster in protected areas. Toned cream-gray and golden-brown with sea-green throughout the obverse border. Moderate adjustment marks (as made) are noted near Liberty's ear and along portions of the obverse periphery. The reverse has scattered faded thin abrasions, none of which deny the attractive eye appeal. (#6852)

**VF30 1795 Flowing Hair Silver Dollar
B-5, BB-27, Three Leaves**



- 3905** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves VF30 PCGS. B-5, BB-27, R.1. A dove-gray early dollar with generous glimpses of tobacco-brown and charcoal in protected areas. Plumage detail is particularly prominent on the eagle's left (facing) wing. Marks are trivial save for a single small dig near star 12 and a trio of hair-thin vertical lines on the reverse exergue. (#6852)

Census Level 1795 B-12, BB-26 Dollar, VF35



- 3906** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves VF35 PCGS. CAC. B-12, BB-26, High R.5. This rare variety is seldom seen in any grade, with the perfect die state of this example seen more often than later states, but still highly desirable. The BB reference suggests that 100 to 150 pieces exist, but that survival level is far too plentiful. The actual number of pieces known probably falls in the range of 30 to 50 coins. This light gray piece has hints of gold toning with lighter silver-gray devices. A few handling marks are expected for the grade. An excellent opportunity for the variety specialist. (#6852)

**Choice VF 1795 Flowing Hair Dollar
B-5, BB-27, Three Leaves**



- 3907** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves VF35 PCGS. B-5, BB-27, R.1. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. Golden-brown, jade-green, and gunmetal-gray toning embraces this Choice VF Flowing Hair type coin. Impressively unabraded aside from a couple of faint thin marks on the left obverse field. Traces of luster persist in design crevices. A delightful representative of this coveted introductory crown-sized type. (#6852)

**VF30 1795 Flowing Hair Dollar
Two Leaves, B-1, BB-21**



- 3908** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves VF30 NGC. B-1, BB-21, R.2. Pastel olive-gray and lilac toning adorns this nicely detailed and desirable Flowing Hair dollar. A few faint parallel lines near 9 o'clock on the obverse appear to be remnants of adjustment marks, as made. Minor obverse rim dings are noted at 7:30 and 10:30, but the fields display only minor abrasions. Demand for this introductory silver dollar type has steadily grown over the past two decades, and mid-grade examples are coveted by collectors. (#6853)

**1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves Dollar
B-1, BB-21, VF30**



- 3909** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves VF30 PCGS. B-1, BB-21, R.2. Russet-brown and gunmetal-gray embrace this nicely defined Flowing Hair dollar. A streak of dark toning crosses the central reverse. The obverse has a minor rim ding at 2 o'clock, and examination beneath a loupe and a strong light finally locates faint marks near the profile. A popular and impressive early type. (#6853)

**B-15, BB-52 1795 Dollar, VF20
Centered Draped Bust**



- 3910** 1795 Draped Bust, Centered VF20 PCGS. CAC. B-15, BB-52, R.2. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III or IV; the die break in the hair is visible, but the area which would determine State III or IV is worn too smooth to tell. A luminous, moderately circulated representative which has rich gold to green patina across lightly abraded surfaces. Solid eye appeal for the grade. (#6858)

**Choice VF 1795 Draped Bust Dollar
Centered Bust, B-15, BB-52**



- 3911** 1795 Draped Bust, Centered VF35 PCGS. B-15, BB-52, R.2. Bowers-Borckardt Die State V. This pearl-gray Draped Bust dollar displays noticeable luster within the wings, legends, and hair. The obverse exhibits mint-made adjustment marks, lightly at the borders and more prominently at the centers. Generally unabraded, although we note a few tiny reverse rim dings and a small spot on the right obverse field. (#6858)

**XF Details Draped Bust 1795 Dollar
Centered Bust, B-15, BB-52**



- 3912** 1795 Draped Bust, Centered—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. B-15, BB-52, R.2. Bowers-Borckardt Die State IV. Although mildly cleaned at one time, this early dollar has since retoned in rich powder-blue, olive-green, and golden-brown. We note a short scratch beneath stars 9 to 10, and a moderate mark above the hair ribbon, but some luster remains, and the devices show ample detail. The first year of the early, scarce, and collector-favored Draped Bust type. (#6858)

**Well Defined 1795 Draped Bust, Centered Dollar
B-15, BB-52, XF Details**



- 3913** 1795 Draped Bust, Centered—Reverse Repaired—NCS. XF Details. B-15, BB-52, R.2. There is a knife-like extension of the break in the hair. Light gray patination shows over both sides, but becomes slightly darker on the reverse. All of the design elements are very nicely defined. Adjustment marks are visible through the lower middle of the reverse. Some of the reverse field has been smoothed. (#6858)

**AU Details Centered Draped Bust
1795 Dollar, B-15, BB-52**



- 3914** 1795 Draped Bust, Centered—Artificial Toning—NCS. AU Details. B-15, BB-52, R.2. Bowers-Borckardt Die State IV. A lightly circulated example with only minor rub on places such as Liberty's nose. Artificial blue and violet patina was added over much of each side, an attempt to distract from hairline scratches that swirl around the obverse portrait and into the fields. (#6858)

**Large Letters 1796 Silver Dollar
Small Date, B-4, BB-61**



- 3915** 1796 Small Date, Large Letters Genuine PCGS. B-4, BB-61, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State I. The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an XF specimen that has been cleaned and exhibits graffiti. The right obverse field has faint cursive letters that may read "Pete B 68." Liberty's neck displays a large cursive capital L. We also note a few faded pinscratches near 1 o'clock on the reverse, and a small reverse rim ding at 12 o'clock. The cream-gray surfaces are cloudy from moderate cleaning. Traces of luster lurk within the wings and curls. (#6860)

**Deeply Toned 1796 Dollar, XF Details
Large Letters, Small Date, B-4, BB-61**



- 3916** 1796 Small Date, Large Letters—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. XF. B-4, BB-61, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II. Deeply retoned orange-brown, cobalt-blue, and olive-gold. The obverse displays mint-made adjustment marks, prominent on the portrait and border. The high points display wear, but luster lingers within the legends, hair, and wreath. (#6860)

**XF Details Large Letters 1796 Dollar
Small Date, B-4, BB-61**



- 3917** 1796 Small Date, Large Letters—Repaired, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. B-4, BB-61, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State I. Liberty's cleavage and both fields have been crudely smoothed, and the coin is thickly hairlined. Although no longer original, this slate-white and dove-gray Small Eagle dollar displays ample design detail. (#6860)

**1796 Large Letters, Small Date Dollar
XF Details, B-4, BB-61**



- 3918** 1796 Small Date, Large Letters—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. XF. B-4, BB-61, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State I. The slate-gray centers cede to golden-brown and powder-blue near the rims. Both sides have a somewhat cloudy appearance from hairlines, but no marks are individually relevant and the devices display ample definition.
From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#6860)

**Sharply Defined 1796 Small Date, Large Letters Dollar
B-4, BB-61, AU Details**



- 3919** 1796 Small Date, Large Letters—Repaired, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. B-4, BB-61, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State I: curl at forehead complete, the usual state. Semibright surfaces are retoning light silver-gray, and reveal light hairlines under magnification. Sharp detail is apparent on the design elements, and both sides are devoid of significant marks. Some of the field areas have been smoothed. (#6860)

- 3920** 1796 Large Date, Small Letters PCGS Genuine. B-5, BB-65, R.2. Improperly labeled as Small Date on the holder. The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a Fine specimen that has been tooled, whizzed, and retoned. Both sides show evidence of improper treatment. The obverse has reddish-olive patina and the reverse has dark steel and violet toning.

- 3921** 1796 Large Date, Small Letters Genuine PCGS. B-5, BB-65, R.2. The PCGS number ending in .82 suggests Filed Rims as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this piece has the details of a VF coin that has been cleaned and its rims filed. A Die State IV coin with the die lump extending along the curve of the C in AMERICA, partly retoned gold-gray and violet after a past cleaning. (#6861)

**VF Details B-5, BB-65 1796 Dollar
Large Date, Small Letters**



- 3922** 1796 Large Date, Small Letters—Obverse Scratched, Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. VF. B-5, BB-65, R.2. Bowers-Borckardt Die State IV with the die break at the I in AMERICA reaching the letter C and following its curve. As the only Large Date type for the year, this is a very popular die pair regardless of grade. The present piece offers a moderate level of detail and partial gold-gray and charcoal retoning after a past cleaning. (#6861)

**VF Large Date 1796 Dollar
Small Letters, B-5, BB-65**



- 3923 1796 Large Date, Small Letters VF20 NGC. B-5, BB-65, R.2.** Bowers-Borckardt Die State II. The die break from the I in AMERICA approaches, but does not touch, the adjacent C. Powder-blue margins frame almond-gold fields and cream-gray devices. A couple of letters in STATES show uneven wear, but some plumage and hair detail remains. Marks are inconsequential aside from a minor reverse ding at 5:30. (#6861)

**1796 Large Date Dollar, VF
B-5, BB-65, Small Letters**



- 3924 1796 Large Date, Small Letters VF20 NGC. B-5, BB-65, R.2.** Bowers-Borckardt Die State IV. The large die break between the IC in AMERICA is diagnostic for this *Guide Book* Bolender variety, the sole Large Date 1796 die pairing. This deeply patinated example displays golden-brown and forest-green undertones. Some hair and plumage detail remains, and a few moderate marks are concealed beneath the toning. (#6861)

- 3925 1797 10x6 Stars, Large Letters Genuine PCGS. B-3, BB-71, R.2.** The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a Fine specimen that has been cleaned and damaged. Both sides have distinctive yellowish-brown patina over light gray surfaces.

- 3926 1797 10x6 Stars, Large Letters—Cleaned—ANACS. Fine 12 Details. B-3, BB-71, R.2.** Both sides have pleasing light silver surfaces with few imperfections aside from the slight evidence of cleaning. Normal grade-consistent handling marks include a tiny reverse rim nick over the final A. (#6865)

**10x6 Stars 1797 Silver Dollar, VF Details
B-3, BB-71, Ex: Reiver**



- 3927 1797 10x6 Stars, Large Letters—Burnished—NCS. VF Details. B-3, BB-71, R.2.** Ex: Jules Reiver Collection. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. The burnishing has given this coin a muted or soft appearance, and was possibly done to limit a minor scratch on the lower reverse, or other scratches which have all but disappeared. The toning is a delight of antique gun metal gray blue in the fields, with lighter silver on the devices. This type of toning is usually found on old time collections, and it is entirely possible that this coin was burnished many decades ago and has recovered color-wise quite nicely.
Ex: *Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006)*, lot 23495, which realized \$3,450. (#6865)

**XF Details 10x6 Stars 1797 Dollar
Large Letters, B-3, BB-71**



- 3928 1797 10x6 Stars, Large Letters—Cleaned—ANACS. XF Details, Net VF30. B-3, BB-71, R.2.** Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. The gunmetal-gray and olive-tan surfaces are glossy, a vertical pinscratch is noted on the cheek, and both centers are peppered with tiny marks. The obverse border displays moderate adjustment marks, as made. Actual circulation wear is slight. A popular *Guide Book* variety. (#6865)

Lovely 1797 B-3, BB-71 Dollar, XF40



- 3929 1797 10x6 Stars, Large Letters XF40 PCGS. B-3, BB-71, R.2.** The obverse and reverse dies were each used to strike this single variety, so it is listed first in the Bowers-Borckardt reference. The two 9x7 stars varieties came later, sharing an obverse die. The B-1 die marriage has a reverse die that continued into 1798, so it is listed third of the three known die combinations.

This pleasing piece has excellent design definition with lustrous silver surfaces and light wear that carries a deep gold appearance. Possibly finer than the grade suggests. (#6865)

**Choice Fine 1797 Large Letters Dollar
9x7 Stars, B-1, BB-73**



- 3930** 1797 9x7 Stars, Large Letters Fine 15 NGC. B-1, BB-73, R.3. An early die state without any of the several prominent cracks that eventually form. Impressively free from marks, and richly detailed for the grade aside from uneven wear near the LIBE in LIBERTY and the lower reverse dentils. Mostly cream-gray with a couple of streaks of light charcoal toning.
From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#6863)

**1797 Draped Bust Dollar, VF30
9x7 Stars, Large Letters, B-1, BB-73**



- 3931** 1797 9x7 Stars, Large Letters VF30 PCGS. B-1, BB-73, R.3. The 1797 Draped Bust dollar has a reported mintage of just 7,776 pieces, but the issue is more available than such a small mintage would indicate. It is likely some 1797 dated coins were struck in later years and included in the mintage totals for those dates. The present coin shows moderate, even wear on all surfaces, with pleasing light gray patina, and a few adjustment marks on the reverse at 6 o'clock. (#6863)

**Scarce VF Small Letters 1797 Dollar
B-2, BB-72, 9x7 Stars**



- 3932** 1797 9x7 Stars, Small Letters VF20 PCGS. CAC. B-2, BB-72, R.4. Medium gray fields contrast slightly with the light gray device highpoints. Relevant field marks are limited to a faded line above the hair ribbon. B-2 is the scarcest of the three 1797-dated varieties, and it receives separate *Guide Book* listing due its Small Letters reverse. Population: 11 in 20, 34 finer (11/10). (#6866)

**1798 Draped Bust, Small Eagle Dollar, VF35
B-1, BB-82**



- 3933** 1798 Small Eagle, 13 Stars VF35 PCGS. B-1, BB-82, R.3. The 1798 Draped Bust dollars were produced with two reverse designs, the older Small Eagle reverse and the newer Heraldic Eagle motif. Two die varieties are known that employ the Small Eagle reverse, with the present coin representing the BB-82 variety, distinguished by the 13 stars on the obverse. This specimen shows light-to-moderate wear on the devices, and retains some traces of mint luster. The light gray toning is accented by hints of crimson and blue. Population: 25 in 35, 61 finer (11/10). (#6867)

- 3934** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9—Obverse Scratched, Improperly Cleaned—NCS, VF Details. B-25, BB-123, R.4. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II. A diagonal scratch occurs on Liberty's portrait, and the lightly cleaned surfaces are retoning medium gray. Appropriately defined on the devices. (#6873)

- 3935** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9 VF20 ANACS. B-8, BB-125, R.2. Splashes of deep greenish-gray and reddish-brown attach to both sides of this VF dollar. Well struck, with no significant contact marks. Adjustment marks are located on the middle obverse. (#6873)

**Choice VF 1798 Heraldic Eagle Dollar
Scarce B-25, BB-123**



- 3936** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Close Date VF35 PCGS. B-25, BB-123, R.4. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II. This early dollar displays blended pearl-gray and chestnut-gold toning. Close examination fails to locate any marks visible to the unaided eye, although a loupe reveals delicate hairlines on both sides. E PLURIBUS UNUM and the wing plumage are bold. (#6873)

**B-14, BB-122 1798 Pointed 9
Bust Dollar, Large Eagle, XF40**



3937 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9 XF40 NGC. CAC. B-14, BB-122, R.3. Die crack down the inner left stars on the obverse, though not through the T in LIBERTY or off the stem of the olive branch. This is a lightly worn but appealing example with still-luminous surfaces that range from gold-gray to gunmetal and charcoal shadings. A few small, scattered digs on each side contribute to the grade. (#6873)

**XF Sharpness Large Eagle 1798 Dollar
B-15, BB-112, Pointed 9**



3938 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. B-15, BB-112, R.3. This inoffensively cleaned but possibly retoned Heraldic Eagle dollar is predominantly russet-brown, although the upper left obverse is pearl-gray. A lens reveals scattered faint marks beneath the patina. The strike is somewhat soft at the centers, although the rest of the design is well brought up. (#6873)

Scarce 1798 B-12, BB-120 Dollar, XF45



3939 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9 XF45 PCGS. CAC. B-12, BB-120, R.4. This early die state is the state most frequently encountered. Later die states are rare. The scarce 1798 B-12 die combination has a pointed 9 in the date with a line star pattern on the reverse. Most surviving examples are well worn, and the present piece may qualify for the Condition Census. The pleasing surfaces have trivial surface marks with pewter-gray and steel toning. Both sides have nice details for the grade, and a bold strike. (#6873)

**Rare B-31, BB-115 1798 Large Eagle Dollar
Pointed 9, AU Details**



3940 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9—Planchet Flaw—NCS. AU Details. B-31, BB-115, R.5. Bowers-Borckardt Die State IV, heavily cracked at the O in OF. A planchet flaw intrudes from the rim and approaches the base of the 7 in the date, but this as-made fault is the only significant distraction on a scarcely worn example of a rare die pair. Deep blue and gold-gray overtones grace the surfaces. (#6873)

**B-27, BB-113 1798 Heraldic Eagle Dollar
Pointed 9 in Date, AU53**



3941 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9 AU53 PCGS. B-27, BB-113, R.2. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II, cracked through (STATE)S OF A(MERICA) but not at the eagle's left (facing) wing. Gold-olive toning settles over much of the medium-gray surfaces, which retain considerable radiance despite light wear. Scattered digs and abrasions are consistent with the coin's age. (#6873)

**1798 Draped Bust Dollar, XF45
Heraldic Eagle, B-8, BB-125**



3942 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Four Berries XF45 NGC. B-8, BB-125, R.5. A substantial mintage of 327,536 Draped Bust dollars was struck in 1798, the first year of the Heraldic Eagle reverse. A total of 33 die varieties are known for the date, including two with the old Small Eagle design. The present coin represents the scarce BB-125 variety, with a vertical die crack in the left obverse field and only four berries on the reverse. The present coin was sharply struck, and the devices retain much original detail, but the obverse stars on the right are weak, due to die deterioration. This coin displays glossy blue-steel and golden patina. (#6873)

**AU53 Large Eagle 1798 Dollar
B-8, BB-125, Pointed 9**



- 3943** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Four Berries AU53 NGC. B-8, BB-125, R.2. Bowers-Borckardt Die State I-II with a vertical crack beneath the hair ribbon but no crack through the TED in UNITED. B-8 is the sole Pointed 9, Four Berries variety, and thus receives its own *Guide Book* listing. A splendidly defined gunmetal-gray representative of the Large Eagle type. Both sides are only minimally abraded, although a tiny rim ding at 10:30 on the obverse and 5:30 on the reverse merit passing mention. (#6873)

- 3944** 1798 Large Eagle, Knob 9, 5 Stripes Fine 12 PCGS. B-4, BB-92, R.4. Blended caramel-gold and cream-gray toning graces this evenly circulated Heraldic Eagle dollar. No abrasions merit mention, and the surfaces are only minutely granular. (#6874)

- 3945** 1798 Large Eagle, Knob 9, 10 Arrows—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. VF. B-6, BB-96, R.3. The surfaces display light gray-tan devices with medium gray fields, minor underlying hairlines, and small rim bumps and other trivial marks on the reverse. A still pleasing example of the Knob 9 date style.

- 3946** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, 10 Arrows VF20 NGC. B-21, BB-107, R.5. It is unusual to have two examples of Bolender-21 in a single auction, but such are the riches of a Heritage FUN Signature auction. This is a stone-gray early dollar with golden-brown undertones. The devices display ample detail for the grade, and there are no surface distractions. (#6876)

**Choice XF Large Eagle, 10 Arrows 1798 Dollar
Rare B-21, BB-107 Variety**



- 3947** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, 10 Arrows XF45 PCGS. B-21, BB-107, R.5. A tadpole-shaped die lump above the 79 in the date distinguishes this better Bolender variety. Deep lavender, sea-green, and walnut-brown dominates the partly lustrous and evenly struck surfaces. A small depression at the reverse center is from a strike-through, as made, and the reverse also displays minor adjustment marks at the borders and on the eagle's neck. The sole mentionable mark is pinscratch above the 8 in the date. (#6876)

**1798 Draped Bust Dollar, VF30
Heraldic Eagle, B-23, BB-105**



- 3948** 1798 Large Eagle, Wide Date, Pointed 9 VF30 PCGS. B-23, BB-105, R.3. Intermingled shades of blue, gray, gold, and amber toning visit the surfaces of this attractive Draped Bust dollar. The devices are lightly worn, but the strike was weak in some areas, like the eagle's breast. The BB-105 variety is recognized by the wide date on the obverse, with the 8 touching the bust, and the star ray pointing to the center of B in PLURIBUS. Population: 20 in 30, 58 finer (11/10). (#6877)

**13 Stars Reverse 1799/8 Dollar
B-1, BB-142, XF45**



- 3949** 1799/8 13 Stars Reverse XF45 NGC. CAC. B-1, BB-142, R.4. From the most commonly seen reverse die state, with extensive die crumbling at the I of AMERICA. This lightly worn piece retains a surprising degree of luster beneath lovely silver-green and peach patina. Wispy abrasions and a few more visible marks are hardly distracting. A solid example of this very scarce variety. (#6884)

- 3950** 1799 7x6 Stars Fine 15 NGC. B-10, BB-163, R.2. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II. Gunmetal-blue fields contrast with tan-gray devices. A collectible example of this popular 18th century silver type. Most letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM are partly present, and noticeable plumage and hair definition remain. The reverse rim has a mint-made flaw at 8:30 and a small ding at 1:30. One faded thin mark is noted beneath the hair ribbon. (#6878)

- 3951** 1799 7x6 Stars Fine 15 NGC. B-14, BB-167, R.3. Bowers-Bolender Die State III. This lightly abraded Draped Bust Dollar possesses deep olive-brown toning, save for lighter gray color on the highpoints of the portrait. Glimpses of charcoal debris outline design elements. One tiny obverse rim nick at 12 o'clock.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 3673, which realized \$1,495. (#6878)

- 3952** 1799 7x6 Stars VF25 PCGS. B-16, BB-158, R.2. Deep bluish-gray toning in the fields highlights lighter gray design elements. Well struck, with nice clean surfaces. (#6878)

- 3953** 1799 7x6 Stars—Obverse Scratched, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. B-21, BB-169, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State IV. This golden-gray Heraldic Eagle dollar is only mildly cleaned, but the obverse has five thin scratches, four of which are near the center while one rests on the right field. Traces of luster linger in design crevices. (#6878)

**Beautiful AU 1799 Silver Dollar
7x6 Stars, B-16, BB-158**



- 3954** 1799 7x6 Stars AU50 PCGS. B-16, BB-158, R.2. Bowers-Borckardt Die State IV. This example is struck from the latest known state of the dies. The coin has attractive medium caramel-gold and dove-gray toning. Impressively unabraded, although two small spots are on the reverse above the E and R of AMERICA. A minor mint error, since the coin is struck several degrees off center toward 4:30.

Ex: Michael Hering Collection (*Heritage*, 1/2002), lot 7210. (#6878)

**1799 Draped Bust Dollar, AU50
'Apostrophe' Variety, B-9, BB-166**



- 3955** 1799 7x6 Stars AU50 NGC. B-9, BB-166, R.1. The Draped Bust dollars of 1799 were produced in 22 different die varieties. The present coin is a representative of the BB-166 variety, characterized by the "Apostrophe" after the second S in STATES on the reverse, and the die break under 1 in the date. The striking details on this example are sharp, and only slight wear shows on the high points of the design. The surfaces are toned dark, glossy gray and few abrasions are evident for the grade. (#6878)

**8x5 Stars 1799 Dollar, VF30, B-23, BB-159
The Only Die Pairing With This Star Arrangement**



- 3956** 1799 8x5 Stars VF30 PCGS. B-23, BB-159, R.4. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II. The deep cobalt-blue fields cede to rich olive and russet borders. This is an evenly circulated example that still displays hints of luster within the design crevices. Inspection with a lens fails to find any consequential contact. B-23 is the sole 8x5 stars variety, and for that reason it receives separate *Guide Book* pricing. (#6881)

Desirable 1800 B-10, BB-190 Dollar, VF35



- 3957** 1800 Wide Date, Low 8 VF35 PCGS. B-10, BB-190, R.3. This variety is listed in the *Guide Book*, and that fact alone generates considerable demand. A fairly early die state, the reverse hosting minor cracks. Both sides have delicate gold toning over pewter-gray surfaces with a few tiny splashes of darker toning on each side. (#6888)

**Popular 1800 AMERICA! Dollar, B-19, BB-192
Pleasing AU53 Example**



- 3958** 1800 AMERICA! AU53 PCGS. B-19, BB-192, R.2. Substantial glowing luster penetrates the rich battleship-gray patina. An evenly struck and pleasing representative of this naked-eye *Guide Book* variety. Upon magnification, a few small ticks are detected on the portrait, but none distract, and the surfaces are generally smooth and problem-free. Population: 2 in 53, 7 finer (10/10). Ex: Royal Oak Collection (*Heritage*, 8/2006), lot 3695, which realized \$8,050. (#6892)

**'Dotted Date' 1800 Dollar, XF45
B-14, BB-194**



- 3959** 1800 Dotted Date XF45 NGC. B-14, BB-194, R.3. Dusky plum-gray toning deepens slightly toward the rims. This is a well-defined example of this collectible *Guide Book* marriage, named for the curious series of die dots near the first O in the date. Refreshingly unmarked for the grade despite a couple of small hits near the right shield corner, and minor obverse rim dings at 11 and 12 o'clock. (#6889)

- 3960** 1800 12 Arrows Fine 15 NGC. B-17, BB-196, R.1. Examination of this coin notes the usual clash marks above Liberty's chest and through OF which are nearly always found on this die pairing. Medium gray toning adorns both sides. The design elements are very well defined for the grade designation. (#6890)

**1800 Draped Bust Dollar, VF35
Distinctive 'Collar' Variety, B-17, BB-196**



3961 1800 12 Arrows VF35 ANACS. B-17, BB-196, R.2. A substantial mintage of 220,920 Draped Bust dollars was reported in 1800, with 16 die varieties known for the date. The present coin represents the BB-169 variety, with a distinctive clash mark forming a "collar" at Liberty's throat. The present coin shows moderate, even wear on all surfaces, with pleasing dove-gray and blue-steel patina. (#6890)

3962 1801 VF20 ANACS. B-2, BB-212, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II with "double collar" clash mark. Silver-gray toning is seen over both sides. A nicely defined, minimally abraded specimen. (#6893)

3963 1801—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. VF. B-1, BB-211, R.3. An unusual coin with the die cracks of Bowers-Borckardt Die State III but no evidence of the expected clash marks on the reverse. A moderately worn example, lightly pockmarked on the portrait, that has retoned tan-orange and brown from a past cleaning. (#6893)

**1801 Draped Bust Dollar, XF45
B-1, BB-211**



3964 1801 XF45 PCGS. B-1, BB-211, R.3 Although it is not a major rarity, the 1801 silver dollar is clearly scarcer than the other dates in the Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle type. This pleasing piece has attractive pewter-gray color with lighter tan and golden toning on each side. The only surface disturbances worthy of note are a couple of planchet depressions on the neck of Liberty and a single circular one on the chin. (#6893)

**AU 1801 Heraldic Eagle Dollar
B-2, BB-212**



3965 1801 AU50 NGC. B-2, BB-212, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II with a double "collar" clashmark near Liberty's throat. Ocean-blue and lavender centers are bounded by peripheral golden-brown. Luster is readily evident, and the only marks of any consequence are limited to the area near OF. (#6893)

**Choice XF 1802 Silver Dollar
B-6, BB-241, Narrow Date**



3966 1802 Narrow Date XF45 ANACS. B-6, BB-241, R.1. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. Deep powder-blue and golden-brown toning blankets this well detailed Draped Bust dollar. The devices shimmer with luster, and no distracting marks are detected beneath the blanket of rich patina. Bolender-6 is the sole non-overdate Narrow Date die pairing. (#6895)

Well Defined 1803 Small 3 Dollar, B-4, BB-254, XF Details



3967 1803 Small 3—Obverse Repaired, Improperly Cleaned—NCS, XF Details. B-4, BB-254, R.3. The 3 has a thin top and its right corner nearly touches the bust, while stars 6 and 7 are more widely separated than any other pair. Both sides are retoning medium gray and the design elements are well defined. Light hairlines show only under high magnification, and some minor smoothing apparently took place in the obverse fields. Any other repair is very well concealed. (#6900)

GOBRECHT DOLLARS

1836 Gobrecht Dollar, Judd-60 Die Alignment I



- 3968 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Coin Alignment, Pollock-65, R.1, Genuine PCGS. Proof.** The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a VF specimen that has the fields tooled and has been whizzed.

Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (center of Liberty's head is opposite the D in DOLLAR). We do not see any evidence of the diagonal clash mark on the reverse, and conclude this is an early December striking. Although these first 400 coins were all intended for circulation, a great many of them were set aside as mementoes and are preserved in high grades. This coin obviously was used as a dollar in the channels of commerce for many years. The obverse fields show slight unevenness, a sign of tooling. Each side also has the heavy hairlining that is indicative of whizzing. The surfaces are gray with a touch of reddish patina around and within the recesses of the devices.

1836 Gobrecht Dollar, Blue-Gray Toning, XF Details Judd-60, Die Alignment I



- 3969 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1—Scratched, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (center of Liberty's head is opposite the D in DOLLAR). Struck in early December 1836, as indicated by the lack of the straight, diagonal die clash mark above the eagle's wing on the reverse. Each side is densely peppered with tiny abrasions, and the surfaces are bright from cleaning. An arcing scratch extends from Liberty's elbow to foot. A significant amount of the original reflectivity from the proof finish remains. Even blue-gray patina covers each side. (#11225)

SEATED DOLLARS

- 3970 1846 AU58 NGC.** A lovely, scarcely worn example of this popular Seated dollar issue. Rich blue, gold-orange, and violet toning embraces still-lustrous, lightly abraded surfaces. (#6932)

Highly Collectible 1846-O Seated Dollar, AU58



- 3971 1846-O AU58 PCGS.** The 1846-O is one of the few collectible mintmarked Seated dollars. It is also a conditionally challenging issue, especially in near-Mint and Uncirculated grades. This is a pleasing, bright example with silver-gray patina and noticeably reflective fields (as seen on many Seated dollars from this decade). Several abrasions and milling marks are noted in the reverse field above the eagle's head. (#6933)

- 3972 1847 AU55 PCGS.** Generally silver surfaces retain considerable luster despite light wear. Hints of yellow appear in an arc along the lower left obverse and through the upper reverse. (#6934)

Low-Mintage 1848 Silver Dollar AU53



- 3973 1848 AU53 PCGS.** Steel-gray and pastel straw-gold visit this briefly circulated Seated dollar. Nicely struck, and minimally abraded aside from a few ticks on the right obverse field. A tiny mintage of 15,000 pieces ensures the rarity of this No Motto date. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 16 in 53, 61 finer (11/10).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2008), lot 2443, which realized \$3,220. (#6935)

- 3974 1849 AU58 NGC. CAC.** Light gray surfaces display hints of light tan and retain traces of luster in the recessed areas. The design features are well defined and neither side reveals serious marks. Mint State coins are challenging. (#6936)

Charming MS62 1850 Seated Dollar



- 3975 1850 MS62 NGC.** As is sometimes seen on this lower-mintage (7,500 pieces) Seated dollar issue, the fields are strongly reflective and there is even a hint of contrast with mildly frosted devices. The strike, while solid, is not up to a proof's level of detail. Silver surfaces show gold, orange, and sage colors which are most prominent at parts of the margins. Census: 5 in 62, 6 finer (11/10). (#6937)

Pleasing AU55 1850-O Seated Dollar



- 3976 1850-O AU55 NGC.** A scarcely worn O-mint Seated dollar with two distinct toning patterns. The obverse is luminous in the fields with blue-gray and gold color rimmed in dusky charcoal, the color that is more prominent through the reverse with occasional suggestions of burnt-orange. Census: 19 in 55, 31 finer (11/10). (#6938)

**1855 Seated Liberty Dollar, XF45
Low-Mintage, Subtle Toning**



- 3977 1855 XF45 NGC.** The 1855 Seated Liberty dollar boasts a low mintage of just 26,000 pieces, and the date is scarce-to-rare in all grades. The present coin displays light, even wear on all surfaces, but the devices retain much original detail. The pleasing surfaces are patinated in attractive shades of gold and lavender. Census: 4 in 45, 45 finer (11/10). (#6943)

Charming MS61 1855 Seated Dollar



- 3978 1855 MS61 PCGS.** With just 26,000 pieces struck, this 1855 issue was part of a non-weight-adjusted Seated dollar issue coined when the minor silver denominations bore arrows at the date. This flashy and unworn example has light patina that is mostly gold-gray at the centers, while deeper yellow-orange and red elements are noted near the rims. Population: 2 in 61, 17 finer (11/10). (#6943)

Near-Mint 1856 Seated Dollar



- 3979 1856 AU58 NGC.** Both sides of this pre-Civil War Seated dollar offer considerable luster. Just a touch of rub crosses the high points of well struck and lightly abraded devices. Intermittent medium-gray color appears at the margins, and the interiors are light gold-gray on the obverse and richer orange-gray on the reverse. Census: 6 in 58, 14 finer (11/10). (#6944)

**1860 Seated Liberty Dollar, MS64+
Better Date, Ex: Geiss**



- 3980 1860 MS64+ NGC.** This coin was cataloged as a proof when it appeared as lot 357 of the Geiss Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1947), and it certainly has many attributes of the proof format. The design elements exhibit razor-sharp definition throughout, and the surfaces are deeply reflective. Both sides are deeply toned in vivid shades of violet, pale green, and ice-blue, creating fantastic eye appeal. We concur with NGC about the actual status of this coin as a business strike, but it is easy to understand how Mehl was fooled. The 1860 Seated Liberty dollars are scarce-to-rare in all grades, as they were heavily exported, and few examples were saved by collectors. This lot includes the original flip from the Geiss sale. Census: 15 in 64, 6 finer (11/10). (#6949)

- 3981 1860-O MS61 PCGS.** This popular O-mint issue, the last in the Seated dollars, was found in Treasury coins more than a century after production. Cartwheel luster is present, but it is slightly muted by a peppering of marks on each side. This piece is strictly Mint State, with silver surfaces showing just a hint of color. A die crack on the reverse joins TED STATES OF AM. (#6950)

**1860-O Seated Dollar, MS62
Popular Type Coin**



- 3982 1860-O MS62 PCGS.** The 1859-O and 1860-O Seated dollars are the two issues that are frequently available in Mint State grades, although usually only at the MS60 level. This impressive MS62 piece has fully brilliant and frosty silver luster with faint splashes of champagne toning. The surfaces are modestly abraded, consistent with the grade. PCGS has only certified 98 finer examples of the date (11/10), mostly from the early 1960s Treasury release of silver dollars. (#6950)

- 3983 1861 Genuine PCGS.** The PCGS number ending in .92 suggests cleaning as the reason, or one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an AU specimen that has been cleaned and lightly damaged. Some light contact marks and pinscratches are noted in the fields. Reddish-gold toning clings to the margins and traces of luster shows in some of the recesses. A better Civil War date, scarcer than implied by its production of 77,500 pieces, as many were heavily worn in circulation, exported, melted, or lost. (#6951)

**1861 Seated Dollar, XF40
Scarce in Circulated Grades**



- 3984 1861 XF40 PCGS.** While the mintage of 77,500 pieces should indicate a general availability of the 1861 dollar in circulated grades, unfortunately it is not a reliable indicator. Some pieces were exported, others may have been melted, while the vast majority were simply circulated into uncollectible states or eventually lost. This is an evenly worn example that has silver-gray surfaces with just a tinge of tan on each side. A reeding mark above the D in DOL. is the only abrasion of any note. (#6951)

Difficult XF 1862 Seated Dollar



- 3985 1862 XF40 PCGS.** Silver-gray surfaces exhibit traces of light brown in the protected areas. Generally well defined for the grade and revealing just a few minor abrasions. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Only 11,540 business strikes for this challenging Civil War date.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 6304; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 3597, which realized \$2,530. (#6952)

- 3986 1864 XF40 NGC.** This Civil War Seated dollar is from a meager mintage of 30,700 pieces. It is a stone-gray representative with glimpses of luster within the drapery and the reverse peripheral legends. No marks are remotely consequential, and all letters in LIBERTY are clear. (#6954)

- 3987 1865 AU50 PCGS.** Deep gunmetal-blue, charcoal, and lighter gray tones dominate this lightly circulated Civil War-era Seated dollar. Lightly abraded overall with a rim bump between 1 and 2 o'clock on the obverse. Population: 16 in 50, 59 finer (11/10). (#6955)

Noteworthy MS64 1865 Seated Dollar



- 3988 1865 MS64 NGC.** This reflective near-Gem from a challenging Civil War issue is untuned save for the lightest blush of lilac iridescence. The fields are characteristically striated, a feature that suggests extensive die polishing and explains the reflective qualities. Struck from dies with non-parallel alignment, the impression is soft over the upper right obverse and lower left reverse. An important coin for the advanced specialist. Census: 12 in 64, 1 finer (11/10). (#6955)

Uncirculated 1869 Seated Dollar, Mostly Brilliant



- 3989 1869 MS61 PCGS.** A sharply struck and mostly untuned example, clean except for a shallow pinscratch near the UN in UNITED. The base of the 1 in the date is recut, and die doubling is noted on the reverse on the motto and eagle's wings. The 1869 is a difficult issue to locate in mint condition. Population: 8 in 61, 32 finer (11/10). (#6962)

- 3990 1870 MS61 NGC.** A frosty example that is softly struck at the margins but better-defined at the centers. Pale silver interiors give way to partial golden-gray patina near the rims. Census: 6 in 61, 49 finer (11/10). (#6963)

- 3991 1870-CC VF30 PCGS. Variety 1-D.** Date left, widely spaced mintmark. A glossy Seated dollar with medium mauve-gray and honey-gold patina. The devices possess noticeable luster, and the fields are only moderately abraded. Important as the initial issue from the Carson City Mint. (#6964)

First-Year 1870-CC Seated Dollar, AU Details



- 3992 1870-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. Variety 3-C.** The 1870-CC Seated Liberty dollar boasts a tiny mintage of 11,758 pieces and is always in demand as the first date of the denomination issued by the Carson City Mint. The present coin is sharply struck, and shows only slight wear on the design elements. The surfaces are light silver-gray, with hints of gold, lilac, and russet toning.

**Choice 1871 Seated Liberty Dollar
Rare Issue in High Grade**



- 3993 1871 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** The 1871 Seated Liberty dollar is not too difficult to locate, because of its original mintage of more than 1 million pieces. The issue is a favorite among 19th century type collectors. The present coin is a well struck specimen, with just a touch of softness on the stars and the eagle's feathers. The surfaces retain much satiny mint luster, and display attractive highlights of golden-brown toning. The 1871 is rare in MS64, and virtually unobtainable any finer. Population: 34 in 64, 6 finer (11/10). (#6966)

**1871-CC Seated Dollar, Fine 15
Low-Mintage, Key Carson City Issue**



- 3994 1871-CC Fine 15 PCGS.** The 1871-CC dollar has the lowest mintage of all CC Seated dollars with only 1,376 pieces struck. Probably no more than 85 to 125 individual coins exist today in all grades. This an evenly worn example that has bright, light gray surfaces. Close examination shows the expected small handling marks, but none are large or bothersome. (#6967)

- 3995 1872 AU58 NGC.** A deeply toned representative of this penultimate Seated dollar issue, which ranges from blue to violet, orange to silver-gray. Softly struck, most notably on Liberty's head, but with only a hint of rub on the high points. (#6968)

**1872-CC Seated Liberty Dollar, XF40
Small Mintage of 3,150 Pieces**



- 3996 1872-CC XF40 PCGS.** The 1872-CC Seated Liberty dollar boasts a tiny mintage of 3,150 pieces, of which perhaps 150-200 examples in circulated grades survive today. The present coin is a lightly worn specimen, with much original detail remaining on the devices, and traces of mint luster in protected areas. Pleasing gold and gray patina blankets the lightly abraded surfaces. Population: 23 in 40, 61 finer (11/10). (#6969)

**Well Struck 1873 Seated Dollar, MS64
Last Year of Issue**



- 3997 1873 MS64 PCGS.** Many coins were melted of this, the last Seated Liberty silver dollar issue. Medium bluish-gray toning covers each side of this near-Gem, and a well executed strike imparts strong definition to the design elements. The depth of the toning mutes the luster somewhat. Population: 18 in 64, 5 finer (11/10). (#6971)

**Very Rare 1873-CC Seated Dollar
VF Sharpness**



- 3998 1873-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. VF.** The 1873-CC is the rarest Carson City silver dollar issue. Only 2,300 pieces were struck, and a number of those were likely melted after the "Crime of '73" removed authority to strike the denomination. This pearl-gray example is cloudy from cleaning, but all letters in LIBERTY are evident, and all but the BE are bold. Some luster remains on the reverse. One spot is noted on the left border of the eagle's neck. (#6972)

PROOF SEATED DOLLARS

**1859 Seated Liberty Dollar, PR63
Vivid Patina**



- 3999 1859 PR63 PCGS.** The Philadelphia Mint first offered proof sets on a commercial basis in 1858, and the program was a surprising success. The Mint responded with an optimistic proof mintage of 800 Seated Liberty silver dollars in 1859, but it is unlikely all those pieces were sold. Much of the mintage was probably melted after the year's end. Based on current availability, Q. David Bowers estimates about 450 specimens were actually distributed, and Select examples are very scarce today. The present coin is sharply detailed, with a few grade-consistent hairlines in the brightly reflective fields. The surfaces are patinated in vivid shades of gold and violet. Population: 33 in 63, 54 finer (11/10). (#7002)

**1863 Seated Dollar, PR62
Low Proof Mintage**



- 4000 1863 PR62 ANACS.** Electric-blue, lavender, and golden-orange patina is most prominent around the margins of this luminous dollar, and the strike is strong throughout, as one would expect. Fine hairlines in the fields prevent a higher numeric designation. The limited mintage of 27,200 circulation strikes puts added collector pressure on proofs (460 coins minted). (#7006)

**1864 Seated Dollar, PR63
Only 470 Proofs Struck, Slight Cameo Contrast**



- 4001 1864 PR63 NGC.** Business strikes of the Civil War-issue 1864 Seated dollar amounted to only 30,700 coins, with proofs adding 470 pieces to the total. This coin offers silvery, lustrous surfaces with a slight golden cast that show only light field hairlines and small contact marks, none remotely distracting. The strike is bold, both sides appear close to a Cameo designation, and the strike is complete except at the top of the eagle's wing. A high-end coin for the assigned grade. (#7007)

Nicely Reflective PR61 1865 Seated Dollar



- 4002 1865 PR61 PCGS.** One of just 500 proofs for this Civil War-era issue. Though the present example shows significant contact and hairlines in the fields, as well as a mark on the lower part of Liberty's bent arm, the overall eye appeal is better than the grade might suggest. Deep blue-green and gold-gray hues drape pleasingly reflective surfaces. (#7008)

**Select Proof 1865 Seated Dollar
Only 500 Pieces Struck**



- 4003 1865 PR63 PCGS.** Splashes of electric-blue and autumn-gold drape this intricately struck No Motto silver dollar. The dusky patina helps conceal the few wispy hairlines in the fields. The devices display frosty texture beneath the toning. Only 500 proofs were struck for this final Civil War date. Population: 47 in 63, 60 finer (11/10). (#7008)

Cameo Choice Proof 1866 Motto Silver Dollar



- 4004 1866 Motto PR64 Cameo PCGS.** A brilliant and beautiful near-Gem whose sharply struck motifs and glassy fields combine to ensure exemplary eye appeal. Nearly imperceptible hairlines are all that limit the grade. Just 725 proofs were issued, excluding the two known No Motto specimens. Population: 11 in 64 Cameo, 13 finer (11/10). (#87014)

- 4005 1869—Artificial Toning—NGC Details. Proof.** This deeply toned proof Seated dollar displays forest-green, honey-gold, and plum-red when it is rotated beneath a light. The fields appear unperturbed beneath the blanket of patina. Crisply struck aside from the left (facing) claw. Just 600 proofs were struck. (#7017)

Choice Proof 1869 Seated Liberty Dollar



- 4006 1869 PR64 NGC.** Only 600 proof Seated Liberty dollars were minted in 1869, and examples in Choice condition are scarce today. The present coin is delightfully toned in shades of golden-brown, green, and violet, with brightly reflective fields under the patina. All design elements are sharply rendered. Census: 51 in 64, 32 finer (11/10). (#7017)

- 4007 1870—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Proof.** Clearly a proof impression with full design elements on each side. The fields are deeply mirrored, partly from the proof dies and partly from later cleaning. A trace of peripheral steel-blue toning is evident on each side.

**1870 Seated Liberty Dollar, PR62 Cameo
Rare Issue in Cameo**



- 4008 1870 PR62 Cameo NGC. CAC.** Despite the large production figure of 1,000 pieces, the 1870 proof Seated Liberty dollar is scarcer than some other dates of the period with smaller mintages. The present coin displays razor-sharp details on all design elements, with reflective fields that contrast dramatically with the frosty devices. Census: 4 in 62 Cameo, 26 finer (11/10). (#87018)

Select Proof 1871 Seated Dollar



- 4009 1871 PR63 NGC.** An attractive Select specimen of this late-date proof Seated dollar issue, mintage 960 pieces. Both sides have appreciable contrast that falls just shy of the Cameo level, and while a few light contacts and hairlines are present in the fields, the overall eye appeal is solid for the grade. Census: 39 in 63, 56 finer (11/10). (#7019)

**1871 Seated Dollar, PR63 Deep Cameo
Only Three Deep Cameo Examples Finer at PCGS**



- 4010 1871 PR63 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A generous proof mintage of 960 Seated Liberty dollars was achieved in 1871, but examples in Select condition, with Deep Cameo contrast, are very rare. In fact, PCGS has certified only this single coin in PR63 Deep Cameo, with three examples finer (11/10). This coin displays profound cameo contrast between the deeply mirrored fields and the razor-sharp frosty devices. The mostly brilliant surfaces show light traces of gold toning at the peripheries. (#97019)

**1873 Seated Liberty Dollar, PR64
Final Year of Issue**



- 4011 1873 PR64 PCGS.** Always of interest to collectors as the final year of the Seated dollar series. Cobalt-blue and reddish-orange patination overruns both sides of this near-Gem proof. A well executed strike imparts strong definition to the design elements. A few minute handling marks do not disturb. Population: 35 in 64, 15 finer (11/10). (#7021)

TRADE DOLLARS

Gorgeous Gem 1873 Trade Dollar



- 4012 1873 MS65 PCGS.** A gorgeous Gem from the first year of the Trade dollar design, perhaps a coin that was saved deliberately at the time of release. Both sides show a light layer of patina, that of the reverse a touch thicker, that lends peach and pink elements to pale silver-gray surfaces. Population: 9 in 65, 5 finer (11/10). (#7031)

Choice AU 1873-CC Trade Dollar



- 4013 1873-CC AU55 NGC.** A briefly circulated but still-lustrous representative of this first-year Carson City Trade dollar issue. Both sides have a light gray base with rich and dappled color, mostly blue-gray with a touch of green and sage. The reverse has a more balanced set of hues and adds peach to the mix. Census: 13 in 55, 67 finer (11/10). (#7032)

Appealing MS64 1873-S Trade Dollar



- 4014 1873-S MS64 PCGS.** Here is one of the major rarities in the Trade dollar series, an issue that is seldom seen in any Mint State grade. This Choice Mint State piece has natural light gray patina with splashes of iridescence on both sides. The surfaces are satiny and fully lustrous, and the eye appeal is grand. Population: 24 in 64, 4 finer (11/10). (#7033)

1874-S Chopmarked Trade Dollar, MS64 Rarely Seen in Mint Condition



- 4015 1874-S Chop Mark MS64 PCGS. Breen-5785.** Large S. Such coins present an interesting study case. A Chinese merchant handled this coin, gave it a chop on Liberty's abdomen to verify its silver content, and then what? It is interesting that the coin remained in mint condition after handling and chopping. Usually chopmarked dollars are found in VF-XF condition with the occasional AU. Rarely were they set aside almost immediately after chopping and preserved in Uncirculated grades. The surfaces on this dollar are mostly brilliant with light accents of golden-brown around the devices. The strike is sharp, although not quite complete, and the all-important mint luster is frosted and uninterrupted except for a few small abrasions scattered over both sides. (#87036)

- 4016 1875 AU58 PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. Production of Trade dollars dropped to 218,200 pieces in 1875, and the Type Two reverse was introduced, with no berry beneath the eagle's claw. High grade examples are definitely scarce today. The present coin is a well detailed, lightly circulated example, and retains much original mint luster. Population: 10 in 58, 48 finer (11/10). (#7037)

- 4017 1875-CC AU58 NGC.** Type One Reverse. Berry under talon. The silver-gray surfaces of this near-Mint State Trade dollar retain traces of luster in the recesses. Sharply defined except for the usually-seen softness on Liberty's head and the adjacent stars. Some light circulation marks are noted on each side. (#7038)

- 4018 1875-S MS62+ PCGS.** Type One Reverse. Large S. Bright surfaces are untuned and exhibit generous luster. Strike weakness is apparent on Liberty's head and the adjacent stars and on parts of the eagle. Small handling marks are visible over each side. (#7039)

- 4019 1875-S MS62 PCGS.** Type One Reverse. Large S. Medium tan-gold, cobalt-blue, and apple-green toning envelops this lustrous and minimally abraded silver type coin. Each side has a few minor roller marks, as made, and the strike shows slight softness on Liberty's head and the right (facing) claw, but the eye appeal is outstanding for the grade. (#7039)

- 4020 1875-S MS63 PCGS.** Type One Reverse. Large S. Luminous surface display whispers of electric-blue and medium gray on the reverse of this Select Trade dollar. Generally well struck, except for the usual touches of weakness on Liberty's head and the eagle's trailing leg and claw. Minute handling marks and scuffs limit the grade. (#7039)

- 4021 1875-S MS63 PCGS.** Type One Reverse. Large S. Whispers of brownish-gold patina make brief appearances on the lustrous surfaces of this Select S-mint Trade dollar. Well struck save for minor softness on Liberty's hair. A few minute handling marks define the grade. (#7039)

Near-Gem 1875-S Trade Dollar



- 4022 1875-S MS64 PCGS.** Type One Obverse and Reverse. A near-Gem example of this slightly scarcer reverse type with the berry appearing under the eagle's right (facing) talon. Gold and peach overtones grace immensely lustrous surfaces, which show a scrape off the U in UNITED on the reverse. Housed in a green label holder. For the non-overmintmark 1875-S varieties, PCGS has graded 34 finer examples (11/10). (#7039)

- 4023 1875-S/CC Chop Mark MS61 PCGS. FS-501.** Type One Reverse. Large S. Chop marks are prominent, with no less than six characters on the obverse and three on the reverse. Luminous surfaces are untuned except for chop mark recesses. (#7040)

- 4024 1876 MS62 PCGS.** Type One Obverse, Type Two Reverse. A prooflike example of this Centennial year issue. A hint of golden-gray toning visits flashy and well struck surfaces. Only minor abrasions are noted, in addition to a small lamination to the right of the date. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#7041)

- 4025 1876 MS63 PCGS.** Type One Obverse and Reverse. A lovely Select example with a better-than-average strike and watery pools of luster in the obverse fields. Rich peach, gold, blue, and green patina covers both sides, with that of the obverse showing more life. (#7041)

Lovely Gem 1876 Trade Dollar



- 4026 1876 MS65 PCGS.** Type One Obverse and Reverse. Although the Type One Reverse is the scarcer subtype for the issue, this coin's exceptional level of preservation is its claim to fame. No marks are visible, and luster rolls readily across the rich blanket of dove-gray, aquamarine, and peach-red toning. The strike is sharp save for characteristic incompleteness on the eagle's right (facing) leg. Population: 20 in 65, 9 finer (11/10). (#7041)

- 4027 1876-S MS63 PCGS.** Type One Obverse and Reverse. Large S. Dappled chestnut-gold and steel-gray toning embraces the margins of this lustrous and nicely struck silver type coin. The obverse field displays expected minor marks, and the reverse border shows minor granularity between 12 and 3 o'clock. (#7043)

**Uncirculated 1877-CC Trade Dollar
Seldom Seen in Mint Condition**



- 4028 1877-CC MS60 NGC.** The mintage in excess of half a million CC Trade dollars in 1877 is highly misleading. Most were shipped to the Orient and very few remained in this country. Of those that did remain, most were dropped into circulation, thousands more were melted in 1878. This is a scarce Uncirculated example. The mint luster is thin, but complete and lightly frosted. The striking details are strong throughout and the only mentionable abrasions are a small cluster above the eagle's head. Census: 5 in 60, 57 finer (11/10). (#7045)

Near-Gem 1877-S Trade Dollar



- 4029 1877-S MS64 PCGS.** Large S. This sharply struck and satiny near-Gem has dusky chestnut-gold toning that deepens slightly near the rims. Careful inspection beneath a loupe locates only minor contact. An impressive example of this popular crown-sized silver type. PCGS has certified just 36 pieces finer (12/10). (#7046)

**1877-S Trade Dollar, MS64
Large Mintage, Low Survival Rate**



- 4030 1877-S MS64 PCGS.** Large S. The 1877-S Trade dollar enjoyed the largest mintage of the series, at more than 9.5 million pieces, but the great majority of the coins were sent to China and lost to numismatists in this country. The present coin is a scarce Choice Mint State example, with mottled gold and lavender toning. Strong mint luster remains beneath the patina. Only 32 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (11/10). (#7046)

Splendid Near-Gem 1878-S Trade Dollar



- 4031 1878-S MS64 NGC.** The dramatic peach-red and stone-gray fields and devices cede to plum-mauve and cobalt-blue near the rims. Highly lustrous and precisely struck with no visible contact save for a tick on Liberty's lower wrist. Certified in a pre-hologram NGC holder. Census: 65 in 64, 38 finer (11/10). (#7048)

Exquisite MS64+ 1878-S Trade Dollar



- 4032 1878-S MS64+ PCGS.** Medium golden-brown, pearl-gray, and aquamarine toning enriches this lustrous and crisply struck near-Gem. Gorgeously preserved, and the eye appeal is formidable. An outstanding type coin from the final year of the series. Population: 2 in 64+, 37 finer (11/10). (#7048)

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS

Charming PR64 Cameo 1874 Trade Dollar



- 4033 1874 PR64 Cameo PCGS Secure.** Delicate yellow tints accent the pale silver-gray patina that has settled across much of each side. Prominent contrast is unimpeded by the toning, and while a few stray hairlines are present in the fields, the overall eye appeal is solid. Population: 12 in 64 Cameo, 3 finer (11/10). (#87054)

- 4034 1875 PR62 PCGS.** Type One Reverse. Peach-gold toning clings to the margins, while the glassy fields and lightly frosted devices are close to brilliant. Well struck aside from design-characteristic inexactness on the eagle's right (facing) claw. Just 700 proofs were issued. (#7055)

PR62 Cameo 1875 Trade Dollar



- 4035 1875 PR62 Cameo PCGS.** Type One Reverse. Earlier Trade dollar proof issues are scarce with strong contrast, often due to improper cleaning and heavy toning. This essentially untuned specimen is an attractive exception for its grade. Bold mirrors show hairlines that show up only at an angle but are nonetheless enough to preclude Select status. Just 700 proofs were struck. Population: 9 in 62 Cameo, 27 finer (4/10). (#87055)

Stunning 1875 Trade Dollar, Gem Cameo



- 4036 1875 PR65 Cameo NGC.** Type One Reverse. Stunning cameo surfaces exist on both sides of this essentially untuned Gem Trade dollar and the design features are well brought up except for the usual softness on the eagle's right (facing) leg. Some faint hairlines in the field show under magnification. Census: 16 in 65 Cameo, 6 finer (11/10). (#87055)

Lightly Toned 1876 Trade Dollar, PR65 Cameo



- 4037 1876 PR65 Cameo NGC.** Type One Obverse, Type Two Reverse. Stunning cameo contrast highlights each side of this Gem Proof. Occasional wisps of reddish-violet gravitate to the margins and a sharp strike imparts excellent detail to the design elements. Faint remnants of a fingerprint appear in the upper right obverse quadrant under magnification. Census: 8 in 65 Cameo, 6 finer (11/10). (#87056)

Contrasted PR62 Cameo 1879 Trade Dollar



- 4038 1879 PR62 Cameo NGC.** The only Trade dollars struck in 1879 come from this popular proof-only issue. Offered here is a well-contrasted and minimally toned specimen. The obverse mirrors show light, sweeping hairlines, while the reverse shows a series of contact marks in the fields at bottom and right. (#87059)

1879 PR62 Cameo Trade Dollar First of the Proof-Only Dates



- 4039 1879 PR62 Cameo NGC.** The 1879 is the first date in the Trade dollar series that is available only as a proof. Only 1,541 pieces were produced. This is a splendid brilliant Proof with hints of lilac and gold toning limited to the border on each side. Aside from a few faint disturbances in the left obverse field, this is an excellent example for the grade. (#87059)

- 4040 1880 PR62 NGC.** Ex: Amon Carter Collection. Pedigreed to one of the most famous collections in American numismatics. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* publisher Carter once owned an 1804 dollar, among other noteworthy holdings. Like so many coins in his cabinet, the present proof-only piece exhibits navy-blue patina across the borders and rich golden-brown toning throughout the fields. Ex: *Amon Carter Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 436.* (#7060)

Deeply Toned Yet Reflective 1880 Trade Dollar, PR63



- 4041 1880 PR63 NGC.** The 1880 is always popular as a proof-only issue, these late-date proofs representing an interesting collectible subset among Trade dollars. This is a deeply toned example whose mirrored fields shine brightly on each side. The striking details are full in all areas, as one would expect from a proof. (#7060)

Richly Toned Gem Proof 1880 Trade Dollar



- 4042 1880 PR65 NGC.** The proof mintage of this Trade dollar issue approached 2,000 coins, the largest of the series. This Gem offers a full strike as expected, but what is unexpected is the marvelous coloration in shades of amber, saffron, lilac, and jade, with radiant luster prevailing despite the moderately deep toning. NGC has certified 58 finer non-Cameo specimens (11/10). (#7060)

Well Struck 1880 Trade Dollar, PR65 A Proof-Only Issue



- 4043 1880 PR65 PCGS.** The 1880 Trade dollar is from a proof-only issue of 1,987 coins. Attractive cobalt-blue and reddish-gold patina adorns the borders of this Gem survivor, ceding to silvery-colored centers. Sharp definition is apparent on the design elements, including most of Liberty's head and adjacent stars, areas that often exhibit weakness. Significant marks are absent. Population: 59 in 65, 28 finer (11/10). (#7060)

Delightful Gem Proof 1880 Trade Dollar



- 4044 1880 PR65 PCGS.** While the 1880 Trade dollar was minted in massive quantities for its time—almost 2,000 proofs—few survivors can match the sheer eye appeal of this Gem specimen. Deep blue and amethyst hues fade into one another, and lighter green-blue elements are present along the rims. A sharply struck and simply delightful specimen. Population: 59 in 65, 28 finer (11/10). (#7060)

Select Cameo Proof 1880 Trade Dollar



- 4045 1880 PR63 Cameo PCGS.** The post-1878 proof Trade dollars with their relatively generous mintages are popular with both date and type collectors. This Cameo example has delicate gold-to-orange peripheral elements with strong contrast through the centers. Lightly hairlined with a curling lintmark to the left of star 11 on the obverse. (#87060)

Popular, Proof-Only 1881 Trade Dollar, PR64



- 4046 1881 PR64 PCGS.** This proof-only near-Gem offers noticeable contrast between the frosted motifs and the glassy fields. Undesignated as Cameo, however, likely due to encapsulation within the older, green label holder. Scattered, light gold toning is seen over each side, and the devices are fully struck. Only 960 pieces were struck, less than half the prior year's production. (#7061)

Lovely PR64 Cameo 1881 Trade Dollar



- 4047 1881 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Of the proof-only Trade dollar years, the 1881 boasts the lowest mintage in the official series at just 960 specimens produced. This is a particularly lovely example with strong golden elements at the margins of richly reflective mirrors. Central devices are lightly frosted but well-contrasted for what is present. Population: 22 in 64 Cameo, 31 finer (11/10). (#87061)

- 4048 1882 PR61 Cameo PCGS.** Strongly contrasted with milky peripheral toning that turns to gold at parts of the reverse. While the fields show prominent hairlines, the overall eye appeal is decent. Population: 3 in 61 Cameo, 92 finer (11/10). (#87062)

In-Demand 1882 Gem Proof Cameo Trade Dollar



- 4049 1882 PR65 Cameo NGC.** Trade dollars were only produced in proof format in 1882, with a generous mintage of 1,097 pieces. Gem Cameo examples are scarce and in high demand. Just a slight touch of gold color appears under magnification, and sharply struck motifs stand out against reflective fields. A trivial handling mark or two takes nothing from the coin's overall appeal. Census: 29 in 65 Cameo, 15 finer (11/10). (#87062)

Deeply Toned 1883 Trade Dollar, PR64



- 4050 1883 PR64 PCGS.** The 1883 is the last proof Trade dollar issue readily accessible to collectors. Deep bluish-gray toning displays hints of violet, and the design elements exhibit a relatively strong strike. There are no readily apparent marks. This is a difficult issue to locate any finer. (#7063)

Gem Cameo Proof 1883 Trade Dollar



- 4051 1883 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** The last proof Trade dollar issue to receive widespread public distribution, the 1883 is a logical stopping-point for all but the most well-heeled series enthusiasts. This Cameo Gem specimen would make a wonderful endpiece to a high-level collection, thanks to moderately frosted devices and gleaming silver fields that show just a few scattered milky spots. Population: 9 in 65 Cameo, 5 finer (11/10). (#87318)

End of Session One

SESSION TWO

Floor, Telephone, Heritage Live!™, Internet, Fax, and Mail Signature® Auction # 1151
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FLYING EAGLE CENTS

Desirable 1857 Snow-2 Flying Eagle Cent
 Type of 1856, MS65



4052 1857 Type of 1856 MS65 PCGS. Snow-2, FS-401b. Two varieties of 1857 Flying Eagle cents, Snow-1 and Snow-2, both with the Obverse of 1856, are listed in the *Cherrypickers' Guide* for the Type of 1856, and both are highly desirable. This Gem has lustrous golden-tan surfaces and excellent design definition. Only the eagle's tail and upper right part of the wreath lack full detail. The surfaces have a few trivial surface marks, but lack any spots or other blemishes. (#2016)

4053 1858 Small Letters MS64 PCGS. CAC. Low Leaves Reverse, Open E in ONE. A satiny and slightly dusky peach-gold near-Gem. Boldly struck and unabraded with only a trivial carbon fleck or two on each side. Certified in a green label holder.
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2020)

Popular 1858/7 Large Letters Cent, MS62
 FS-301, Snow-1 Variety



4054 1858/7 MS62 NGC. FS-301, Snow-1. CAC. The tiny die chip above the first 8 is clearly visible, as is the broken wing tip. The right top of the 7 is faintly visible above the final 8. Golden-tan patination. Luster in the protected areas peeks through the golden-tan patina. Generally well struck save for the usual softness on the eagle's tail and portions of the wreath. A couple of small carbon spots on each side do not unduly distract. Richard Snow (2009) estimates the mintage at about 100,000 pieces. (#2022)

PROOF FLYING EAGLE CENT

Choice Proof Large Letters
 1858 Flying Eagle Cent



4055 1858 Large Letters PR64 PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal, no card. High Leaves reverse, Closed E in ONE. Richard Snow estimates the mintage of proof Large Letters 1858 Flying Eagle cents at a minuscule 100 pieces, originally sold in both proof and pattern sets for the year. As expected from the tiny production total, proofs in Choice condition are quite rare today. The present coin is a splendid Choice example, with reflective fields and light golden-tan and lavender highlights. The devices are strongly impressed and only a few minor imperfections can be detected in the fields. Population: 19 in 64, 15 finer (11/10). (#2042)

INDIAN CENTS

4056 1859/1859 MS64 NGC. Snow-1, FS-301. This single-year type coin is distinguished by a prominently repunched date. Per *Cherrypickers'*, "this RPD is considered to be rarer than [FS-302], and due to the spread of the secondary digits should be considered worth a great premium." A lustrous and crisply struck near-Gem with smooth and dusky straw-gold surfaces. FS-301 NGC Census: 3 in 64, none finer (11/10). (#2052)

1859 Indian Cent, MS66
 A High-Grade Survivor of This One-Year Type



4057 1859 MS66 NGC. This is the first year of issue for the Indian cent design by James Longacre, and it is a one-year design type. Each side is bright and lustrous with pale gray-tan surfaces that are overlaid with light rose toning. The strike is sharp throughout. A couple of tiny abrasions are visible, along with a few minor specks; all of which are consistent with the grade assigned by NGC. Census 10 in MS66, only one finer (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#2052)

**1860 Pointed Bust Indian Cent, MS65
Pleasing, Slightly Mellowed Surfaces**



- 4058 1860 Pointed Bust MS65 PCGS.** The 1860 Pointed Bust is the missing link between the one-year 1859 type and the Shield Reverse. All 1859 cents have a Pointed Bust, while the Rounded Bust constitutes the sizable majority of 1860 cents. Apparently, a few undated obverse dies were left over from 1859 and put into use after the types of 1860 were introduced. This sharply struck and satiny honey-gold Gem is splendidly preserved. Clash marks from the headdress (as made) outline the inner right half of the wreath. Population: 28 in 65, 6 finer (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#2056)

- 4059 1860 MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** A satiny and sharply struck khaki-gold Gem. Both sides are free from abrasions, and traces of a fingerprint fragment are confined to the field near the NT in CENT. (#2058)

Lovely MS66 1860 Cent



- 4060 1860 MS66 PCGS.** Commonly called the Type Two Obverse, as the bust is on this hub type is broader than its predecessor. This change and the deeper sinking of the central head of the Indian in the hub were undoubtedly done to improve the striking details of the coins. The surfaces of this Premium Gem have a pebbly finish and are highly lustrous. The copper-nickel alloy has taken on an attractive purplish patina on the obverse, while the reverse is a lovely reddish-brown. A carefully preserved marvel. Census: 37 in 66, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#2058)

Beautiful Premium Gem 1860 Indian Cent



- 4061 1860 MS66 PCGS.** This beautiful Premium Gem is fully struck and bathed in luster. The obverse is honey-gold throughout, while the reverse has an apricot center and a green-gold margin. A strong loupe is required to locate the infrequent and minuscule carbon. Population: 35 in 66, 8 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2058)

Sharp Premium Gem 1861 Cent



- 4062 1861 MS66 NGC. CAC.** A golden-tan Premium Gem whose lustrous fields and devices display only minimal carbon and contact. Well struck, even on the feather tips and shoulder curl. The lowest mintage copper-nickel date, the 1861 carries a substantial premium over its 1862 and 1863 successors. (#2061)

**1861 Copper-Nickel Cent, MS66
A Wonderful Type Coin**



- 4063 1861 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** This incredible Premium Gem 1861 copper-nickel cent features smooth surfaces with an impeccable strike. Gleaming luster radiates from both almond-tan sides that also show a significant overlay of red. Note how well-detailed the intricate wreath details are on the reverse. Virtually unimprovable, unless one is fortunate enough to obtain one of the only 11 examples at PCGS certified finer—less duplications, of course (11/10). (#2061)

Lustrous Premium Gem 1861 Cent



- 4064 1861 MS66 PCGS.** Eye-catching reflectivity radiates from both sides of this stunning Premium Gem. Peppered red patina in the centers yields to lighter coloration around the peripheries. There are no marks visible to the unaided eye and only a few nearly microscopic flyspecks are seen on either side. NGC and PCGS combined report just 17 finer examples (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#2061)

Excellent 1862 Indian Cent, MS66



- 4065 1862 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** A single die crack appears on the obverse, and another is visible on the reverse. Delicate copper-pink and salmon-orange shadings are dominant on this well struck and pleasing coin. Excellent surface quality, with only a few tiny flyspecks on each side. Population: 58 in 66, 8 finer (11/10). (#2064)

Fantastic Premium Gem 1862 Cent



- 4066 1862 MS66 PCGS.** A surprisingly fine survivor from this Civil War-era copper-nickel issue, bright gold-orange in color with paling to yellow-green around much of the margins. A small spot is noted at the rim above the I in AMERICA, but the surfaces are carefully preserved. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 58 in 66, 8 finer (11/10). (#2064)

- 4067 1863 MS66 NGC.** The 1863 is a popular type issue thanks to a generous mintage. This is a bright, lustrous example that is remarkably light in color. The only mentionable flaw we note is a certain softness on the tips of the feathers in the headdress, a common occurrence on the various copper-nickel Indian cent issues. Census: 34 in 66, 2 finer (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#2067)

- 4068 1864 Bronze No L MS66 Red PCGS.** A light gold-orange example that was struck from recently clashed dies. Well struck and attractive with a few small spots in parts of the fields. Population: 32 in 66 Red, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#2078)

- 4069 1864 L On Ribbon MS65 Red and Brown PCGS.** The obverse is about 50% Red, while the reverse is two-thirds Brown. Sharply struck and satiny with unabraded surfaces and minor to moderate carbon. Encased in an old green label holder. (#2080)

- 4070 1864 L On Ribbon MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** Both sides are attractive, with about equal parts of orange-red and medium brown. The strike is sharp but not full, and contact is minor. The reverse is rotated about 50 degrees counterclockwise with respect to the obverse. A nice collector coin. Population: 69 in 65 Red and Brown, 3 finer (11/10). (#2080)

L on Ribbon 1864 Bronze Cent, MS65 Red



- 4071 1864 L On Ribbon MS65 Red PCGS.** The uncommon and popular type with designer's initial L sideways on Liberty's neck, a variant that is seldom seen at the Red Gem level and is extremely rare any finer. Generally copper-orange surfaces are strongly lustrous with occasional suggestions of paler gold. Population: 33 in 65 Red, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#2081)

Well Struck 1864 L On Ribbon Cent, MS65 Red



- 4072 1864 L On Ribbon MS65 Red PCGS. CAC.** Eagle Eye Seal, card not available. This issue becomes more difficult to locate in Gem Red and finer. Copper-gold lustrous surfaces exhibit well struck design motifs, including strong detail on the feather tips, diamonds, and shield. A couple minor flecks are undisturbing. Population: 33 in 65 Red, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2081)

- 4073 1865 Plain 5 MS65 Red NGC.** A wonderful Indian cent, this Gem has fully brilliant orange surfaces with full design elements on both sides. It is an important condition rarity in the Indian cent series. Census: 28 in 65 Red, 5 finer (11/10). (#92084)

- 4074 1865 Plain 5 MS65 Red PCGS.** Orange-gold and honey alternate across this crisply struck and lustrous Civil War Gem. The reverse has the look of a much higher grade, and the obverse shows only unimportant carbon and a pair of faint marks above the date. Certified in a green label holder.
From The Volunteer Collection. (#92084)

Delightful MS65 Red 1866 Cent



- 4075 1866 MS65 Red PCGS.** One of the more than 9.8 million pieces struck for this post-Civil War issue, this Red Gem is also one of the date's best-preserved survivors. The obverse is pale copper-gold and the reverse is duskier orange, but both sides are entirely Red and thoroughly appealing. Population: 23 in 65 Red, 5 finer (11/10). (#2087)

Red Gem 1866 Indian Cent



- 4076 1866 MS65 Red PCGS. Snow-14.** The 66 in the date exhibits light repunching. This precisely struck Gem has vibrant cartwheel luster and a mark-free appearance. The obverse is olive-gold with a hint of rose-red on the cheek. The reverse is fire-red. Pinpoint obverse flecks are all that limit the grade. Encased in a green label holder. Population: 23 in 65 Red, 5 finer (11/10).

Ex: Santa Fe Collection (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 120, which realized \$4,312.50. (#2087)

- 4077 1867 MS64 Red PCGS.** A variety of "Red" shades appear on this near-Gem, from pale yellow-gold to bright copper-orange and rich brick-red. Lightly marked but with appealing detail. Population: 67 in 64 Red, 20 finer (11/10). (#2090)

- 4078 1867 MS64 Red PCGS. CAC.** A boldly impressed and lustrous butter-gold and peach-red near-Gem that has a mark-free appearance and a few scattered flecks on the central reverse. Population: 67 in 64 Red, 20 finer (11/10). (#2090)

Conditionally Rare 1867 Cent, MS65 Red



- 4079 1867 MS65 Red PCGS.** *Ex: Richard.* Bold and lustrous with only the slightest mellowing in the exposed areas of the obverse, the balance of the coin being a vibrant wheat-gold. An interesting raised die line (as made) spans from the base of the neck to the nose, and awaits a compelling numismatic nickname. Few issues in the Indian Cent series can compare with the rarity of the 1867 at this impressive grade level. Population: 19 in 65 Red, 1 finer (11/10).

Ex: Richard Collection (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 4252, which realized \$8,050.

From The Volunteer Collection. (#2090)

Gorgeous Red Gem 1868 Cent



- 4080 1868 MS65 Red NGC.** Intense copper-orange color has a pleasing counterbalance in pink-lavender accents away from the devices. A gorgeous Red Gem representative that offers pleasing detail for its post-Civil War issue and outstanding all-around quality. NGC has certified just six finer Red representatives (11/10). (#2093)

Colorful Red Gem 1868 Cent



- 4081 1868 MS65 Red PCGS.** Bright copper-orange color, only occasionally tempered by olive peripheral tinges or carbon, is the greatest attribute of this 1868 cent. The surfaces are surprisingly mark-free overall, and the central devices have pleasing if not total definition. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 30 in 65 Red, 3 finer (11/10). (#2093)

Sharp 1868 Cent, MS65 Red



- 4082 1868 MS65 Red PCGS.** The 1868 cent is very challenging to locate with full red color, as seen on this piece. Both sides are bright orange-red with an accent of deeper red around the reverse periphery. Fully struck on the feathers of the headdress but not quite complete on the diamonds, this piece does not show any of the weakness often found around the margins of 1868 cents. An exceptionally attractive Indian cent for any date, and a wonder of preservation for an 1868. Population: 29 in 65 Red, 3 finer (11/10). *From The Volunteer Collection. (#2093)*

- 4083 1869 MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. Snow-3f, FS-301.** The 9 in the date is clearly repunched, a variety separately listed in the *Guide Book*. This precisely struck and lustrous near-Gem has orange-gold borders and lime-green centers. Close to Red, but the central reverse has mellowed slightly, and the obverse has a few scattered flecks. The fields are completely unabraded. (#2095)

1869 Indian Cent, MS65 Red Seldom Seen With Full Mint Color



- 4084 1869 MS65 Red PCGS.** Seldom seen in Gem Red condition, the 1869 cent is on the short list of most-elusive series issues in the higher Mint State grades and with original mint red. This specimen displays a bold strike throughout, with lovely almond-tan coloration and no mentionable distractions save for a single dark fleck near the obverse rim at 12 o'clock. Certified in a green-label holder. Population: 28 in 65 Red, 7 finer (11/10). (#2096)

- 4085 **1870 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. FS-901.** Shallow N. A beautiful olive-green and peach-red Gem. Lustrous and attractive with only unimportant surface imperfections. Minor incompleteness of strike is seen on the ribbon and uppermost headdress points. (#2098)

Sharply Struck Red Gem 1870 Indian Cent



- 4086 **1870 MS65 Red PCGS. FS-901.** Shallow N. The frosty surfaces have a light woodgrain texture and are better struck than is the norm for this challenging date, with orange-red coloration and only faint carbon visible on either side. The diamonds on the ribbon are the only mentionable strike weakness, but the overall appeal is excellent, and seldom does a finer example appear at auction. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 29 in 65 Red, 4 finer (11/10). (#2099)

Lovely MS65 Red 1870 Cent



- 4087 **1870 MS65 Red PCGS. Bold N in ONE.** Rich copper-orange luster occasionally takes on a distinctly reddish hue. This well-defined coin is a great Gem that shows only minor evidence of spotting, including a tiny dot below the portrait's nose. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 29 in 65 Red, 4 finer (11/10). (#2099)

Conditionally Scarce 1870 Cent, MS65 Red



- 4088 **1870 MS65 Red PCGS. Bold N in ONE.** Variegated rose-red and orange patina covers both sides of this lustrous Gem. The design elements are powerfully struck. A few small carbon spots are noted in the fields, but careful inspection reveals no distracting marks. NGC has not not certified a single finer Red example, while PCGS reports just four such pieces (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#2099)

Gem Brown 1872 Indian Cent



- 4089 **1872 MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Bold N.** The most elusive Indian cent issue after the 1877, the 1872 is in demand at all grade levels. This is a pleasing Gem with consistent nut-brown surfaces and vestiges of original orange around some of the device outlines. The strike is bold but not full, another plus, and there are no mentionable signs of contact. Population: 7 in 65 Brown, 0 finer (11/10). (#2103)

**Gorgeous MS66 Red Open 3
1873 Indian Cent**



- 4090 **1873 Open 3 MS66 Red NGC.** Struck in the latter part of the year, the Open 3 is the more available of the two date variants. Snow estimates that of the 11.6 million 1873 cents minted, 9.0 million were of the Open 3 variety. This is a remarkable Condition Census 1873 Open 3 cent, with excellent sharpness throughout and splendid orange-gold surfaces that display blushes of rose patina across the center of the obverse. Census: 1 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/10). (#2108)

- 4091 **1874 MS65 Red NGC.** A conditionally scarce example. Both sides are richly frosted with pleasing orange-red color that shows elements of dappling. Well struck overall, if a trifle soft at the margins. Census: 19 in 65 Red, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#2120)

- 4092 **1875 Genuine PCGS.** The PCGS number ending in .91 suggests Questionable Color as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an Uncirculated specimen that has questionable color. A lustrous peach-red example of this better date cent. The lower obverse margin has freckled lilac toning. Well struck aside from the top of the shield. (#2121)

- 4093 **1875 MS64 Red PCGS. CAC.** Honey-gold and peach dominate this lustrous and precisely struck near-Gem. The cheek exhibits a whisper of lilac hues. Carbon is limited to a concealed spot beneath the uppermost arrowhead. Population: 52 in 64 Red, 42 finer (11/10). (#2123)

- 4094 **1875 MS65 Red NGC.** A dusky orange-red Gem that boasts a bold strike and vibrant cartwheel sheen. Toning to lilac is confined to the area near the C in CENT, and the pinpoint carbon is inconspicuous. Census: 14 in 65 Red, 8 finer (11/10). (#2123)

Impressive MS65 Red 1875 Cent



- 4095 1875 MS65 Red PCGS.** This delightful Gem features unabraded and lustrous cherry-red and pumpkin-gold surfaces. The strike is unimprovable, and the few tiny obverse flecks do not distract. A couple of minor strike-throughs (as issued) on the reverse field barely merit mention. Housed in a first generation holder. Population: 36 in 65 Red, 6 finer (11/10).
Ex: Trane Collection (Heritage, 5/2003), lot 5223, which realized \$2,760.
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2123)
-

1876 Cent, MS65 Red Popular Centennial Issue



- 4096 1876 MS65 Red PCGS.** Original mint red is quite elusive on early Indian cents. This example has soft, frosted mint luster and the strike is complete in all areas. Only a few scattered carbon flecks on the obverse rule out the possibility of an even higher designation. Population: 33 in 65 Red, 14 finer (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#2126)
- 4097 1877 VF25 NGC.** A luminous midrange representative with deep blue and violet overtones across deep brown surfaces. Moderately worn but with the word LIBERTY entirely readable. (#2127)
- 4098 1877 VF30 PCGS.** Shallow N, usual for business strikes of this low mintage key. This chocolate-brown example has five full letters and two partial letters in LIBERTY. The fields display typical abrasions. (#2127)
- 4099 1877 VF35 NGC.** A lovely Choice VF example of the famous 1877 cent with smooth chocolate-brown surfaces. Great all-around visual appeal for the grade assigned. (#2127)
- 4100 1877 XF40 PCGS.** Subtle bluish overtones visit the deep brown surfaces of this XF key-date Indian cent. The few scattered marks on each side are consistent with light circulation. (#2127)
-

Choice XF+ 1877 Indian Head Cent



- 4101 1877 XF45+ PCGS.** Uniform brownish-tan patina runs over both sides of this Choice XF Indian cent. All of the letters in LIBERTY are strong, as is the top diamond. The two lower diamonds display partial definition. Light verdigris is visible in some of the recessed areas, more so on the reverse. (#2127)
-

1877 Indian Cent, AU53 Celebrated Key Date



- 4102 1877 AU53 PCGS.** The 1877 Indian Head cent is the most sought-after date of the series, with a mintage of just 852,500 pieces. The present coin is a lightly circulated example, with just a touch of wear on the ribbon and hair. The surfaces are an attractive, glossy brown color, with few abrasions for the grade. (#2127)
-

Lovely Select Brown 1877 Cent



- 4103 1877 MS63 Brown NGC.** While NGC has designated this Select example as Brown, this discounts the pinkish-orange color that appears at the obverse margins and through a surprising amount of the reverse. Dappled blue and lavender-violet hues cover much of the rest of the piece. Well struck and fundamentally pleasing. (#2127)
-

Prized 1877 Indian Cent, MS63 Brown



- 4104 1877 MS63 Brown PCGS.** An appealing Mint State representative of this famous Indian cent issue, notorious for both its relatively low mintage and how infrequently it is found in better grades. Rich cinnamon-brown surfaces are minimally abraded for the grade, though a single small dark spot is noted on the upper cheek. Housed in a second-generation holder. Population: 39 in 63 Brown, 29 finer (11/10). (#2127)

Key Date 1877 Cent, MS64 Red and Brown



- 4105 1877 MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** Ample red luster competes with brown, yellow, and lavender patination on both sides of this near-Gem key date representative. The design elements are for the most part well struck, except for the often-seen softness in the feather tips and lower diamond. Some light flecks show under magnification. From The Milford Collection. (#2128)

**Technicolor 1878 Indian Cent
MS66 ★ Red and Brown**



- 4106 1878 MS66 ★ Red and Brown NGC.** This coin has an immense "wow" factor, which NGC recognizes with its Star designation. Both sides display a technicolor palette ranging from yellow-orange to violet, magenta, and jade, although the reverse has an intermingled sprinkling of minor flecks. Sharply struck and virtually contract-free, this coin simply gets no justice from a Red and Brown description. Census: 1 in 66 ★ Red and Brown, 0 finer in any color designation (11/10). (#2131)

Exceptionally Well Struck 1881 Cent, MS66 Red



- 4107 1881 MS66 Red PCGS.** Ex: Ally Collection. Many 1881 cents have mushy details resulting from extreme die wear (Richard Snow, 2009). No so with this Premium Gem. All of the design elements display sharp definition, including the feather tips, diamonds, and lines in the shield. Glowing orange-gold luster embraces both sides, each of which is devoid of mentionable marks or spots. Population: 22 in 66 Red, 3 finer (11/10). From The Volunteer Collection. (#2141)

- 4108 1883 MS67 Red and Brown NGC.** The lemon-gold central obverse is bounded by orange-red and lime-green. The pumpkin-gold reverse has splashes of deep ruby-red. Although struck from late-in-life dies, this lustrous Gem possesses surfaces are virtually free from even the most trivial imperfection. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 873. (#2146)

- 4109 1883 MS66 Red PCGS.** Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh. This is a fantastically lustrous example, well struck with exciting color that goes from copper-pink at the centers to a lilac-heather mix across much of the margins. Smooth surfaces are carefully preserved, and the coin is flat-out gorgeous. Population: 25 in 66 Red, 6 finer (11/10). (#2147)

- 4110 1883 MS66 Red NGC.** A beautiful Premium Gem Indian cent, this 1883 has pinkish-orange mint color with hints of lilac and teal on the obverse, and full orange brilliance on the reverse. Census: 36 in 66 Red, 6 finer (11/10). From The Prosser Collection. (#2147)

**Smooth MS66 Red 1884 Indian Cent
With Eagle Eye Photo Seal**



- 4111 1884 MS66 Red PCGS.** Eagle Eye Photo Seal. The smooth surfaces of this sharply struck Premium Gem Red piece are carbon-free throughout, with light orange-red predominating on both sides, complementing a dab of lighter golden-yellow in the fields. A single, hairline-thin mark on Liberty's neck and into the lower obverse left (facing) field is the only sign of contact. A super example of this midseries issue. Population: 13 in 66 Red, 3 finer (11/10). (#2150)

- 4112 1885 MS65 Red PCGS.** Well struck with blazing red luster and few significant marks. Both sides show a few scattered carbon flecks, with a slightly larger population on the obverse. Population: 54 in 65 Red, 10 finer (11/10). From The Prosser Collection. (#2153)

- 4113 1885 MS65 Red PCGS. CAC.** Booming luster illuminates this pumpkin-gold Gem. A strong impression is evident on the design elements, including clarity on all of the diamonds. A few minute flecks do not disturb. Full Red 1885 cents such as this are difficult to locate, as the population figures indicate. Population: 54 in 65 Red, 9 finer (11/10).
Ex: *Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2007)*, lot 1110, which realized \$1,495.
From *The Volunteer Collection*. (#2153)

Red Gem Type One 1886 Cent



- 4114 1886 Type One MS65 Red PCGS.** An orange-red Gem with glimpses of olive across the obverse periphery. Intricately struck and highly lustrous with mark-free fields and a couple of shallow mint-made strike-throughs near the denomination. Certified in a green label holder. Population: 22 in 65 Red, 2 finer (11/10).
From *The Volunteer Collection*. (#2156)

- 4115 1887 MS62 Brown PCGS. Snow-1, FS-101.** AMERICA exhibits prominent clockwise die doubling. Per *Cherrypickers'*, "this is easily one of the strongest doubled dies in the Indian Head cent series." The smooth and satiny chocolate-brown surfaces exhibit steel-blue undertones. (#2157)

**Rare and Valuable 1888 Snow-2 Cent
MS63 Red and Brown, Repunched Date**



- 4116 1888 MS63 Red and Brown PCGS. Snow-2, FS-302.** When Bill Fivaz discovered this variety in July 1990, he called it an 1888/7 Die #2 Overdate. A decade later, Indian cent specialist Dr. Tim Larson questioned its overdate status, and today it is called a repunched date, although Fivaz calls it a "Possible Overdate" in the fifth edition of the *Cherrypickers' Guide*. Regardless, it is an important and popular variety, and this lovely piece is an excellent representative, exhibiting considerable deep orange mint brilliance on the lustrous brown surfaces. The rarity of this variety is underscored by the sale of an MS63 Brown example in our 2008 Long Beach Auction (5/2008), which realized \$5,463. (#2167)

Appealing Red Gem 1889 Cent



- 4117 1889 MS65 Red PCGS.** Rich copper-orange luster has plenty of fire, and while the surfaces are dusky in places, there is no evidence of the coin turning brown. Well-defined, as evidenced by the detail on the feathertips and the four diamonds on Liberty's ribbon, and carefully preserved aside from a few stray flyspecks. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 32 in 65 Red, 6 finer (11/10). (#2174)

**1891 Doubled Die Obverse Indian Cent
MS64 Red, FS-101**



- 4118 1891 Doubled Die Obverse MS64 Red PCGS. CAC. Snow-1, FS-101.** Doubling is evident at the tops of LIBERTY and more prominently at S OF, where it is quite bold. This is a glowing, lustrous orange-red piece with frosted surfaces that show some minor, scattered dark flecks, mostly on the obverse. A well-struck coin. Certified under the new PCGS *Cherrypicker's* number, this is the sole Red FS-101 certified (12/10). Worth seven points (five for the variety, two for Red) in the PCGS Indian Cents Complete Variety Set, Circulation Strikes (1859-1909) Registry Set.

Exceptional 1894 Indian Cent, MS66 Red



- 4119 1894 MS66 Red PCGS.** Despite a couple trivial spots on each side, this impressive Premium Gem is an amazing example of the scarce 1894 Indian cent. Both sides exhibit deep orange luster with frosty surfaces. The strike is bold, including sharp diamonds, full feathers, sharp wreath details, and a fully defined shield. Every aspect of this green-label PCGS specimen is exceptional. Population: 23 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/10). (#2189)

Needle-Sharp 1894 Cent, MS66 Red



- 4120 1894 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. A needle-sharp strike and pristine orange-red surfaces are two of this coin's chief attributes, with excellent luster completing a package with absolutely no drawbacks. The four diamonds and L on the ribbon, along with all letters of LIBERTY, are about as bold as ever seen. Population: 23 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/10). (#2189)

Desirable 1894 Doubled Date Cent
MS65 Red and Brown



- 4121 1894 Doubled Date MS65 Red and Brown ANACS. FS-301. The 1894 Snow-1 Indian cent ranks among the most dramatic doubled dates in American numismatics, and it is one of the most popular varieties in the Indian cent series. The fifth edition of the *Cherrypickers' Guide* lists 113 different Indian cent varieties, assigning each an "Interest Factor" from 1 to 5, and a "Liquidity Factor" from 1 to 5. Just 11 of those varieties, including this 1894 Doubled Date, are assigned a top rating of 5 for both factors.

This Gem specimen resides in an older ANACS holder, and it is nearly full "Red" with frosty orange mint luster and bold design details on both sides. Only slight mellowing of the mint brilliance prevents a full Red designation. (#92188)

1894 Doubled Date Cent, MS65 Red
Tied for Finest Known



- 4122 1894 Doubled Date MS65 Red PCGS. Snow-1, FS-301, Snow-1. The date is sharply repunched to the northeast and is extremely clear. Fivaz and Stanton note that "The repunching can be detected in low grades, and is still saleable down to G-4." This is one of the finest examples known, and is a luminous Gem that has rich reddish-golden patina and pleasing surfaces. While the strike is not absolutely full in all areas, it is strong overall. Population: 11 in 65 Red, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Prosser Collection. (#92189)

Lustrous 1895 Indian Cent, MS66 Red



- 4123 1895 MS66 Red PCGS. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder, this Premium Gem has pinkish color on the obverse, with richer orange on the reverse. Both sides are frosty and highly lustrous with full mint brilliance and sharp design definition. Minor splashes of dark toning appear on the right branch of the wreath. Population: 31 in 66 Red, 3 finer (11/10). (#2192)

1895 Cent, MS66 Red
Fiery, Original Orange-Red Surfaces



- 4124 1895 MS66 Red PCGS. The 1895 cent is widely available in lower grades. Even Mint State examples are available in the various color designations through MS65. The PCGS/NGC certified population takes a significant drop in MS66 Red (about 95 Red Premium Gems graded, and fewer than 20 finer). This bright orange-red example displays pleasing luster and sharply struck design elements. A few minute obverse marks are consistent with the numerical grade designation. Population: 31 in 66 Red, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#2192)

Dazzling 1895 Cent, MS66 Red



- 4125 1895 MS66 Red PCGS.** Ex: Ally Collection. A brick-red high grade Indian cent whose vibrant luster and mark-free appearance conform to its lofty third party grade. The strike is sharp save for the uppermost feather tips, and occasional pinpoint flecks fail to limit the eye appeal. Population: 31 in 66 Red, 4 finer (11/10).
From *The Volunteer Collection*. (#2192)

Upper-End MS66 Red 1896 Cent



- 4126 1896 MS66 Red NGC.** A first-rate Gem that combines deep, satiny brilliance with blushes of splendid orange patina. The strike is well-executed over all but the tips of the first few feathers on the headdress and a few scattered carbon flecks only show up under close scrutiny. Census: 14 in 66 Red, 4 finer (11/10).
From *The Prosser Collection*. (#2195)

Attractive 1897 Indian Cent, MS66 Red



- 4127 1897 MS66 Red PCGS.** Ex: Ally Collection. Medium orange patina in the margins blends nicely with vibrant red coloration over the central design elements. The strike is sharp save for the often-seen softness on the tips of the feathers in the headdress. A few tiny carbon spots on either side do not distract. Population: 13 in 66 Red, 1 finer (11/10).
Ex: *Joshua and Ally Walsh Collection of United States Cents, FUN 2006 (Heritage, 1/2006)*, lot 829.
From *The Prosser Collection*. (#2198)
- 4128 1898 MS66 Red PCGS.** Exquisitely struck motifs emerge from lustrous coppery-orange surfaces. A couple of tiny marks are noted on the chin, but the surfaces are smooth otherwise. Population: 47 in 66 Red, 7 finer (11/10).
From *The Prosser Collection*. (#2201)
- 4129 1899 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC.** The base of the 1 and the loop of the second 9 exhibit minor repunching. This lustrous Premium Gem has an olive-gold obverse and an orange-red and lime-green reverse. Population: 80 in 66 Red, 9 finer (11/10).
From *The Volunteer Collection*. (#2204)

- 4130 1900 MS66 Red NGC.** A superior example of this always-popular turn-of-the-century date. The surfaces are fire-red and feature boldly detailed devices. A coin that fairly brims with originality. Census: 80 in 66 Red, 6 finer (11/10).
From *The Prosser Collection*. (#2207)

1901 Indian Cent, MS66 Red



- 4131 1901 MS66 Red PCGS.** The 1901 Indian Head cent was produced in large numbers, but few pieces were saved for numismatic purposes. The present coin is a sharply detailed Premium Gem, with bright orange and red surfaces. A few minuscule specks are just barely detectable under the N in CENTS. Population: 54 in 66 Red, 2 finer (11/10).
From *The Volunteer Collection*. (#2210)

Well-Struck 1901 Cent, MS66+ Red



- 4132 1901 MS66+ Red PCGS Secure. CAC.** Note how well-struck the forward feather tips are on this MS66+ Red piece, and the sharpness of all four diamonds on the ribbon and the L nearby. The rear headdress feathers are less clear due to die wear, rather than any strike deficiencies. The smooth, distraction-free surfaces offer a consistent, mellow orange-gold color, with no carbon in sight, even at the microscopic level. This piece is currently the only MS66+ Red at PCGS, with two MS67 Red finer (11/10). (#2210)
- 4133 1902 MS67 Red NGC.** This highly lustrous Superb Gem is orange-red with obverse glimpses of ice-blue. Well struck and minimally abraded with carbon limited to the reverse near 5:30. Housed in a former generation holder. Census: 36 in 67 Red, 2 finer (11/10).
Ex: *New York Signature (Heritage, 6/2005)*, lot 5077.
From *The Prosser Collection*. (#2213)
- 4134 1903 MS66 Red PCGS.** Deep reddish-orange luster and solid design definition for the date. This satiny Premium Gem is carefully preserved and gorgeous. Population: 59 in 66 Red, 5 finer (11/10).
From *The Prosser Collection*. (#2216)
- 4135 1904 MS66 Red PCGS.** Both sides of this richly frosted example are alive with deep orange-red luster and sharply impressed devices. A few trivial carbon flecks are noted on both sides, none of which are conspicuous or out of context with the MS66 Red grade level. PCGS has certified just five finer Red representatives (11/10). (#2219)
- 4136 1904 MS66 Red PCGS.** Eagle Eye Photo Seal, card not included. A spectacular pumpkin-orange Premium Gem. The strike is unassailable, and the fields are devoid of contact. The lustrous surfaces display only trivial carbon. Population: 55 in 66 Red, 5 finer (11/10).
From *The Volunteer Collection*. (#2219)

4137 1905 MS66 Red PCGS. A wonderful Premium Gem, this 1905 Indian cent has brilliant orange and gold color with frosty mint luster. Both sides are boldly detailed. A few scattered specks of dark toning are entirely trivial. This beauty is equal to the finest that PCGS has certified. Population: 37 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/10). (#2222)

4138 1905 MS66 Red NGC. Pale salmon and richer orange hues combine on this lively Premium Gem. Great overall preservation, though the strike is soft on the feather tips and the two ribbons. NGC has graded eight finer Red examples (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#2222)

Exquisite 1906 Indian Cent, MS66 Red



4139 1906 MS66 Red PCGS. An exquisite Premium Gem, this 1906 Indian cent has fully lustrous, orange-red surface that shimmer with a richly frosted texture. Generally bold in strike, although a few softly impressed areas are seen toward the upper borders. Population: 14 in 66 Red, 1 finer (11/10). (#2225)

4140 1907 MS66 Red PCGS. Generally well struck, save for the lowest hair curls and the feathertips. Vibrant luster radiates from copper-gold surfaces that are minimally marked. A couple of flecks are noted in the lower part of the shield. Population: 31 in 66 Red, 4 finer (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#2228)

4141 1908 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. A fire-red penultimate date Indian cent that boasts dynamic luster and a nice strike. Any carbon is minuscule, and contact is limited to solitary faint grazes on the neck and east of the E in ONE. Population: 40 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/10).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2004), lot 5163, which realized \$1,840.
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2231)

4142 1908 MS66 Red PCGS Secure. This lustrous and unabraded Premium Gem has a precise strike and exquisite eye appeal. The obverse is honey-gold, while the reverse is dusky fire-red. Population: 40 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/10). (#2231)

Scarce 1908-S Cent, MS66 Red



4143 1908-S MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Awash in golden-orange shades, the wholly lustrous surfaces are uncommonly free of streaks for a representative of this first-year branch mint cent. The tips of several obverse feathers are a little softly detailed—a not uncommon feature for the issue—but the balance of the devices are sufficiently bold. A few scattered flyspecks are noted more for accuracy than for their outwardly noticeable nature. A scarce and popular issue. Population: 33 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2234)

4144 1909 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Crisply struck and lustrous, this impressive honey-gold Gem has substantial eye appeal despite a few virtually microscopic flyspecks. As of (11/10), a mere six pieces have been certified finer by PCGS.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 4357, which realized \$1,725.
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2237)

4145 1909-S Genuine PCGS. The PCGS number ending in .91 suggests Questionable Color as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an Uncirculated specimen with questionable color. The obverse is olive-gold, the reverse is pumpkin-orange, and both sides have deceptive color that would fool many experienced collectors. Lustrous and essentially mark-free with no visible carbon.

4146 1909-S MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. The straw-gold surfaces are only slightly mellowed from full Red. Nicely struck and refreshingly free from carbon or contact. A desirable near-Gem of this low mintage key. (#2239)

4147 1909-S MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. A brick-red near-Gem with glimpses of steel-blue on the highpoints of the portrait. An unabraded key date cent that has only scattered minor peripheral obverse carbon. Certified in a green label holder. (#2239)

4148 1909-S MS64 Red PCGS. This low mintage semi-key near-Gem possesses vibrant luster and a good strike. Only a couple of tiny flecks on the reverse determine the grade. Certified in a green label holder. (#2240)

1909-S Indian Cent, MS66 Red Incredible Mint Color



4149 1909-S MS66 Red NGC. The second and final year of Indian cent mintage in San Francisco saw the creation of one of the lowest mintage dates in the series. Saved in some quantity and relatively available for a price in lower grades and lesser color designations, the 1909-S Indian cent is highly prized in upper echelon grades with full red color. At the MS66 level of the present coin, it is decidedly rare, and it is almost unheard of finer.

This coin boasts rich, bright bronze color, virtually uniform about its surfaces except for faint freckling of darker color around the margins. The strike is strong, yet not quite full (as always), with a bit of weakness showing at the tips of the feathers. The few evident surface markings are unobtrusive, and do not have an impact on this coin's more than ample eye appeal. Census: 8 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/10). (#2240)

PROOF INDIAN CENTS

Popular 1859 PR64 Cent



- 4150 1859 PR64 PCGS.** A one-year design type, 1859 proof cents are in demand by type and date collectors alike. Soft golden-tan patination adorns both sides of this near-Gem, and a solid strike leaves strong definition on the design elements, including the diamonds and feather tips. Difficult to locate above PR64. (#2247)

Gorgeous Gem Proof 1859 Indian Cent



- 4151 1859 PR65 PCGS.** Struck in the second year after the Mint began marketing proof coinage for sale to collectors, the 1859 Indian Head cents have a pleasingly archaic look on the reverse, which the present well-contrasted coin sets off to full advantage. The obverse is a fairly consistent reddish-orange with reflective fields and frosted devices; the reverse has a similar appearance but adds tinges of pale blue. A gorgeous Gem striking. Population: 49 in 65, 20 finer (12/10). (#2247)

Light Tan 1860 Indian Cent, PR65



- 4152 1860 PR65 PCGS.** A lovely Gem proof, this Indian cent has fully mirrored fields with satiny, bold design elements. Both sides have light tan surfaces with splashes of pale lilac and iridescent toning. A wonderful representative of the modified design. Population: 38 in 65, 7 finer (11/10). (#2253)

Multicolor PR66 ★ 1860 Cent



- 4153 1860 PR66 ★ NGC.** The Rounded Bust variety, as are all proof 1860 Indian cents. Proof 1860 cents are rarer than their 1,000-piece mintage might suggest, since approximately 450 sets were melted or released into circulation due to poor sales (Richard Snow, 2006). Copper-gold, crimson, and sky-blue patina adorn the well cared-for surfaces of this lovely Premium Gem. The design elements are sharply struck. As of (12/10), this is the sole proof 1860 cent to receive the coveted Star designation from NGC. (#2253)

Superb Gem Proof 1862 Copper-Nickel Cent



- 4154 1862 PR67 NGC.** The 1862 is one of the more available dates in the copper-nickel series and it is also one of the better-produced issues. This piece represents the best of the best. The fields are deeply mirrored, impressively so for a copper-nickel product, and the surfaces are nearly perfect, beautifully toned with original red with lilac-lavender patina interspersed. A wonderfully preserved and visually pleasing proof. Census: 10 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). *From The Prosser Collection.* (#2259)

- 4155 1863 PR64 NGC.** This Civil War near-Gem has reflective fields and pumpkin-gold color. The strike is intricate, and the grade is limited only a trio of minute flecks beneath the NT in CENT. A scant 460 proofs were struck. (#2262)

- 4156 1864 Bronze No L PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** Bronze composition proof 1864 Indian cents are elusive, with relatively few survivors from a small but unknown mintage. This boldly detailed Choice Red and Brown proof has virtually full red on the obverse and mostly olive and iridescent brown on the reverse. Population: 34 in 64 Red and Brown, 43 finer (11/10). (#2277)

Exceptional 1865 Cent, PR64 Red Cameo



- 4157 1865 PR64 Red Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Eagle Eye Seal, card unavailable. This is one of the tougher dates in the early Indian Head cent series. Richard Snow (2009) writes: "Full red examples are very hard to locate, especially without spots and problems. Cameos are very rare." The present near-Gem Red Cameo is thus a special offering. Orange-gold lustrous surfaces exhibit sharply struck devices and are devoid of significant spots. Great overall quality! Population: 5 in 64 Cameo, 2 finer (11/10). *From The Volunteer Collection. (#82284)*
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Appealing Proof 65 Red 1866 Cent



- 4158 1866 PR65 Red PCGS.** Deep red patina covers the centers of this specimen, while the margins are mostly yellow-orange. The powerfully reflective surfaces appear remarkably pristine. This stunning example is one of just 725 proofs believed to have been struck. Population: 14 in 65 Red, 3 finer (11/10). *From The Prosser Collection. (#2287)*
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Incredible PR66 Red 1867 Cent



- 4159 1867 PR66 Red NGC.** The 1867 is a low-mintage issue, very scarce in high grades with full red color. This example is brightly reflective with light copper-gold surfaces. The design elements are exquisitely struck. A small, well concealed mark is located to the right of the Indian's ear, but this is the only appreciable fault on a Premium Gem beauty. Census: 4 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/10). *From The Prosser Collection. (#2290)*
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- 4160 1870 PR65 Red PCGS.** An Eagle Eye Photo Seal card is included, but Rick Snow's service neglected to place an Eagle Eye sticker on the holder. Shallow N. This is a precisely struck and satiny Gem whose orange-red fields and devices exhibit only trace carbon. (#2299)

- 4161 1871 PR65 Red PCGS.** Eagle Eye Photo Seal, card included. Shallow N. A razor-sharp and prominently mirrored Gem that has only minimal carbon. Subtle apricot and rose shades embrace undisturbed surfaces. Population: 28 in 65 Red, 3 finer (11/10). (#2302)

- 4162 1872 PR64 Red PCGS.** The business strikes of this date are so difficult in high grade, the proofs can serve as backups for Indian cent collectors. This is a blazing pinkish-gold piece with considerable field-device contrast, even if not mentioned on the holder. A few dark flecks appear under a loupe, most noticeable above the T in LIBERTY. The strike is sharp but not full. Population: 39 in 64 Red, 18 finer (11/10). (#2305)
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Delightful PR66 Red 1872 Cent



- 4163 1872 PR66 Red PCGS.** Bold N. One of just 950 specimens struck for this earlier bronze proof Indian cent issue, moderately mirrored with greenish-gold interiors and deeper peach elements along parts of the margins. Boldly struck and resolutely unfaded, a visual delight. Population: 6 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/10). *From The Prosser Collection. (#2305)*
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- 4164 1876 PR64 Red Cameo PCGS.** This Centennial-year cent is fully struck and provides flashy lemon-gold and peach-red fields. Perfect save for the occasional minuscule carbon fleck. Population: 3 in 64 Red Cameo, 7 finer (11/10). *From The Volunteer Collection. (#82317)*
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1877 Indian Cent, PR63 Red and Brown Sought-After Key Date



- 4165 1877 PR63 Red and Brown PCGS.** The 1877 Indian Head cent is the key issue in the business strike series, and many collectors opt for a proof example to fill this hole in their collection. Only 900 proofs were minted, so the extra demand is hard to satisfy. The present coin is a delightful Select specimen, with sharp details and reflective fields. The surfaces are blanketed under iridescent red, crimson, and violet toning. (#2319)
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**In-Demand 1877 Indian Cent
PR63 Red and Brown**



- 4166 1877 PR63 Red and Brown PCGS.** Bold N in ONE. An issue that is on every Indian cent collector's want list. The current PR63 Red and Brown example would make a nice New Year's present for some lucky collector. The predominant almond-tan coloration with brownish flecks in the centers of both sides cedes at the obverse rim to iridescent gold, jade, and lilac. A few dark flecks intermingle on each side with the brown but are undistracting overall and consistent with the grade. (#2319)

**Choice Proof 1877 Indian Cent
Red and Brown Surfaces**



- 4167 1877 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** Always in demand because of the low mintage business-strike issue, only 900 proof Indian cents were struck in 1877. The present coin is a sharply detailed Choice specimen, with intricate detail on the hair ribbon and wreath. The surfaces display original red color, intermingled with light brown highlights. (#2319)

**1877 Indian Cent, PR65 Red and Brown
Vivid Color, Reflective Fields**



- 4168 1877 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** While no precise mintage figures are available for this key issue, it is believed that some 900 proofs were produced, as part of both "silver" proof sets and "nickel" proof sets and sold as singles over the counter at the Mint. This is a very well preserved example that has deeply reflective proof mirrors in the fields. Both original mint red and bright lime-green compete for color dominance on this exceptionally attractive coin. Fully struck throughout. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 63 in 65 Red and Brown, 5 finer (11/10). (#2319)

Cameo PR66 Red 1878 Cent



- 4169 1878 PR66 Red Cameo PCGS.** Impressively mirrored with pinpoint sharpness over the major design elements and only a few insignificant flecks of carbon on the reverse. Gleaming copper-gold surfaces show occasional suggestions of sea-green in the fields. Among Cameo-designated coins, Population: 5 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#82323)

**Lovely PR66 Red Cameo 1880 Cent
Snow-PR1 Variety With Defective Date**



- 4170 1880 PR66 Red Cameo NGC. Snow-PR1.** This interesting variety shows a defective date punch with broken 8s over regular 8s; this same die was later used to coin business strikes. This splendid Cameo proof Gem shows sharply contrasting devices against the deeply mirrored fields. Even red color dominates the surfaces of this high-end example. Fantastic eye appeal.
From The Prosser Collection. (#2329)

- 4171 1881 PR66 Red PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal, card included.** A flashy and fully struck Premium Gem with beautiful pumpkin-gold color. Devoid of contact marks, and carbon is nearly absent. Population: 23 in 66 Red, 3 finer (11/10). (#2332)

- 4172 1881 PR65 Red Cameo PCGS.** Honey-gold and rose hues endow this intricately struck Gem. A small tick beneath the O in OF, but otherwise, the preservation is exemplary. Proof Indian cents from the 1880s are not rare, but most have toned or spotted over the years, and so Red pieces are elusive regardless of contrast. Population: 6 in 65 Red Cameo, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#82332)

Gorgeous PR67 Red 1882 Cent



- 4173 1882 PR67 Red PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal, card included.** One of the finest specimens graded and a Superb coin in all respects. Note the exceptional surfaces and radiant mint color throughout. Rarely are any Indian cents found so well preserved, without signs of flyspecks or similar detractors. Population: 3 in 67 Red, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#2335)

4174 1884 PR66 Red PCGS. Rich reddish-orange color with elements of lavender mixed in on the obverse. This reflective beauty is a great Premium Gem with lighter hues on the especially appealing reverse. Population: 30 in 66 Red, 10 finer (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#2341)

4175 1886 Type One PR66 Red and Brown NGC. This high grade transitional year proof Indian cent has an exemplary strike and lustrous, unabraded surfaces. The rose-red and apricot-gold color approaches full Red. Minute flecks near the wreath ribbon are all that limit the grade. (#2346)

4176 1887 PR65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. This sharply detailed proof Indian Head cent displays deeply mirrored fields and boldly contrasted, frosty devices. The surfaces display shades of copper-red, green, and turquoise toning. Census: 88 in 65 Red and Brown, 28 finer (11/10).
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#2349)

Amazing PR66 Red Cameo 1892 Cent



4177 1892 PR66 Red Cameo NGC. A captivating Cameo specimen of this proof Indian cent issue with fully Red surfaces that are carefully preserved. Pale copper-gold and richer peach surfaces gleam with equal luster, and the lightly frosted but heavily supplied devices supply readily perceptible contrast. Marvelous eye appeal.
From The Prosser Collection. (#2365)

Delightful PR66 Red 1893 Cent



4178 1893 PR66 Red PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal, card included. This peach-red Premium Gem is fully struck and prominently mirrored. Cameo contrast is evident, although undesignated as such on the PCGS insert. Carbon is essentially absent. Population: 5 in 66 Red, 3 finer (11/10). (#2368)

4179 1894 PR66 Red NGC. This well-defined piece has incredibly rich, even golden-orange color with light green accents over both sides, and exhibits excellent reflectivity. A tiny planchet flake (as struck) is out of the Indian's cheek, which also exhibits a few small abrasions but no significant spotting. Census: 10 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#2371)

1904 Cent, PR66 Red Deeply Mirrored Example



4180 1904 PR66 Red PCGS. Ruby-red and peach colors embrace this crisply struck and unabraded premium Gem. A few pinpoint carbon flecks are mostly relegated to the left reverse. Although 1,817 proof 1904 cents were struck, most of these are no longer fully Red. Encapsulated in a green label PCGS holder. Population: 5 in 66 Red, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#2401)

Splendid Neon-Purple 1906 Cent PR67 Red and Brown



4181 1906 PR67 Red and Brown NGC. Deep neon-purple and pinkish hues grace this splendid Superb Gem, a coin that shows absolutely no contact and a virtually full strike, save for the lower right bow ribbon on the reverse and a couple of the forward feather tips opposite. One of the finest NGC has certified in the Red and Brown class. Census: 8 in 67 Red and Brown, 0 finer (11/10). (#2406)

4182 1909 PR65 Red PCGS. Well struck with richly variegated orange, gold, electric-blue, and violet patina. A lengthy lintmark travels from the tip of the bust through the T in UNITED. A second lintmark connects the two lowest headdress feathers. A carefully preserved and pleasing Red Gem that doubles as a minor mint error. Only 2,175 proofs were struck. (#2416)

LINCOLN CENTS

Scarce Doubled Die Obverse 1909 Lincoln FS-1101, DDO-001, MS64 Red



4183 1909 VDB Doubled Die Obverse, DDO-001 MS64 Red PCGS. FS-1101. The date and the final letters in LIBERTY are clearly die doubled. A second and less prominent DDO variety is also known. This sharply struck and lightly abraded VDB cent is pumpkin-gold overall with blushes of lilac on Lincoln's vest and a couple of small spots on the central reverse. (#82425)

4184 1909 VDB Doubled Die Obverse, DDO-002 MS65 Red PCGS. FS-1102. Die chips within the upper loops of B and R in LIBERTY are helpful in attributing this variety. Golden-orange luster displays whispers of crimson, more so on the reverse. Well struck and devoid of mentionable contacts and spots. Population: 22 in 65 Red, 11 finer (11/10). (#37636)

4185 1909-S VDB XF45 PCGS. A richly defined medium brown example of this famous issue, pursued by collectors across several generations. We note a thin mark above UNITED, minor granularity within the O in ONE, and a few speckles of residue near the T in CENT. (#2426)

4186 1909-S VDB AU58 PCGS. Myriad tiny golden spots shine through the olive surfaces of this lovely near-Mint representative. Full cartwheel luster remains on both sides. (#2426)

4187 1909-S VDB MS63 Red and Brown PCGS. The obverse has honey and pastel rose color, while the reverse is sun-gold and olive with a blush of sea-green on the upper reverse margin. A famous and low mintage introductory issue. (#2427)

**Popular 1909-S VDB Cent
MS64 Red and Brown**



4188 1909-S VDB MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. Violet and blue hues are most prominent on this near-Gem, but elements of original "Red" color are also present, most notably as a streak of gold down the upper right reverse. A carbon spot is noted just off the end of the right wheat ear, but the eye appeal is solid otherwise. (#2427)

Sharply Struck 1909-S VDB Cent, MS64 Red and Brown



4189 1909-S VDB MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. Underlying luster shows through the veneer of attractive golden-tan patination splashed with reddish-violet and olive-green which is more evident on the reverse. This is a sharply struck piece with strong definition in Lincoln's hair and bow tie, the lines and grains of the wheat stalks, and on the all-important VDB initials. Faint remnants of a fingerprint are located in the upper left obverse quadrant. (#2427)

**Sought-After 1909-S VDB Lincoln Cent
MS64 Red and Brown**



4190 1909-S VDB MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. A sharply struck Choice Mint State example of the most sought-after date of the series, the present coin displays mostly red surfaces, with occasional light brown highlights. The all important VDB initials are plainly legible to the naked eye, and the lustrous surfaces are minimally abraded for the grade. (#2427)

Choice Red and Brown 1909-S VDB Cent



4191 1909-S VDB MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. A Choice Mint State representative of the ever-popular 1909-S VDB first-year Lincoln cent key. Deep violet-brown hues cover the majority of each side, but while only peripheral glimmers of reddish-orange exist on the obverse, the reverse showcases that original color more prominently. (#2427)

Key 1909-S VDB Cent, MS65 Red and Brown



4192 1909-S VDB MS65 Red and Brown NGC. Dusky and richly textured surfaces are carefully preserved with hues ranging from scarcely faded copper-orange to deeper rose and violet-blue elements, the last more prominent on the reverse. A sharply struck Gem with great all-around eye appeal. NGC has graded 44 finer Red and Brown examples (11/10). (#2427)

Red and Brown 1909-S VDB Cent, MS65



- 4193 1909-S VDB MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** Subtle woodgrain patterning alternates between reddish-orange, olive, and mahogany hues on this impressively preserved 1909-S VDB cent. The strike is crisp, the surface quality excellent, and the eye appeal memorable. A great capstone coin for a similarly graded collection of Lincolns. (#2427)

Gorgeous MS65 Red and Brown 1909-S VDB Cent



- 4194 1909-S VDB MS65 Red and Brown PCGS.** A gorgeous coin that offers two distinct appearances. While the obverse is bright copper-orange with elegant texture and detail, the reverse is richly toned lavender-plum with only a few thin skeins of pumpkin. Great all-around eye appeal for this key issue which recently celebrated a century of popularity. (#2427)

Luminous Red and Brown 1909-S VDB Cent, MS65



- 4195 1909-S VDB MS65 Red and Brown PCGS.** A lovely Gem representative of the iconic Lincoln cent key, richly hued in a range from gold to orange, mahogany to violet. Excellent design detail and all-around eye appeal. While just 484,000 of the pieces were produced, today's collectors are fortunate that a number of the coins were saved at the time of release, leaving high-end survivors for the present. (#2427)

Famous 1909-S VDB Cent, MS65 Red and Brown



- 4196 1909-S VDB MS65 Red and Brown PCGS Secure.** A beautiful Gem example of the famous 1909-S VDB key, carefully preserved with a subtle woodgrain pattern of copper-orange and olive on the obverse. The reverse presents a more muted appearance with a single small flyspeck within the letter O in ONE. PCGS has graded 30 finer Red and Brown pieces (11/10). (#2427)

Lovely 1909-S VDB Cent, MS65 Red and Brown



- 4197 1909-S VDB MS65 Red and Brown PCGS Secure.** This initial Lincoln cent issue from San Francisco is defined by the initials of the artist on the reverse. This is a solidly struck and lustrous Gem example of the elusive date, copper-orange in the outer zones with patchy blue-violet interiors that account for the Red and Brown designation. (#2427)

Choice Red 1909-S VDB Cent



- 4198 1909-S VDB MS64 Red PCGS.** Cherry-red and olive-gold enrich this thoroughly lustrous and fully struck key date cent. Both fields appear devoid of contact aside from a wispy graze near the mouth. A charming example of this widely pursued variety, known to even the most casual collector. Encased in a green label holder. (#2428)

Popular 1909-S VDB Cent, MS64 Red



- 4199 1909-S VDB MS64 Red PCGS. Copper-gold and orange colors with occasional greenish or olive overtones. This near-Gem offers wonderful satiny luster and solid detail. While a carbon spot is noted to the right of the mintmark, this is the only significant flaw on an otherwise impressive 1909-S VDB cent. Housed in a green label holder. (#2428)

Near-Gem Red 1909-S VDB Cent



- 4200 1909-S VDB MS64 Red PCGS. From dusky pumpkin-orange to almost copper-gold, this near-Gem of the famed 1909-S VDB issue offers a variety of Red shades. The strike is solid, and the surfaces are minimally abraded for the grade. An excellent Lincoln cent collection capstone that is housed in a green label holder. (#2428)

Choice Red 1909-S VDB Cent



- 4201 1909-S VDB MS64 Red PCGS. An attractive, fully Red representative of the ever-popular 1909-S VDB cent. The obverse has a fairly uniform copper-orange appearance with a few elements of lighter gold, while the reverse has a stronger delineation between the deeper margins and paler interior. Sharply struck. (#2428)

Red Gem 1909-S VDB Cent



- 4202 1909-S VDB MS65 Red NGC. Great copper-orange color with occasional suggestions of green and only minor spotting. A luminous Red Gem representative of the famous century-old 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent key, well struck and minimally abraded. NGC has certified only 42 examples in MS66 Red and better (11/10). (#2428)

Important Red Gem 1909-S VDB Cent



- 4203 1909-S VDB MS65 Red PCGS Secure. The artist's initials at the bottom of the Lincoln cent reverse were too much for a number of well-connected individuals, and the resulting backlash saw them removed before even half a million of the earliest 1909-S Lincoln cents were produced. Today, the 1909-S VDB is a popular key that has had generations to cultivate its reputation. Offered here is a well-preserved Gem, primarily lemon-gold with strong elements of orange that are particularly prominent near the rims. (#2428)

Appealing 1909 Cent, MS67 Red



- 4204 1909 MS67 Red PCGS. Peach-red luster sweeps this intricately struck high grade first year Lincoln cent. The obverse is virtually free from contact, and the reverse displays only delicate field grazes. Neither major service has certified any finer. Population: 58 in 67 Red, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2431)

Delightful Red Premium Gem 1909-S Cent



- 4205 1909-S MS66 Red PCGS.** Delightful satiny luster and razor-sharp striking detail enhance the eye appeal of this luminous orange representative. Understated eye appeal with just a few small carbon flecks. The 1909-S cent without VDB was the third cent design struck at San Francisco that year and the one with the highest mintage, though it amounted to just over 1.8 million pieces. (#2434)

1909-S Lincoln Cent, MS66 Red



- 4206 1909-S MS66 Red NGC. CAC.** From a low first-year mintage of 1.8 million pieces, the 1909-S Lincoln cent is a scarce issue in Premium Gem condition. The present coin is a sharply detailed Premium Gem, with original red surfaces, and no bothersome spots. Ample mint luster adds to the considerable eye appeal. Census: 60 in 66 Red, 3 finer (11/10). (#2434)

Full Red 1909-S Lincoln Cent, MS66



- 4207 1909-S MS66 Red PCGS.** The surfaces are noticeably frosted with splendid pastel highlights that accent the coin's dazzling mint luster. The originality of this coin is immediately apparent when one sees the subtle intermingling of yellow-gold and light red colors on each side. This is quite an exceptional coin that should be of interest to many Lincoln cent collectors.
From The Camelback Collection. (#2434)

**Bright, Lustrous 1909-S Lincoln Cent, MS66 Red
Ex: Ron Bozarth**



- 4208 1909-S MS66 Red PCGS.** Ex: Ron Bozarth Collection. This is the normal mintmark variety, with the S having the same characteristics as the 1909 S-VDB cent. Some 1909-S and 1909-S VDB cents were produced from the same obverse die. This is a remarkable Gem with the typical frosty surfaces and pale yellow-gold color often seen on this issue. Few examples of this variety have been certified any finer.
*Ex: 2006 FUN Auction (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 5.
From The Camelback Collection. (#2434)*

Red MS66 1909-S Lincoln Cent



- 4209 1909-S MS66 Red PCGS.** Strong gold and peach hues overall with a more dusky appearance on the reverse. Excellent design detail, as collectors have come to expect for this issue, the third distinct S-mint cent type struck that year. Housed in a green label holder. PCGS has graded just four finer Red representatives (11/10). (#2434)
- 4210 1909-S S Over Horizontal S MS65 Red PCGS. FS-1502.** Boldly impressed with wonderful satiny texture and pale copper-gold luster. Decently struck with the overdate feature plain under magnification. Scattered minor flyspecks affect the surfaces and the reverse has a slightly dappled appearance, but the overall eye appeal is solid. (#92434)
- 4211 1909-S S Over Horizontal S MS65 Red NGC. FS-1502.** This popular repunched mintmark variety has remnants of the horizontal S visible at the upper right curve of the final mintmark. Both sides are frosty and lustrous with brilliant orange mint surfaces. (#92434)
- 4212 1910 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC.** Dazzling cartwheel sheen illuminates this olive-green and peach-red Premium Gem. The left obverse field has a few minute tan freckles. A bold strike save for the area opposite Lincoln's shoulder. The preservation is exceptional for this century-old issue. Population: 2 in 66+ Red, 19 finer (11/10). (#2437)

Scarce 1910 Cent, MS67 Red



- 4213 1910 MS67 Red PCGS. CAC.** Mint State 1910 cents are plentiful, but fully red Gem or better coins are scarce. Glowing luster exudes from the orange-gold surfaces of this wonderful Superb Gem. Impressive definition is noted on the design elements, and both sides are devoid of mentionable contacts or spots. Population: 19 in 67 Red, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2437)

Conditionally Scarce 1911 Red MS66 Cent



- 4214 1911 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC.** The 1911 cent is common through the Gem level in Brown or Red and Brown, while original Red Gem and finer pieces are scarce to rare. Copper-orange luster embraces this Red Premium Gem example and a well directed strike sharpens the design elements. A few light toning spots do not disrupt. (#2443)
- 4215 1911-D MS65 Red PCGS.** A precisely struck and lustrous fire-red Gem of this elusive first year Denver Mint issue. Essentially unabraded, and toning is limited to a pair of slender lilac streaks near the T in CENT. Housed in a first generation holder. (#2446)

Appealing Red Gem 1911-S Cent



- 4216 1911-S MS65 Red PCGS.** Cherry-red, peach, and copper-orange hues contribute to the Red appearance of this S-mint Gem, with the deeper colors forming a partial woodgrain pattern at the upper obverse. Strongly impressed with considerable fire despite the passage of almost a century. Population: 56 in 65 Red, 11 finer (11/10). (#2449)

Pleasing 1911-S Cent, MS65 Red



- 4217 1911-S MS65 Red NGC.** Pink and lavender elements are prominent within a matrix of pale copper-orange on this partly glossy Red Gem. While more than 4 million examples were struck for this issue, the fourth date for cents struck at the San Francisco Mint, it is scarce as a Red Gem and a rarity any finer. NGC has certified just eight coins as MS66 Red or better (11/10). (#2449)

- 4218 1912 MS66 Red PCGS.** This lovely Premium Gem is sharply detailed with full red color and hints of pale lilac toning in the center of the obverse. Population: 83 in 66 Red, 7 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2452)

- 4219 1912 MS66+ Red PCGS Secure.** A bright coin that represents a step above even Premium Gem standards. Fresh copper-orange surfaces have just a few small marks hidden among the flowlines of the eroded reverse fields. PCGS has graded seven numerically finer Red pieces (11/10). (#2452)

- 4220 1912-D MS65 Red NGC.** Pumpkin-gold luster dominates this conditionally rare second year Denver Mint cent. The highpoints show only a trace of lilac toning, and only minute carbon is encountered. Encapsulated in a former generation holder. Census: 60 in 65 Red, 12 finer (11/10). (#2455)

- 4221 1912-D MS65 Red PCGS Secure.** Copper-orange surfaces show suggestions of blue with several "woodgrain" streaks across the obverse. Dusky but fully Red with Gem-quality preservation. PCGS has graded 15 finer Red representatives (11/10). (#2455)

- 4222 1913 MS66 Red PCGS.** Boldly detailed with lovely satiny luster, light orange-red color, and a few noticeable contact marks on each side. Population: 60 in 66 Red, 4 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2461)

- 4223 1913-D MS65 Red PCGS.** A mildly prooflike Gem that has a bold strike and lovely preservation. Yellow-gold and ruby-red hues give this conditionally scarce issue its pronounced vitality.
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2464)

- 4224 1914-D Genuine PCGS.** The PCGS number ending in .91 suggests Questionable Color as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an Uncirculated specimen with questionable color. This is a precisely struck and lustrous brick-red key date cent that appears free from either carbon or contact. The color on both sides is highly deceptive.

- 4225 1914-D XF45 PCGS. CAC.** A key Lincoln cent issue, this Choice XF example has splendid olive surfaces with bluish overtones on the devices. (#2471)

- 4226 1914-D—Obverse Planchet Flaw—NGC Details. AU.** A shallow diagonal lamination crosses Lincoln's face and extends into his jacket. Aside from that planchet flaw, this is an attractive chocolate-brown example with only minor wear and great originality. (#2471)

**Sharp MS63 Brown 1914-D Lincoln
With Mint Red Remaining**



- 4227 **1914-D MS63 Brown PCGS.** Despite the Brown classification, there is mellowed mint red around some of the device outlines on this key-date example. The strike is sharp overall, as usually seen on this well-produced issue. The only singular contact mark is a tick in the reverse field between the left wheat ear and the O of ONE. A few darker brown flecks appear on the reverse, only under a loupe. Population: 50 in 63 Brown, 51 finer (11/10). (#2471)

Near-Gem Red and Brown 1914-D Cent



- 4228 **1914-D MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** High-end examples of the 1914-D Lincoln cent are among the most elusive early keys in the series. This is a lovely Red and Brown example at the near-Gem level, offering a blend of light violet, mahogany, and orange-to-gold hues. Excellent detail. PCGS has graded 39 finer Red and Brown pieces (11/10). (#2472)

Red and Brown MS64 1914-D Cent



- 4229 **1914-D MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** Unlike other low-mintage Lincoln cent issues such as the 1909-S VDB and the 1931-S, the 1914-D was not saved consciously, and so the survival of high-grade examples is a matter of chance. This rose, peach, and violet example is more Red than Brown, well-defined with smooth surfaces that show only a few stray flyspecks. (#2472)

**1914-D Cent, MS64 Red and Brown
Low-Mintage Series Key**



- 4230 **1914-D MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** This is a crisply struck, near-Gem example of this key issue that shows no marks of consequence. The surfaces are generally medium orange-gold, with moderate mellowing in the center of the reverse. The 1914-D has one of the lowest mintages of the entire series, and its rarity is indicative of its low availability in all grades. (#2472)

**1914-D Lincoln Cent, MS65 Red and Brown
Attractive Color**



- 4231 **1914-D MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** Although assigned the Red and Brown designation by PCGS, this coin presents itself as almost entirely red, with brown color seemingly limited to the left of CENT. Satin luster covers the otherwise bronze-gold surfaces, and a minimum of intrusive marks present themselves. This is an excellent opportunity to acquire an eye-appealing Gem example of this key date at a fraction of the price of a fully Red specimen. Population: 39 in 65 Red and Brown, 0 finer (11/10). (#2472)

Select-Plus Red 1914-D Cent



- 4232 **1914-D MS63+ Red PCGS.** Deep pumpkin and lavender-rose hues grant this unworn 1914-D cent elegant and understated eye appeal. The strike is crisp, and though a handful of flyspecks are scattered on the surfaces, the overall quality is better than the norm for the Select designation. The 1914-D is more elusive than a number of lower-mintage Lincoln cent keys in higher grades, as it was not saved in quantity. (#2473)

- 4233 **1915 MS66 Red PCGS.** This gorgeous orange-red Premium Gem is precisely struck and has potent luster. The portrait and LIBERTY exhibit a whisper of lavender. Population: 78 in 66 Red, 6 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2479)

4234 1915-D MS65 Red PCGS. CAC. A magnificent peach-gold Gem whose booming luster and undisturbed surfaces exude exemplary eye appeal. Well struck despite the later die state. A costly acquisition any finer.
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2482)

4235 1916-S MS64 Red PCGS. Lustrous and well defined, with just a few too many reverse carbon flecks for consideration as a Gem. Only the right wheat stalk shows any deficiency in strike.
Ex: Mike Sadler Collection (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 4612, which realized \$1,840.
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2494)

Exceptional 1919-D Cent, MS65 Red



4236 1919-D MS65 Red PCGS. The 1919-D cent is readily available in all grades through Mint State. That said, locating a Gem that is well struck with original color is extremely difficult. The current Gem, though not fully struck, exhibits nice detail along with lustrous orange surfaces. A few minor marks are within the parameters of the Red Gem grade level. Population: 57 in 65 Red, 12 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2518)

MS65 Red 1920-D Cent Scarce With Full Red Color



4237 1920-D MS65 Red PCGS. The 1920-D is among those Denver issues that are relatively plentiful in spotted Uncirculated grades, but are rarely seen with original full Red color. The present lustrous orange-red Gem is sure to command the attention of any Lincoln cent specialist. There are no marks or mellowing, and only microscopic carbon precludes an even finer third party assessment. Population: 84 in 65 Red, 5 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2527)

4238 1921-S MS63 Red PCGS. CAC. This better date cent is as nice as can found for the MS63 level. The honey-gold surfaces are lustrous and minimally abraded with only minor carbon. The strike is good except on the O in ONE opposite the high relief of Lincoln's shoulder.
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2536)

4239 1922 No D Strong Reverse VF30 PCGS. FS-401. Die Pair 2. The strong reverse details are diagnostic for this key date variety, the only true 1922 "Plain" cent. This pleasing piece has olive-brown surfaces with splashes of darker toning and traces of verdigris on the reverse. (#3285)

4240 1922 No D Strong Reverse VF30 PCGS. FS-401. Die Pair 2. A tan-brown piece with a clear date and nearly complete lines within the wheat ears. A couple of small marks are on the back of Lincoln's head. The desirable die pairing of this key Lincoln cent variety. (#3285)

4241 1922 No D Strong Reverse VF30 PCGS. FS-401. Die Pair 2. A pleasing and problem-free golden-brown example of this key *Guide Book* variety. TRUST and the second 2 in the date are bold, diagnostic for the rare issue. For the only time since 1815, the Philadelphia Mint failed to strike cents in 1922, as the facility was too busy coining Peace dollars. Certified in a green label holder. (#3285)

4242 1922 No D Strong Reverse VF35 PCGS. CAC. FS-401. Die Pair 2. A glossy chocolate-brown example with bluish overtones. Great eye appeal for the Very Fine grade range, and the reverse is characteristically sharp. (#3285)

4243 1922 No D Strong Reverse—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. XF. FS-401. Die Pair 2. Traces of luster beckon from the surfaces of this dark brown key date cent. We note subtle spots on the C in CENT and between the NT in CENT, with another spot on the right wheat ear and a faded fingerprint on the reverse exergue. Unabraded save for an unobtrusive horizontal mark above Lincoln's ear.

4244 1922 No D Strong Reverse—Corroded, Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details. FS-401. Die Pair 2. A collectible example of this popular key date variety. As always, the reverse is much sharper than the obverse, which was struck from a well-worn die. Lincoln's cheekbone and jaw display moderate wear, and the surfaces are recolored to straw-gold. Tiny obverse carbon flecks are scattered, but there is little evidence of corrosion. (#3285)

Choice XF 1922 No D, Strong Reverse Cent



4245 1922 No D Strong Reverse XF45 PCGS. FS-401. Die Pair 2. This Choice XF coin offers rich chocolate-brown color with a faint streak of golden-brown through the center of the reverse. Typically strong detail on the signature reverse with characteristically mushy detail but appreciable glossy luster on the obverse. Housed in a green label holder. (#3285)

High-Grade 1922 No D Cent, Weak Reverse Die Pair 3, MS63 Red and Brown



4246 1922 No D Weak Reverse MS63 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Die Pair 3. Identifiable by the weak second 2 in the date and the distended O in ONE. Both sides have warm reddish-brown luster. The pumpkin-orange of the obverse is dusky but intact, and only crescents of fuchsia-violet and olive on the reverse preclude fully Red status. This Weak Reverse cent shows few abrasions for the grade assigned and above-average eye appeal. (#2541)

- 4247 **1923-S MS64+ Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** A lustrous and attractive near-Gem whose orange-gold surfaces approach full Red, although that designation is prevented by traces of variegated jade-green toning on the right obverse. Unabraded, and the strike is bold save for the UST in TRUST. (#2547)

**Choice Red 1923-S Cent
Attractive Surfaces**



- 4248 **1923-S MS64 Red PCGS.** The 1924-S Lincoln cent is a leading strike rarity in the series, and examples with Red surfaces almost never display a sharp strike. The present coin is a case in point, exhibiting lustrous, blemish-free, red surfaces, but with significant weakness apparent on all design elements. Population: 60 in 64 Red, 16 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2548)

**1924-S Lincoln Cent, MS64 Red
Challenging Date With Original Surfaces**



- 4249 **1924-S MS64 Red PCGS.** The 1924-S Lincoln cent is one of the most difficult dates of the 1920s to locate in high grade, with original Red surfaces. The present coin is an attractive Choice Mint State example, lustrous and well detailed, with no dark spots or significant distractions. Population: 77 in 64 Red, 8 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2557)

Difficult 1925-S Cent, MS64 Red



- 4250 **1925-S MS64 Red PCGS.** MS64 Red is the finest grade most collectors will be able to locate, as Red Gems are extremely difficult to locate. Copper-orange luster adorns this fully red near-Gem. The strike is somewhat above average for the issue. A few light flecks are visible over each side. Population: 53 in 64 Red, 10 finer (11/10). (#2566)

- 4251 **1927-S MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Plum-red, jade-green, olive-gold, and orange endow this unmarked high grade branch mint cent. The right obverse field displays minor carbon. The lower mintage 1927-S is rarely seen at the MS65 level. (#2583)

- 4252 **1928 MS67 Red PCGS.** A boldly struck and brightly lustrous Superb Gem beauty. Color ranges from rich copper-gold to deep orange and a suggestion of silver-green at the lower right reverse. Population: 53 in 67 Red, 0 finer (11/10). (#2587)

- 4253 **1928-D MS65 Red PCGS.** A splendid brick-red Gem of this conditionally scarce Denver issue. Unabraded, and carbon is negligible. Well struck except for Lincoln's shoulder and the opposite top of the O in ONE. Certified in an old green label holder. Population: 75 in 65 Red, 11 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2590)

- 4254 **1931-S MS66 Red PCGS.** Rich yellow-green and rust-orange color. Lustrous and sharply struck with pleasing surfaces. A popular low mintage issue. Population: 83 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#2620)

- 4255 **1943-D/D MS65 NGC. FS-501.** The secondary D mintmark is fully outlined and widely separated southwest. The variety is photographed in the 2011 *Guide Book* on page 116. This lustrous and untuned Gem is mark-free and highly attractive. (#2715)

- 4256 **1944-D/S MS65 Red PCGS. FS-512.** The more accessible of the two D/S overmintmark varieties for the 1944-D, showing partial curves at left and bottom of the main "D" mintmark. Copper-orange luster is fresh with only a few spots.

- 4257 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. XF. FS-101.** A slightly glossy example with blended sea-green and walnut-brown toning. Small marks include a tick on Lincoln's forehead. The obverse legend die doubling is wider than seen on any other cent variety. (#2825)

- 4258 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse XF40 PCGS. FS-101.** An impressively detailed chocolate-brown key date cent that appears devoid of contact. Aqua build-up is noted in obverse recesses, and a spot is on the back of Lincoln's neck. Housed in a green label holder. (#2825)

- 4259 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse AU50 NGC. FS-101.** A lightly worn but thoroughly pleasing example of the doubled die classic. Minimally abraded with bold blue overtones at the obverse and outer reverse, with the core of that side more olive-green. (#2825)

- 4260 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. FS-101.** A lightly worn example of this famous doubled die. Though cleaned in the past, this mottled olive-gold and brown example shows the doubling clearly. (#2825)

- 4261 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse AU50 ANACS. FS-101.** Luster glimmers from design elements of this lightly circulated key date cent. Impressively free from marks, and the strike is good except for bluntness on the top of the O in ONE. (#2825)

- 4262 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. AU. FS-101.** A faint vertical pincscratch across the portrait cannot be seen with the unaided eye, but emerges once observed beneath a loupe. This chocolate-brown key date variety is otherwise pleasing. Lustrous and carbon-free with steel-blue highpoints on the portrait. (#2825)

- 4263 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse AU55 ANACS. FS-101.** A charming chocolate-brown Choice AU example of this perennial collector favorite. The cheekbone and the hair above the ear show slight wear, but satin luster traverses the smooth surfaces. (#2825)

Near-Mint 1955 Doubled Die Cent



4264 1955 Doubled Die Obverse AU58 PCGS. CAC. FS-101. A briefly circulated example of the famous 1955 Doubled Die cent, chocolate-brown with scattered gold and rose overtones. The strike is decent, and the appearance of the doubling is bold. An attractive coin that is accessible for far less money than a fully Mint State representative. (#2825)

4265 1955 Doubled Die Obverse AU58 PCGS. FS-101. Blended chocolate-brown, olive-green, and cherry-red endow this coruscating near-Mint key date cent. Careful rotation is required to note the trace of wear on Lincoln's jaw, cheekbone, and bowtie. The most famous (and obvious) of all doubled die varieties. (#2825)

4266 1955 Doubled Die Obverse AU58 PCGS. FS-101. Sea-green and brick-red embrace this satiny and lightly abraded near-Mint example. The most dramatic of all Lincoln cent doubled dies, and the first to secure a separate *Guide Book* listing, which occurred in the 1960 edition. (#2825)

Chocolate-Brown Near-Mint 1955 Doubled Die Cent



4267 1955 Doubled Die Obverse AU58 PCGS. FS-101. A touch of friction is present on the portrait and the wheat ears, but the surfaces of this chocolate-brown exemplar are otherwise untroubled and attractive. Enticing and affordable, a great representative of this classic doubled die variety. (#2825)

4268 1955 Doubled Die Obverse—Altered Color—NGC Details. Unc. FS-101. The orange-red color may be slightly off, but this highly lustrous and mark-free key date cent has impressive eye appeal nonetheless. The obverse die doubling is dramatic.

Select Brown 1955 Doubled Die Cent



4269 1955 Doubled Die Obverse MS63 Brown NGC. FS-101. The major inspiration for doubled die research and knowledge, offered here as a charming Select Brown representative. Glossy, minimally abraded surfaces have a deep walnut-brown base with generous blue and olive overtones. The doubling is perfectly prominent and the piece displays well. (#2825)

Famous 1955 Doubled Die Cent, MS64 Brown



4270 1955 Doubled Die Obverse MS64 Brown PCGS. FS-101. Impressive blue and violet overtones add to the elegance of this teal-brown 1955 Doubled Die cent. Both sides are glossy and glow at an angle to the light; the obverse in particular showcases the bold doubling that has made the variety a collector favorite for more than half a century. PCGS has graded six finer Brown examples (11/10). (#2825)

1955 Lincoln Cent, MS64+ Brown Doubled Die Obverse



4271 1955 Doubled Die Obverse MS64+ Brown NGC. FS-101. A high-end Choice Mint State example of this celebrated die error, the present coin is sharply struck and shows the obverse doubling to good advantage. The pleasing surfaces are a glossy brown, with hints of original red at the peripheries. Only 12 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades with the Brown designation at NGC (11/10). (#2825)

MS63 Red and Brown FS-101 Doubled Die 1955 Cent



4272 1955 Doubled Die Obverse MS63 Red and Brown PCGS. FS-101. This lustrous key date cent is more than 50% orange-red on both sides. Mellowing to brown is limited to the right obverse field, the portrait highpoints, and the upper reverse field. A sharply struck and unabraded example of this famous and dramatically die doubled variety. (#2826)

Choice Red and Brown 1955 Doubled Die Obverse Cent



- 4273 1955 Doubled Die Obverse MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. FS-101.** This near-Gem example of the famous 1955 doubled die displays beautifully. Both obverse and reverse display patches of vibrant violet and copper-orange color. A few small darker spots are present on the reverse in the middle and lower zones, though these have only a minor effect on the overall visual appeal. (#2826)

Attractive 1955 Doubled Die Obverse Cent MS64 Red and Brown



- 4274 1955 Doubled Die Obverse MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. FS-101.** Considerable red luster is interspersed with the tan, violet, and blue patination. Sharply struck, including the bow tie and lines and grains in the wheat stalks. A few minute marks on Lincoln's portrait preclude a higher grade. No unsightly spotting is evident. PCGS has certified only 5 Red and Brown pieces finer (11/10). (#2826)

Red Gem Doubled Die Obverse 1971 Cent



- 4275 1971 Doubled Die Obverse MS65 Red PCGS. FS-101.** The more valuable of the two 1971 *Cherry-pickers'* DDO varieties. GOD, LIBERTY, and the date are clearly die doubled upon examination beneath a lens. This is an outstanding pumpkin-gold Gem, well struck and flawless save for a faint thin mark above the second 1 in the date. Population: 22 in 65 Red, 1 finer (11/10). (#38009)

Doubled Die Obverse 1971 Cent, MS65 Red



- 4276 1971 Doubled Die Obverse MS65 Red PCGS Secure. FS-101.** An orange-red blazer that boasts a precise strike and a nearly pristine reverse. The right obverse field has one small blue spot and only minor contact. The die doubling is strongest on LIBERTY, although the crossbar of the 7 provides another pick-up point. Population: 22 in 65 Red, 1 finer (11/10). (#38009)

PROOF LINCOLN CENTS

- 4277 1909 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS.** A splendid matte proof near-Gem with gently lustrous surfaces and an intricate strike. Contact is absent and carbon is nearly inconsequential.
Ex: FUN Bullet (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 380. (#3304)

- 4278 1909 PR64 Red and Brown NGC.** Sharply struck and lustrous with predominant orange-gold and cherry-red color. Glimpses of apple-green and navy-blue are also present. Free of hairlines or contact marks, with pleasing matte surfaces.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 567. (#3304)

- 4279 1909 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS.** This lovely Choice proof offers jade-green centers and cherry-red peripheries. Well struck and satiny with exemplary preservation.
Ex: Central States Bullet (Heritage, 5/2004), lot 282. (#3304)

- 4280 1909 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS.** A fully struck near-Gem whose satiny fields and devices are blanketed in rich rose-red, forest-green, and peach shades. A faint fingerprint fragment above the date will be missed by most observers.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 5502. (#3304)

- 4281 1909 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** Cherry-red and sun-gold occupy much of this razor-sharp Gem. The portrait and nearby field is medium brown with ruby-red and sea-green tints. A few pinpoint flecks are relegated to the margins. Certified in a first generation holder. (#3304)

- 4282 1909 PR65 Red and Brown NGC.** A beautiful Gem whose cherry-red, peach-gold, and lime-green colors ensure the eye appeal. Sharply struck and essentially devoid of carbon. This exceptional specimen is encapsulated in a former generation holder. (#3304)

- 4283 1909 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** Primarily sun-gold and peach with plum-red on the portrait. Fully struck and lustrous with a couple of minor flecks on each side. Certified in a green label holder.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2005), lot 5606. (#3304)

- 4284 1909 PR63 Red PCGS.** Lustrous, copper-gold surfaces exhibit sharply struck design features, and are devoid of any abrasions. A couple of small obverse spots deny a higher grade.
Ex: Empire Tree Collection, Part Two (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 412. (#3305)

- 4285 1910 PR65 Brown PCGS.** Cherry-violet and blueberry hues dominate the eye appeal of this second-year matte proof Lincoln cent. A carefully preserved Gem that offers intense eye appeal. Population: 21 in 65 Brown, 6 finer (11/10). (#3306)

- 4286 1910 PR65 Brown NGC.** This satiny and needle-sharp Gem is unabraded and displays subtle jade-green and rose-red toning. No carbon is readily evident. Encapsulated in a prior generation holder. (#3306)

- 4287 1910 PR65 Brown PCGS.** The sharply struck motifs and fields are bathed in swaths of deep forest-green and rose-red. Much rarer in high grade than the reported mintage might suggest.
Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2001), lot 5952. (#3306)
- 4288 1910 PR64 Red and Brown ANACS.** A wonderfully preserved matte proof, splashed in iridescent fire-red, pumpkin-orange, and forest-green tints. Each side displays scattered small dark toning specks. Fully struck and original.
Ex: *New York Signature* (Heritage, 11/2003), lot 5401. (#3307)
- 4289 1910 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** Fully struck and gorgeous with the fine grain surfaces characteristic of matte proofs. The obverse has minor flecks and shows lovely pumpkin-gold color, while the carbon-free reverse is embraced by deep lilac-rose toning. Both sides are contact-free. (#3307)
- 4290 1911 PR65 Brown NGC.** This matte proof Gem has an unimprovable strike and is devoid of contact. Peach-gold, sea-green, and lilac undertones emerge when the cent is rotated beneath a light.
Ex: *Atlanta Bullet* (Heritage, 8/2001), lot 285. (#3309)

**1911 Matte Proof Lincoln Cent, PR65 Red
A Lovely Example of This Low-Mintage Issue**



- 4291 1911 PR65 Red PCGS. CAC.** An impressive and fully detailed Gem proof with matte surfaces. Both sides have rich orange mint color with a few insignificant spots and stains but no other defects. From a mintage of only 1,725 pieces, this is an exceptional and important Gem proof, exceeded by just 12 coins certified by PCGS in higher grades and with full red mint color (11/10). (#3311)
- 4292 1912 PR65 Brown NGC.** Beautiful shades of ocean-blue, apple-green, and cherry-red compete for territory throughout this coruscating and crisply struck Gem. An aesthetic treasure from the scarce matte proof subset of the series. (#3312)
- 4293 1912 PR65 Brown NGC.** Gorgeous deep tones of jade-green and ruby-red overlay each side of this razor-sharp specimen. Only under magnification is some minute spotting noticed.
Ex: *New York Bullet* (Heritage, 11/2003), lot 408. (#3312)
- 4294 1912 PR64 Red and Brown NGC.** This fully struck Choice proof is deeply toned but exhibits fire-red, olive-gold, and lavender shades once it is rotated beneath a light. A few small obverse specks fail to distract. (#3313)
- 4295 1912 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS.** A razor-sharp near-Gem of this scarce matte proof date. The surfaces are predominantly orange-tan in color, but a bisecting swath of golden iridescence is noted over the upper obverse. Infrequent carbon spots are all that limit the grade.
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 10/2000), lot 5956. (#3313)

Technicolor PR66+ 1913 Lincoln Cent



- 4296 1913 PR66+ Brown PCGS Secure.** This needle-sharp high grade matte proof cent displays rich apple-green, ruby-red, and orange colors. Satin luster sweeps the undisturbed surfaces. Carbon is virtually microscopic, and is limited to the reverse exergue and on the obverse beneath the date. Because of its vibrant toning and preservation, the present specimen provides exceptional eye appeal. (#3315)
- 4297 1913 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** Ruby-red and apple-green endow this lustrous and precisely struck Gem. One solitary fleck is centered beneath the date, but the overall preservation is outstanding, and the eye appeal is remarkable. (#3316)

Captivating 1913 Cent, PR66 Red



- 4298 1913 PR66 Red PCGS.** The surfaces are bright orange-red and the fields display hints of reflectivity, if such a thing is possible on a matte proof. Intricately detailed, close examination with a glass reveals a few tiny specks of carbon scattered over each side. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 24 in 66 Red, 4 finer (11/10).
From *The Volunteer Collection*. (#3317)

High-Grade 1913 Lincoln, PR66 Red



- 4299 1913 PR66 Red PCGS.** Positively bewitching golden-red, crimson, and lime-green coloration adorns each side of this highly lustrous, fully struck, nearly pristine Gem. A small carbon spot, just below the date, is the only conceivable distraction. A dazzling matte proof Lincoln cent, and one of the finest examples of the issue that we have seen in recent memory. Population: 24 in 66 Red, 4 finer (11/10). (#3317)
- 4300 1914 PR64 Brown PCGS.** An impressive Choice cent whose satiny fields and devices display consistent blended sea-green and mahogany toning. This carbon-free specimen is certain to delight its next owner. (#3318)

4301 1914 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. The obverse is split halfway between copper-orange and violet, the color that covers almost the entirety of the reverse. Well struck with beautiful texture but also a number of flyspecks. (#3319)

4302 1914 PR64 Red and Brown NGC. A lovely golden-tan example, the surfaces are crisply defined and essentially of Gem quality. One small spot is within the M in AMERICA. A coin whose eye appeal is superior to the assigned grade.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 10/2000), lot 5958. (#3319)

4303 1914 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. One of several Choice or better specimens of this challenging matte proof Lincoln. This well struck piece is mellowed in natural amber hues from its initial peach-red. Careful inspection locates a couple of small dark blue spots.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2004), lot 5461. (#3319)

4304 1914 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. The obverse is dominated by olive-red color, while the reverse has rich violet and steel-blue hues. A razor-sharp and carefully preserved near-Gem. A toning spot near 6 o'clock is the only conceivable distraction. Only 1,365 proofs were struck.
Ex: Santa Clara Signature (Heritage, 11/2002), lot 5564. (#3319)

Glowing 1914 Lincoln Cent, PR66 Red



4305 1914 PR66 Red PCGS. The surfaces display warm, glowing mint red and crimson color over each side that is slightly deeper on the reverse. An original coin for certain and sure to be the focal point of a set of matte proof Lincolns. Population: 18 in 66 Red, 8 finer (11/10). (#3320)

Marvelous PR65 Red and Brown 1915 Cent



4306 1915 PR65 Red and Brown NGC. Interest in the matte proofs produced by the U.S. Mint was decidedly on the wane by 1915, when just 1,150 proof cents were struck. This coin is of unusually high quality among the known survivors, bright copper-orange on the obverse with a peach blush on the margins. On the textured reverse, dusky violet prevails, accounting for the Red and Brown designation. (#3322)

4307 1915 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. This fully struck Gem displays the dusky fire-red and orange-gold color associated with many matte proofs, which acquired hues from their Mint-issued cellophane wrappers. Exquisite despite one small spot above the NI in UNITED. Housed in an old green label holder. (#3322)

Dramatically Toned Gem Matte Proof 1916 Cent



4308 1916 PR65 Brown NGC. Although the 1909 VDB cent is the key date of the matte proof series, the 1916 has a lower mintage. The *Guide Book* states just 600 proofs were struck. The present fully struck Gem displays the dramatic toning characteristic of proof cents of the era. Ruby-red and jade-green alternate across both sides. Devoid of detectable carbon or contact. (#3324)

4309 1916 PR63 Red and Brown PCGS. This fully struck specimen displays ruby-red, orange, forest-green, and cobalt-blue. Unabraded, although a loupe reveals infrequent small spots. All matte proof cents are scarce, but the 1916 has a *Guide Book* mintage of just 600 pieces. Housed in an old green label holder. (#3325)

1916 Matte Proof Lincoln Cent, PR64 Red and Brown Deeply Patinated



4310 1916 PR64 Red and Brown NGC. Deeply toned in shades of purple, tan, violet, green, and red. The strike is razor sharp, and the surfaces are undisturbed by the usually encountered contact marks. The reverse has a pair of small carbon spots. Only 1,050 pieces were struck; the lowest mintage proof issue of the series. Census: 23 in 64 Red and Brown, 34 finer (11/10). (#3325)

Gem Red and Brown 1916 Proof Cent



4311 1916 PR65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. One of just 600 specimens produced for what ended up a two-coin proof set in 1916. Carefully preserved and satiny surfaces are decidedly more Red than Brown, though scattered violet overtones and areas that have faded into mahogany render the color designation accurate. Census: 21 in 65 Red and Brown, 13 finer (11/10). (#3325)

Challenging PR65 Red and Brown 1916 Cent



- 4312 1916 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** The orange-red fields approach full Red, but are slightly too dusky for that designation. The portrait displays rose-red. A beautiful spot-free and unabraded specimen that would upgrade nearly all collections of the long-lived Lincoln series. The final matte proof date, limited to a scant 600 pieces. Housed in a first generation holder. (#3325)

Amazing PR67 ★ Red Cameo 1937 Cent



- 4313 1937 PR67 Red ★ Cameo NGC. CAC.** A PR67 Red Cameo coin is top-of-the-line in the combined certified population for the 1937 cent (11/10). Intriguingly, NGC has graded more coins at that level with the Star designation (three) than without (two). If the other two look like this example, then it is little wonder why. Gorgeous hints of pink and lilac color visit gleaming copper-orange surfaces that are carefully preserved with distinct and pleasing contrast. (#83338)

- 4314 1939 PR67 Red PCGS Secure.** A gleaming copper-orange Superb Gem from the middle of the brilliant-proof Lincoln cent series. Excellent eye appeal with occasional lemon and blue overtones. Population: 27 in 67 Red, 0 finer (11/10). (#3344)

PR67+ ★ Red 1940 Lincoln Cent Single Finest NGC Certified



- 4315 1940 PR67+ ★ Red NGC.** As of (11/10), the present lot is the only proof 1940 cent to acquire both a Plus and a Star designation from NGC. It is also the single finest NGC-certified. The color alternates between ruby-red and lemon-gold, with a dash of apple-green on Lincoln's vest. Razor-sharp and immaculate. (#3347)

Fresh PR66 Deep Cameo 1950 Cent



- 4316 1950 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Not specifically listed by color on the green label holder, though the fresh copper-orange surfaces have no trace of turning and can only be described as fully red. Magnificently contrasted and incredibly appealing. PCGS has certified only one finer Deep Cameo representative (11/10). (#93359)

Infrequently Seen 1950 PR67 Red Cameo Cent



- 4317 1950 PR67 Red Cameo PCGS.** Proof cents of 1950 are found very infrequently with a Cameo finish. The present Superb Gem Red offering is one of these. As such, it is especially desirable to the specialists who seek them. Copper-gold surfaces exhibit sharply struck design motifs and are devoid of mentionable contact marks or spots. Population: 8 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#83359)

- 4318 1951 PR67 Red Cameo PCGS.** Generous copper-orange fire enlivens this Superb Gem from early in the modern Cameo proof era. Excellent luster and easily appreciable contrast. Population: 6 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). (#83362)

Ultra Cameo PR67 1951 Cent



- 4319 1951 PR67 Red Ultra Cameo NGC.** A razor-sharp pumpkin-gold Superb Gem with mirrored fields and luminous devices. Perfect aside from the infrequent pinpoint fleck and a minute lamination (as issued) beneath the B in LIBERTY. Most proofs from the early 1950s lack cameo contrast. NGC and PCGS have each certified only one specimen as Ultra Cameo (11/10), a fact that confirms the importance of the present offering. (#93362)

Cameo PR67 Red 1952 Cent



- 4320 1952 PR67 Red Cameo PCGS. Vibrant lemon-yellow mirrors host lightly frosted yet moderately contrasting devices. The strike is excellent on this Superb Gem and as strong as the preservation. The overall cameo effect is bold with only the slightest suggestions of clouding. Population: 21 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). (#83365)

- 4321 1953 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. The cameo appearance is enhanced by orange-green toning on the obverse central motif contrasting with the deeply mirrored orange fields. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder. Population: 9 in 65 Deep Cameo, 11 finer (11/10). (#93368)

- 4322 1954 PR68 Red Cameo PCGS. Golden-orange surfaces are nearly pristine, free of distracting ticks or spots. The unfathomable depths of the mirrored fields offer outstanding contrast with devices, and an orange-on-black appearance develops when the coin is viewed by the observer from a direct overhead angle. Population: 8 in 68 Red Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#83371)

- 4323 1955 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. A fully brilliant Superb Gem, housed in a green-label PCGS holder, this piece has bright orange surfaces that combine deeply mirrored fields with lustrous devices. Close inspection with a strong glass only reveals trivial specks. Population: 24 in 67 Deep Cameo, 6 finer (11/10). (#93374)

Deep Cameo PR67 1957 Cent



- 4324 1957 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. Razor-sharp striking details and deep mirror fields combine for a terrific cameo effect on both the obverse and reverse of this seemingly pristine Superb Gem proof. While the green label PCGS holder does not specify a color designation, the saturated lemon-orange color on each side suggests Red above all else. Population: 9 in 67 Deep Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). (#93380)

Fabulous PR67 Deep Cameo 1958 Cent



- 4325 1958 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. Dazzling mirror fields and heavily frosted devices confirm the Deep Cameo contrast. A solitary fleck beneath the S in TRUST prevents perfection. Encased in a green label holder that does not indicate color, though the copper-gold and lemon-yellow hues have not a hint of brown among them. Population: 26 in 67 Deep Cameo, 4 finer (11/10). (#93383)

- 4326 1959 PR68 Red Deep Cameo PCGS Secure. Exemplary device to field contrast is exhibited by this fully struck and virtually carbon-free introductory year Memorial cent. The obverse field, as well as the reverse field near 4:30, display faint retained laminations, as issued. Population: 31 in 68 Red Deep Cameo, 3 finer (11/10). (#93386)

Small Date 1960 Cent, PR68 Red Deep Cameo



- 4327 1960 Small Date PR68 Red Deep Cameo PCGS. The Small Date is more elusive and more prized than its Large Date counterpart in both business strike and proof formats. This is a fantastically preserved example with pale copper-gold mirrors and ample frost on exactly struck devices. Population: 22 in 68 Red Deep Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#93392)

1990 No S Cent, PR68 Red Deep Cameo Bright, Even Red Color and Profound Contrast



- 4328 1990 No S PR68 Red Deep Cameo PCGS. FS-101. Only 100-150 examples are believed known of the 1990 No S cent. When this coin was produced, working dies were still finished in the branch mints. So, once the die was received in San Francisco it was sandblasted, polished, and chromium plated without anyone noticing the die lacked a mintmark. Bright, even red color covers each side, and the fields are very deeply mirrored with heavily frosted devices. Essentially a perfect coin. Population: 65 in 68 Deep Cameo, 21 finer (11/10). (#93506)

No S Proof 1990 Cent, PR68 Red Deep Cameo



- 4329** 1990 No S PR68 Red Deep Cameo PCGS. FS-101. A gleaming specimen with the slightest trace of microtexture in deeply mirrored copper-gold fields. All the obligatory devices show heavy frost, save for the missing mintmark which elevates this proof to great importance. A lovely example from the last of the missing-mintmark proof errors. Population: 65 in 68 Deep Cameo, 21 finer (11/10). (#93506)

TWO CENT PIECES

- 4330** 1864 Small Motto MS62 Brown PCGS. CAC. FS-401. Hints of faded mint color survive on each side of this lustrous light brown example. This important variety is closely related to the earlier pattern two cent pieces. (#3579)

**Lustrous MS66 Brown
Small Motto 1864 Two Cent Piece**



- 4331** 1864 Small Motto MS66 Brown NGC. FS-401. A magnificent Premium Gem of this elusive introductory design subtype. Although designated simply as Brown, generous glimpses of the initial brick-red color emerge from the devices and letters. The strike is unimprovable, and there are no visible abrasions. One subtle spot is concealed within the upper left portion of the wreath. (#3579)
- 4332** 1864 Small Motto MS63 Red and Brown NGC. FS-401. Butter-gold and medium brown alternate across this satiny, sharply struck, and minimally abraded Select example. The Small Motto design introduced the denomination, but was soon replaced by the more emphatic Large Motto subtype. (#3580)

**Appealing 1864 Small Motto Two Cent
MS65 Red and Brown**



- 4333** 1864 Small Motto MS65 Red and Brown NGC. FS-401. Reddish color competes with tan, bluish, and lime-green patina on both sides of this Gem. A precise strike imparts sharp definition to the design features, enhancing even more the coin's eye appeal. Census: 55 in 65 Red and Brown, 16 finer (11/10). (#3580)

Large Motto 1864 Two Cent, MS66 Red



- 4334** 1864 Large Motto MS66 Red PCGS. Medium-orange, peach, and luminous copper-gold elements converge on this Large Motto two cent from the first year of production. A well-defined Premium Gem example that is particularly suited to a high-end type set or a Registry set of two cents. Population: 46 in 66 Red, 1 finer (11/10). *From The John H. Twist Collection.* (#3578)
- 4335** 1865 MS66 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. An attractive second-year two cent example that offers a blend of rich pumpkin-orange and mahogany hues. Attentively struck with great surface quality. NGC has graded just four finer Red and Brown representatives (11/10). (#3583)

Rich MS66 Red 1865 Two Cent



- 4336** 1865 MS66 Red PCGS. Plain 5. The 18 in the date is repunched north. Well struck except for the second A in AMERICA. The bright copper-gold surfaces are lustrous and essentially free from carbon. Seemingly pristine aside from trivial contact near the upper portion of the second vertical shield stripe. A great type coin that boasts fully Red surfaces. Population: 42 in 66 Red, 2 finer (11/10). *From The John H. Twist Collection.* (#3584)

Gorgeous MS65 Red 1867 Two Cent



- 4337 1867 MS65 Red PCGS.** Rich copper-orange dominates the eye appeal of this well struck two cent Gem. A few small areas of deeper color are visible close to the rims. The whole is attractively preserved, and as this coin is in a tie for the finest Red example known to PCGS (11/10), it is a Registry collector essential. From *The John H. Twist Collection*. (#3593)

**FS-101 Doubled Die Obverse
1867 Two Cent, MS64 Red and Brown**



- 4338 1867 Doubled Die Obverse MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. FS-101.** IN GOD WE TRUST and the arrows are strongly die doubled on this well preserved two cent piece. Tan-gold dominates, although the reverse center and left obverse border are partly toned steel-gray. Per *Cherrypickers*, "by far the strongest doubled die known in the two-cent series," and adds, "very rare in Mint State." From *The John H. Twist Collection*. (#3595)

- 4339 1868 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** This boldly struck two cent Gem is primarily peach-gold, although portions of the central and lower reverse field are toned light brown. A pleasing example of this scarcer date. (#3598)

Impressive Red Gem 1868 Two Cent



- 4340 1868 MS65 Red PCGS.** A sharp impression that exhibits deep pumpkin-orange color and satiny luster. Several letters on the reverse are doubled, representing minor machine doubling; the D in UNITED has a particularly odd appearance. Incomplete die work appears on the obverse below the scroll. All in all, a visually interesting example. Population: 11 in 65 Red, 3 finer (11/10). From *The John H. Twist Collection*. (#3599)

Exquisite 1868 Two Cent, MS65 Red



- 4341 1868 MS65 Red NGC.** Copper-gold surfaces display occasional blushes of darker color on the lustrous surfaces of this Red Gem, and an exacting strike imparts excellent delineation to the design elements. Devoid of mentionable contacts or spots. Census: 18 in 65 Red, 6 finer (11/10). (#3599)

**Gem Red 1869 Two Cent Piece
Only Two Red Coins Certified Finer at PCGS**



- 4342 1869 MS65 Red PCGS.** A dusky rose-gold and olive Gem with a pinpoint-sharp strike and vibrant cartwheel shimmer. Contact marks are fully absent, and only a couple of tiny toning flecks on the reverse deny an even higher grade. Mintages of two cent pieces dwindled after the Civil War, and full Red 1869 pieces are much tougher to locate than their 1864 counterparts. Population: 25 in 65 Red, 2 finer (11/10). From *The John H. Twist Collection*. (#3605)

Lovely MS64+ Red 1870 Two Cent



- 4343 1870 MS64+ Red PCGS Secure.** Pale peach and richer orange elements combine on the dusky-yet-bright surfaces of this later-date two cent business strike. A well-defined coin that has the initial appearance of a Gem and just as much eye appeal, though a few small faults, such as a carbon fleck above the 1 in the date, combine to leave it shy of that mark. (#3608)

Fiery Red Gem 1870 Two Cent



- 4344 1870 MS65 Red PCGS.** A boldly struck Gem with plenty of fire and an unusual range of colors for a Red representative. Lemon-yellow appears at parts of the obverse and much of the central reverse, while bolder oranges and reds cover most of the rest of the coin. Small areas of almost-purple color are present close to the rims. Population: 14 in 65 Red, 0 finer (11/10).
From The John H. Twist Collection. (#3608)

- 4345 1871 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** Housed in a green-label PCGS holder is a splendid Gem with light brown surfaces that host considerable gold luster. Population: 26 in 65 Red and Brown, 0 finer (11/10). (#3610)

- 4346 1871 MS64 Red PCGS.** Light copper-peach color overall with a measure of discoloration at the lower left obverse and left reverse. Well struck with near-Gem surface quality. Population: 18 in 64 Red, 13 finer (11/10). (#3611)

- 4347 1871 MS64 Red PCGS.** Aside from a few minor peripheral spots, this is an entirely pleasing near-Gem with warm caramel-gold and copper-orange color. Well struck with few significant marks. Population: 18 in 64 Red, 13 finer (11/10).
From The John H. Twist Collection. (#3611)

Select Brown 1872 Two Cent



- 4348 1872 MS63 Brown NGC. CAC.** Production of two cent pieces steadily waned through the date's all-too-brief production run, and by 1872, the last year of business strikes, just 64,000 pieces were produced for circulation. This Select example has partially reflective fields that are brown with prominent lavender and orange overtones. Census: 7 in 63 Brown, 27 finer (11/10). (#3612)

Choice Red and Brown 1872 Two Cent



- 4349 1872 MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** Deep reddish-orange and brick hues supply the Red, while dusky violet and blue overtones are the "Brown" on this Choice example from the last circulating two cent issue. Great preservation and eye appeal for the surviving population of just 65,000 business strikes. Population: 34 in 64 Red and Brown, 9 finer (11/10). (#3613)

PROOF TWO CENT PIECES

Red Gem Proof 1864 Large Motto Two Cent



- 4350 1864 Large Motto PR65 Red PCGS.** Ex: Troy Wiseman Collection. A glittering pumpkin-orange and pale violet specimen with the razor-sharp definition anticipated of a proof. Minute carbon flecks on the lower half of the obverse can be detected under magnification, but are really not detrimental to the coin's overall appearance. The mintage of this first-year proof has long been estimated at just 100 coins, a figure that may be somewhat on the low side but is nevertheless extremely small. Population: 17 in 65 Red, 2 finer (11/10).
Ex: Troy Wiseman Collection (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 628, which realized \$7,475. (#3623)

Plain 5 PR66 Red 1865 Two Cent



- 4351 1865 PR66 Red PCGS. Plain 5.** This razor-sharp high grade two cent piece is dusky pumpkin-gold and orange-red with a blush of jade-green along portions of the reverse periphery. A meager 500 proofs were struck. Encased in a green label holder. Population: 7 in 66 Red, 1 finer as 66 Red Cameo (11/10). (#3629)

**1866 Two Cent Piece, PR65 Red Cameo
Second Finest Example Certified**



- 4352 1866 PR65 Red Cameo PCGS.** From a proof mintage of 725 pieces, few Gems have survived. The noticeably frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields present a pleasing cameo contrast. Examination under low magnification reveals only faint flyspecking. One of the very finest graded of this date, with none seen by NGC in the Red Cameo category, this is the specimen graded as such by PCGS, and just two finer (11/10). (#83632)

Sharp 1868 Two Cent, PR66 Red and Brown



- 4353 1868 PR66 Red and Brown NGC.** The motifs on this Premium Gem proof stand out against the glassy fields, especially when the coin is tilted ever so slightly under a light source. Reddish-gold color dominates both sides, each of which is splashed with blue and lavender. Sharply struck, and revealing no mentionable marks or spots. Census: 21 in 66 Red and Brown, 3 finer (11/10). (#3637)

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- 4354 1871 PR64 Red PCGS.** A cherry-red beauty with a penetrating strike and exemplary preservation. TRUST and other nearby elements are die doubled, as usual for this scarce proof issue. Population: 43 in 64 Red, 50 finer (11/10).
From The John H. Twist Collection. (#3647)

Lovely PR66 Red and Brown 1872 Two Cent



- 4355 1872 PR66 Red and Brown NGC.** CAC. Wonderful original proof surfaces offer a range of appealing colors, from pale copper-orange at parts of the margins through rose, lavender, and violet. Strongly defined with considerable reflectivity at the more Red areas of the coin. Census: 35 in 66 Red and Brown, 3 finer (11/10). (#3649)

**Scarce PR66 Red and Brown
1872 Two Cent Piece**



- 4356 1872 PR66 Red and Brown NGC.** CAC. This razor-sharp Superb Gem has a predominantly sun-gold obverse. The reverse is principally cherry-red and olive. Only trivial carbon is present. Just 950 proofs were struck, and survivors are in demand due to a low commercial mintage of 65,000 pieces. Encapsulated in a former generation holder. (#3649)

Well Struck 1873 Closed 3 Two Cent, PR63 Brown



- 4357 1873 Closed 3 PR63 Brown PCGS.** CAC. From a paltry proof mintage of 600 pieces, the 1873 two cent piece is a scarce coin in all grades. The light tan surfaces of this Select specimen yield a subtle olive-green cast and some faint, tiny flecks on the obverse. Exceptionally well struck throughout. (#3651)

Closed 3 1873 Two Cent, PR65 Brown



- 4358 1873 Closed 3 PR65 Brown NGC.** A well-defined Gem specimen from the end of the two cent series that has elegant olive, mint, and blue overtones atop a mahogany base. Excellent striking characteristics and overall eye appeal, though an apparent flyspeck is noted to the left of the fletching on the lower right obverse. Census: 14 in 65 Brown, 6 finer (11/10). (#3651)

Closed 3 1873 Two Cent, PR64 Red



- 4359 1873 Closed 3 PR64 Red PCGS.** Fully struck with dappled lavender and copper-rose patina that graces modestly reflective fields. Aside from a faint contact or handling mark to the left of the date, the surfaces are well-preserved. An impressively appealing coin for the grade. Population: 24 in 64 Red, 31 finer (11/10).
From The John H. Twist Collection. (#3653)

Open 3 1873 Two Cent, PR64 Red and Brown



- 4360 1873 Open 3 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS.** Proof 1873 two cent pieces of the Open 3 variety were discovered prior to 1957 but not published until 1960. These coins are generally believed to be restrikes. In addition to the shape of the 3 in the date, they are distinguishable by die file marks (as produced) through the base of the TR in TRUST. This is a mostly lustrous example with dominant pinkish-red color and only a few medium-brown spots precluding a fully Red designation. PCGS has graded just 18 finer Red and Brown specimens (11/10).
From The John H. Twist Collection. (#3655)

SHIELD NICKELS

- 4361 1866 Rays MS65 PCGS.** The surfaces of this attractive first-year Gem exhibit delicate peach and gold patina over each side. Pleasingly detailed and carefully preserved. PCGS has only certified 27 finer examples (11/10).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2009), lot 1362, which realized \$1,725. (#3790)

Gem 1879 Shield Nickel Scarce, Low-Mintage Date



- 4362 1879 MS65 PCGS.** Only 25,900 business-strike Shield nickels were coined in 1879, as the Philadelphia Mint allocated its resources to produce nearly 15 million Morgan dollars that year. The low mintage makes the 1879 Shield nickel a scarce date in all grades, and examples in Gem condition are quite rare. The present coin is a sharply struck Gem, patinated in shades of light green, with strong mint luster under the toning. Population: 31 in 65, 21 finer (11/10). (#3808)

PROOF SHIELD NICKELS

- 4363 1866 Rays PR64 NGC.** Light peach-to-gold toning graces each side of this strongly mirrored first-year Shield nickel proof. Mildly contrasted but highly appealing despite the small, scattered hairlines which contribute to the grade. (#3817)

Scarce 1866 Rays PR65 Cameo Five Cent



- 4364 1866 Rays PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** The 1866 Shield nickel is in demand as a first-year type coin, and is very scarce with the PR65 Cameo designation. A veneer of gold color is slightly deeper on the obverse of this exquisitely struck specimen. There are no distracting contact marks or spots. Population: 23 in 65 Cameo, 30 finer (11/10). (#83817)

- 4365 1867 No Rays PR65 ANACS.** Only 600 proofs were reportedly struck of this second year of issue, and first year of the modified design. Effectively brilliant fields are deeply mirrored and the obverse devices display a noticeable amount of frost. A carefully preserved Gem with a pleasing appearance, housed in a small-format ANACS holder. (#3821)

- 4366 1868 PR65 NGC.** Light gold-to-green and blue toning graces the mirrors on each side of this earlier proof Shield nickel issue. Mildly contrasted and pleasingly preserved. Census: 61 in 65, 19 finer (11/10). (#3822)

- 4367 1868 PR65 ★ Cameo NGC. Breen-2.** This is a attractive silver-gray Gem example of this proof mintage, estimated at 600 pieces in the *Guide Book*, with good field-device contrast and excellent eye appeal overall. Some repunching appears within the last two digits of the date, a common occurrence on business strikes of this date, which has several *Cherrypickers'* varieties. An extra loop appears within the top loop of the 8, the base of 1 is recut, and there are traces of an extra digit within the 6 as well. Of the 10 PR65 Cameo examples at NGC, this is the only piece with the Star designation (10/10).
From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#83822)

Charming PR66 Cameo 1868 Five Cent



- 4368 1868 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** An essentially black-and-white specimen that shows just the slightest hint of green-to-gold overtone. Both sides offer remarkable contrast for the date, and the frost on the obverse shield is especially pleasing. Carefully preserved and delightful. Population: 9 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#83822)

PR66+ ★ Cameo 1868 Nickel



4369 1868 PR66+ ★ Cameo NGC. CAC. Fully brilliant, an attribute that undoubtedly compelled NGC to award the scarce Star designation. The legends and devices compare favorably with the glassy fields. Boldly struck and undisturbed with a few trivial mint-made roller marks on the central reverse. A stingy 600+ proofs were produced. (#83822)

4370 1875 PR65 NGC. Vibrant champagne and canary-gold shadings characterize the obverse, while the reverse displays more muted mustard-yellow patina. Crisply struck and impressively preserved, a delightful Gem. Census: 59 in 65, 24 finer (11/10). (#3829)

Lovely PR66 Cameo 1877 Nickel



4371 1877 PR66 Cameo NGC. A strongly contrasted Premium Gem representative of this proof-only Shield nickel issue, strongly reflective in gold-toned fields and on the lightly frosted but distinctly contrasting devices. The reverse adds a considerable element of sky-blue and aqua, particularly within the circle of stars. Census: 48 in 66 Cameo, 3 finer (11/10). (#83831)

4372 1878 PR64 Cameo NGC. Nickel-gray surfaces display a pronounced cameo effect, especially when the coin is tilted beneath a light source. Sharply struck design elements prevail throughout. A couple of trivial marks are noted on the shield, but otherwise the coin is well-preserved. Census: 4 in 64 Cameo, 19 finer (11/10). (#83832)

LIBERTY NICKELS

Pristine MS66 1884 Nickel



4373 1884 MS66 PCGS. Ex: Baxi. Surprisingly few of the 11+ million pieces struck were set aside in pristine condition. Today only 17 examples have been so graded by PCGS with none finer (11/10). The brightly lustrous surfaces retain much original brilliance with occasional bands of light peach patina on each side. Sharply struck throughout save for the customary moderate blending on the left ear of corn. (#3845)

Lovely Premium Gem 1884 Nickel



4374 1884 MS66 PCGS. CAC. This second-year Liberty nickel issue was saved far less extensively than either of its 1883 counterparts, and so it is a condition rarity today at the Premium Gem level; PCGS has graded just 18 such pieces and none finer (11/10). Green and gold overtones grace lustrous fields and well struck devices. (#3845)

Exceptional 1885 Nickel, MS64



4375 1885 MS64 NGC. The 1885 is the key date among regular-issue Liberty Head nickels. This near-Gem displays sharp definition, including the star centrils, areas that are sometimes flat. The luster, lifeless on some specimens, is also attractive. The light nickel-gray surfaces are devoid of mentionable marks. Census: 67 in 64, 36 finer (11/10). (#3846)

Series-Key MS64 1885 Nickel



4376 1885 MS64 PCGS. An impressively lustrous near-Gem example of this lower-mintage Liberty nickel issue, little-saved at the time of release but immensely popular now. Well-defined with frosty texture and numerous peripheral die cracks. The blue and green-gold obverse has a depression (as struck) just above star 4. PCGS has certified 50 finer examples (11/10). (#3846)

4377 1912 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Exceptionally bright and lustrous for this often-lacking date. Typically softly struck on some of the obverse stars and on the left ear of corn but with clean fields. A small depression near the bottom of the large Roman numeral V appears to be a planchet flaw (as struck). Tied for numerically finest in the combined certified population (12/10). (#3873)

4378 1912-D MS65 NGC. Pale olive-gold and even gray toning drapes the lustrous, mark-free surfaces of this first Denver mint nickel. Scarce any finer with only 23 better ones certified at NGC (11/10). (#3874)

Patinated Gem Key Date 1912-S Nickel



- 4379 1912-S MS65 NGC.** Orange-gold, plum-red, and olive-gray embrace this satiny and unmarked Gem. The strike is above average although minor inexactness is present on the left ear of corn. The 1912-S is the lowest mintage business strike issue, and is also the first San Francisco issue of the series. Encased in a former generation holder. Census: 87 in 65, 6 finer (11/10). (#3875)

Key 1912-S Nickel, MS65 Lightly Toned and Satiny



- 4380 1912-S MS65 NGC.** The 1912-S is one of the three key-dates in the Liberty Head nickel series. In this year, for the first time in the history of the denomination, working dies for five cent pieces were shipped to the Denver and San Francisco branch mints. The 1912-S was not struck until Christmas Eve, 1912. This example features a thin veneer of light beige and sky blue color over bright, satiny surfaces. The design elements are well struck, including Liberty's hair, which is often weak on this issue. A few small marks on Liberty's face and neck are noted for the sake of accuracy. (#3875)

PROOF LIBERTY NICKELS

Enchanting No Cents 1883 Liberty Nickel Superb Gem Cameo Proof



- 4381 1883 No Cents PR67 Cameo NGC.** A gorgeous specimen of this one-year-only proof type, profoundly reflective in carefully preserved with moderate frost over boldly impressed devices. Just a few tiny flecks of milky toning hovering near the portrait affect an otherwise black-and-white appearance. Census: 17 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#83878)

- 4382 1885 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Dyer Proofs. A lovely Gem specimen of this earlier Liberty nickel proof issue, popular for its association with the key-date business strikes of the same date. Light mint-green, blue, and heather shadings grace moderately reflective surfaces. (#3883)

- 4383 1885 PR65 NGC.** Sun-gold toning blankets this intricately struck and prominently mirrored Gem. One minor retained lamination, as made, near star 13. The key date of the series, if the non-collectible 1913 is excluded. Certified in a prior generation holder. (#3883)

Gleaming PR66 Cameo 1885 Nickel



- 4384 1885 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** A gleaming specimen with moderate mirrors and contrast and high-end visual appeal. The strike is crisp, and hints of green-to-gold color grace the surfaces. Thanks to the 1885 proofs' association with the low-mintage business strikes of the same year, the issue is in high demand. Population: 43 in 66 Cameo, 6 finer (11/10). (#83883)

Superb Gem Proof 1886 Nickel



- 4385 1886 PR67 PCGS.** This fully struck key date Superb Gem has satin luster and a mark-free appearance. Light to medium olive-gold toning drapes both sides, which show only infrequent evidence of pinpoint carbon. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 17 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#3884)

Cameo PR66 1886 Nickel



- 4386 1886 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Though lightly patinated in blue-gray and mint, this coin's inherent cameo contrast shines through. Sharply impressed central devices are richly frosted, and the mirrors are potent. A patch of milky patina appears off the truncation of the bust, and a small contact mark is noted to the left of the giant V on the reverse. Population: 14 in 66 Cameo, 2 finer (11/10). (#83884)

4387 1887 PR65 NGC. A mintage of 2,960 proof Liberty Head nickels was achieved in 1887, and examples in Gem condition are quite scarce. The present coin features pinpoint definition on all design elements, with brilliant, reflective fields.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#3885)

4388 1892 PR66 Cameo PCGS Secure. Outstanding mirrors with readily appreciable contrast. Well-preserved beneath delicate layers of green-gold that break up to reveal nickel-white. Population: 17 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#83890)

4389 1897 PR67 NGC. CAC. A stunning Superb Gem proof with deeply mirrored fields and excellent contrast. Every detail is bold. The obverse has faint blue toning and the reverse has rainbow iridescence. A tiny spot at 1 of AMERICA is the only noticeable blemish. Census: 23 in 67, 2 finer (11/10). (#3895)

4390 1898 PR66+ ★ Cameo NGC. This Premium Gem Cameo proof has everything. It is assigned a Cameo designation along with the Plus and Star designations. Both sides are boldly detailed with brilliant, contrasting surfaces and no evidence of toning. It is the only 1898 proof nickel to have both of those special designations. (#83896)

Glittering PR67 1899 Nickel



4391 1899 PR67 PCGS. CAC. While the mirrors are moderate on this gold-tinged specimen, the detail on the devices is exacting, and the preservation is more than a match for the coin's Superb Gem status. Incredible all-around eye appeal for this issue of 2,031 proofs. Population: 8 in 67, 1 finer (11/10). (#3897)

1901 Liberty Head Nickel, PR67 None Certified Finer at PCGS



4392 1901 PR67 PCGS. The 1901 Liberty Head nickel enjoyed a generous proof mintage of 1,985 pieces, but high grade examples are relatively scarce today. The present coin is a spectacular Superb Gem, with fully struck devices, and brightly reflective fields. A few hints of gold and lavender toning are evident when the coin is tilted in the light. Population: 24 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#3899)

4393 1904 PR66 PCGS. CAC. This marvelous, pristine Premium Gem proof is lightly tinged with lilac and olive accents over highly reflective surfaces that display only trivial contact. The strike is full throughout. A super piece for a date or type set. Population: 35 in 66, 3 finer (11/10). (#3902)

Pastel PR67+ ★ 1904 Nickel



4394 1904 PR67+ ★ NGC. Pastel rose-red, sky-blue, and sun-gold visit this razor-sharp Superb Gem. Perfect save for a small spot near the M in AMERICA. As of (11/10), only two proof 1904 nickels have received a Star designation from NGC. This is the single finest NGC-graded non-Cameo proof 1904 nickel. NGC has certified three pieces as PR67 Cameo (without either a plus or Star) and none in any grade as Ultra Cameo. (#3902)

Lovely PR66 Cameo 1905 Nickel



4395 1905 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ice-blue and olive toning graces this flashy and undisturbed Premium Gem. Luminous motifs contrast with the darkly reflective fields. Generally well struck, although the left ear of corn and a few stars are incompletely defined. Population: 3 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). (#83903)

4396 1910 PR67 PCGS. Sharply struck with appreciable (though not Cameo-grade) contrast. The light blue and yellow tints that grace the gleaming obverse intensify toward orange on the reverse. Population: 30 in 67, 2 finer (11/10). (#3908)

BUFFALO NICKELS

Superb Gem 1913-D Buffalo Nickel Popular Type One Example



4397 1913-D Type One MS67 NGC. Type One 1913-D Buffalo nickels are particularly popular with type collectors because they typically come with a better strike than coins from Philadelphia and San Francisco. The present coin is a rare Superb Gem, with sharply detailed design elements, and vivid ice-blue and gold patina. Census: 15 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3916)

Spectacularly Toned 1913-S Type One Nickel, MS67



- 4398 1913-S Type One MS67 NGC.** The 1913-S is by far the most difficult of the Type One issues. This is a lovely example that displays rich reddish-russet toning over nearly flawless surfaces that lightens to a window of brilliance in the center of the reverse. The obverse shows beautiful multicolored iridescence about the periphery. Census: 12 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3917)

- 4399 1913-D Type Two MS66 NGC.** Softly frosted luster under gold-orange and nickel-gray patina. Better-defined than usually seen and uncommonly well-preserved for this less-saved first-year Buffalo nickel type. Census: 11 in 66, 7 finer (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3922)

- 4400 1913-S Type Two MS64 PCGS.** Better-defined than usually seen for this Type Two issue with only minor softness on the bison's shoulder. Golden overtones grace light nickel-gray surfaces with quicksilver luster. (#3923)

- 4401 1913-S Type Two MS64 PCGS.** Gold and violet-gray toning over quicksilver luster. A well struck coin overall with only minor softness on areas such as the bison's shoulder. (#3923)

1913-S Type Two Nickel, MS66 Scarce in High-End Mint State



- 4402 1913-S Type Two MS66 PCGS.** The 1913-S Type Two nickel, while not quite the rarity as was once thought (see David Bowers, 2007), nevertheless remains hard to find. Strike is a problem on many, however. Most of the design elements on this Premium Gem exhibit above-average definition, though LIBERTY is weak. Traces of olive-green show on the lustrous, unblemished surfaces. Population: 29 in 66, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3923)

1914-D Buffalo Nickel, MS66 Sharply Defined With Frosted Mint Luster



- 4403 1914-D MS66 PCGS.** The 1914-D nickel is a well-known rarity among circulated Buffalo nickels. In the better grades of Uncirculated, though, it tends to blend in with other mintmarked issues, all of which are rare with well-preserved surfaces and a strong strike. This is an especially pleasing example that is sharply struck on each side with shimmering, frosted mint luster. Both sides also display ice-blue toning that adds even more to the visual appeal of this Premium Gem. Population: 40 in 66, 5 finer (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3925)

Challenging MS66 1914-S Five Cent



- 4404 1914-S MS66 NGC.** With the mintage approaching 3.5 million pieces, the 1914-S is not a key date. Locating a choice example can be a challenge, however. Orange and light green patina enhances the satiny surfaces of this lovely Premium Gem. Its design elements are well impressed and there are no contacts or spots to report. Census: 20 in 66, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3926)

Superb Gem 1915 Buffalo Nickel



- 4405 1915 MS67 PCGS.** Honey-gold and gunmetal-blue toning drapes this lustrous and immaculate Superb Gem. The strike is intricate aside from unavoidable incompleteness on the hair above the braid. The fields exhibit a moderate "orange peel" effect, as coined from long lived dies. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 36 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3927)

Delightful 1915-D Nickel, MS66



- 4406 1915-D MS66 PCGS Secure.** An immensely lustrous and attractively preserved Premium Gem with outlandish toning. Green-gold to orange border toning surrounds ice-blue interiors that take on aspects of lavender. A fantastic example of an issue seldom found so fine. Population: 29 in 66, 2 finer (11/10). (#3928)

1915-D Buffalo Nickel, MS66 Sharply Defined and Richly Toned



- 4407 1915-D MS66 NGC.** The 1915-D is known to be generally soft in overall striking details. A small percentage of coins are well defined, however, and this is one of them. The Indian's braid, the hair on top of the bison's head, and the tail definition are all fully detailed on this piece. The mint luster is also above average, its vibrant, satiny sheen fully apparent even through the multiple layerings of color on each side. The centers are light gray-lilac in hue with deeper rings of rose, lilac, and green iridescence around the margins. An outstanding 1915-D and well worth the wait for some lucky collector. Census: 11 in 66, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3928)

1915-S Buffalo Nickel, MS66 Scarce High Grade, Sharply Struck Example



- 4408 1915-S MS66 PCGS.** Five cent production at the San Francisco Mint amounted to just 1.5 million coins in 1915. The striking quality of these pieces varies greatly and, while one can occasionally locate a sharply struck example, it will typically grade below the MS65 level. Coins that combine crisp striking detail with virtually pristine surfaces, such as the present coin, are rare. There is not a single ill-defined feature on either side, and both the obverse and reverse are equally free of bothersome handling marks. With no distracting carbon to report and a satiny, medium gray sheen, this coin is earmarked for inclusion in the finest specialized collection. Population: 28 in 66, 3 finer (11/10).
Ex: BTB Collection of Buffalo Nickels (Heritage, 2/2003), lot 5899.
From The Camelback Collection. (#3929)

Sharply Struck 1916 Five Cent, MS67



- 4409 1916 MS67 NGC.** Delicate ice-blue, lavender, and orange patination graces the lustrous surfaces of this immaculately preserved Superb Gem. All design features are well brought up, including LIBERTY, which the Mint made more distinct in this year (David Bowers, 2007). Census: 10 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3930)

- 4410 1916-D MS65 PCGS.** Intense patina is gold to orange with suggestions of blue-green. Well-defined everywhere but the bison's shoulder, which shows more typical softness. PCGS has graded 11 finer pieces (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3932)

Premium Gem 1916-S Buffalo Nickel Subtle, Attractive Patina



- 4411 1916-S MS66 NGC.** The 1916 Buffalo nickel claims a substantial mintage of 11.8 million pieces, but the issue is rare at the Premium Gem level. The present coin is sharply defined in most areas, but a touch of softness is evident on the bison's shoulder and the central portrait. The unmarked surfaces are delightfully toned in pale shades of gold and blue. Census: 15 in 66, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3933)

Condition Rarity 1917 Nickel, MS67



- 4412 1917 MS67 NGC.** The 1917 nickel can be located without too much trouble through Premium Gem, but becomes an important condition rarity in MS67. Radiant luster embraces both sides, and a touch of gold rests on the reverse. Sharply struck and impeccably preserved.
From The Camelback Collection. (#3934)

Well Struck 1917-D Gem Nickel



- 4413 1917-D MS65 PCGS.** A better-than-average strike left relatively strong definition on this Gem, especially the date, LIBERTY, and the horn. Whispers of light blue and gold adhere to the highly lustrous surfaces that are devoid of mentionable marks or spots. PCGS has seen a mere 13 pieces finer.
From The Camelback Collection. (#3935)

- 4414 1917-D 3 1/2 Leg AU55 PCGS. FS-901.** The right front leg is partially missing on this lapped die variety. A Choice AU example, the surfaces host medium gray patina with considerable gold toning. A lovely and highly desirable Buffalo nickel. (#38441)

- 4415 1917-S MS64 NGC.** This well struck olive-gray and almond-gold early branch mint near-Gem has coruscating luster and refreshingly mark-free surfaces. A desirable representative of a decidedly better date. (#3936)

- 4416 1917-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Green-to-gold toning covers the outer zones on this luminous near-Gem, while the interiors are more nickel-blue. Well-defined on the two heads, and the bison's shoulder shows only minor softness. (#3936)

Sharply Defined 1917-S Five Cent, MS65



- 4417 1917-S MS65 NGC.** Blushes of yellow-gold, violet, and light blue run over the obverse, while violet hues dominate the reverse. The strike is better than typically seen on this issue, especially on the bison's head which is often weak. Both sides are well preserved. Census: 54 in 65, 10 finer (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3936)

- 4418 1918 MS65 PCGS.** Soft powder-blue and orange color makes occasional visits to the lustrous surfaces of this attractive Gem. Well struck and cared for. A couple of tiny toning spots occur on the reverse. Difficult any finer. Housed in a green label holder. (#3937)

- 4419 1918 MS65 PCGS.** Mustard-yellow and golden-tan elements cover much of the quicksilver surfaces on this Gem. Well struck with only minor incompleteness on the bison's shoulder. PCGS has graded 46 finer pieces (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3937)

- 4420 1918-D MS64 NGC.** This is an important opportunity for the collector to acquire a near-Gem example. This is an elusive date any finer than the present example. Highly lustrous satin surfaces are enhanced by vivid green and gold color. (#3938)

- 4421 1918-D MS64 PCGS.** Gold-orange and violet-blue hues cover this impressively lustrous D-mint near-Gem. Decently struck for an issue that is often overshadowed by its overdate cousin. PCGS has graded 87 numerically finer examples (11/10). (#3938)

Above-Average 1918-D Gem Nickel



- 4422 1918-D MS65 PCGS.** The 1918-D nickel, while common in lower grades, becomes difficult to locate in in Gem and finer levels of preservation, especially with a decent strike (David Bowers, 2007). The present Gem offering yields nicely defined design elements, especially the date, LIBERTY, and the bison's head. A well cared for specimen. Population: 66 in 65, 21 finer (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3938)

Difficult Fine 1918/7-D Nickel



- 4423 1918/7-D Fine 12 NGC. FS-101.** The thick diagonal of the 7 underdigit identifies this prized overdate variety. This slate-gray example has pleasing profile definition on the Indian, and marks are limited to a few tiny rim ticks and a faded brief pinscratch on the bison's flank. The 1918/7-D is widely pursued in all grades. (#3939)

Popular 1918/7-D Five Cents, Fine 15



- 4424 1918/7-D Fine 15 NGC. CAC. FS-101.** An attractive battleship-gray example of this popular World War I era overdate. The surfaces are evenly worn and there are no marks of any significance. Some minor granularity is noted around the peripheries. The date is crisply defined with a flat-top 8 characteristic of this scarce overdate. (#3939)

Very Fine 1918/7-D Buffalo Nickel



- 4425** 1918/7-D VF20 NGC. FS-101. A problem-free VF example of this important key date. The base and upper right corner of the underdigit 7 is clear, and the thickness of its crossbar and downstroke is apparent. A glance at third party Census information indicates that a majority of survivors are in Fine and lower grades, since the overdate variety went unreported until 1931. (#3939)

XF Sharpness 1918/7-D Nickel



- 4426** 1918/7-D—Improperly Cleaned, Obverse Rim Damage—NGC Details. XF. FS-101. The famous *Guide Book* variety, offered here with light wear that does not affect the sharpness of the overdate. Blue and gold-peach retoning covers surfaces that have been cleaned in the past, and the area between 4 and 5 o'clock on the obverse rim shows damage, but overall this is a readily collectible example of a famous issue.

1919 Buffalo Nickel, MS67 Beautifully Toned and Highly Lustrous



- 4427** 1919 MS67 NGC. The 1919 nickel (60.8 million pieces produced) is common in circulated and Mint State grades, particularly if one does not mind owning a somewhat softly impressed example. As a Superb Gem, however, the 1919-P is a significant condition rarity. This coin exhibits razor sharp striking definition in virtually all areas. Both sides are show strong mint frost with no distracting blemishes to report. Each side presents a delicate golden tinged appearance with pastel-blue at the centers and just a touch of rose on the reverse. Census: 6 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3941)

Pleasing MS64 1919-D Nickel



- 4428** 1919-D MS64 PCGS. CAC. This dove-gray early branch mint near-Gem displays vibrant cartwheel sheen, and is devoid of any noticeable abrasions. A good strike despite minor peripheral incompleteness. A slender vertical die crack crosses the obverse center. Across all denominations, 1919-D issues are conditionally challenging. (#3942)

1919-D Nickel, Sharply Struck MS64



- 4429** 1919-D MS64 PCGS. The year 1919 is well known for rarities in such popular series as the Mercury dime, Standing Liberty quarter, and Walking Liberty half. One can also add the Buffalo nickel series to this list, because the 1919-D and 1919-S are both elusive coins that are difficult to locate with an appreciable degree of striking sharpness. That said, we call bidders' attention to the present near-Gem. There are no areas of bothersome striking incompleteness on either side, and the smooth surfaces would probably warrant a Gem grade were the luster a little more vibrant. Evenly toned in dove-gray shades with pleasing golden-orange undertones.
From The Camelback Collection. (#3942)

- 4430** 1919-S MS63 PCGS. A lightly toned rose-and-gold Select example with pleasing detail for the date and quicksilver luster. Scattered small abrasions and wispy marks contribute to the grade. (#3943)

Choice 1919-S Buffalo Nickel Nicely Toned



- 4431** 1919-S MS64 PCGS. The 1919-S Buffalo nickel is known for its incomplete strike, and this Choice Mint State example shows some of the characteristic softness on the Indian's braid and the Bison's shoulder. Delightful shades of ice-blue and golden toning are evident over the lustrous surfaces. Only 32 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (11/10). (#3943)

Notable Near-Gem 1919-S Nickel



- 4432 1919-S MS64 PCGS.** Prominent gold and blue patina washes over the quicksilver luster of this softly struck but well-preserved 1919-S nickel. This San Francisco date is elusive with the level of eye appeal offered here, and PCGS has certified just 32 finer examples (11/10).

From The Camelback Collection. (#3943)

- 4433 1920-D MS64 PCGS.** Better-defined than often seen with blue, violet, and mint-green toning over quicksilver luster. Few significant abrasions for the grade. PCGS has graded 53 numerically finer pieces (11/10).

From The Camelback Collection. (#3945)

- 4434 1920-S MS63 PCGS.** This San Francisco Buffalo nickel appears untuned to the unaided eye, but a loupe reveals delicate caramel-gold, rose, and aqua patina. Crisply struck and lustrous with pleasing preservation. Housed in a first generation holder.

From The Camelback Collection. (#3946)

Colorful Near-Gem 1920-S Nickel



- 4435 1920-S MS64 PCGS.** Pleasing autumn-brown, stone-gray, and olive-gold toning embraces this satiny and conditionally scarce San Francisco nickel. Refreshingly unabraded, and the strike is excellent for the issue. One minor retained lamination is on the upper front leg of the bison. (#3946)

- 4436 1921 MS66 PCGS.** Impressively struck with frosty luster and light gold and orange overtones. An attractive Premium Gem example of this high-mintage issue that is nonetheless rare any finer. PCGS has graded just 18 such pieces (11/10).

From The Camelback Collection. (#3947)

- 4437 1921-S MS62 NGC.** A luminous example with quicksilver luster beneath gold-to-orange patina. The obverse appears well-defined, though the bison's head and shoulder show more typical softness. (#3948)

Select 1921-S Buffalo Nickel Satin Luster



- 4438 1921-S MS63 PCGS.** Satiny luster enlivens the surfaces of this Select piece, under gunmetal-gray toning with delicate pink, gold, and blue iridescent highlights. A scattering of tiny flecks, which are all but invisible against the background of the gunmetal toning, accounts for the assigned grade. The strike is about average with softness visible on the highpoints of the Indian's hair and the buffalo's pelt. The dies show indications of erosion from long use. The 1921-S ranks among the most desirable issues in the entire Buffalo nickel series, and in terms of scarcity, closely follows the 1926-S and 1924-S at the MS63 level. (#3948)

Low Mintage Choice 1921-S Nickel



- 4439 1921-S MS64 NGC.** The 1921-S Buffalo nickel is a low mintage date, "somewhat scarce in all grades" in Q. David Bowers' estimation. This is a golden-brown near-Gem with powder-blue and lilac toning near portions of the rims. Luster shimmers across the undisturbed surfaces. The strike is sharp for this early branch mint issue, although the bison's head shows incomplete detail. (#3948)

1921-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65 Highly Lustrous With Multicolored Toning



- 4440 1921-S MS65 NGC.** This major strike rarity shows stronger definition on the obverse than on the reverse. The surfaces are beautifully toned in subtle, iridescent shades and show considerable mint frost. Both sides display attractive gold, lilac, and blue coloration. Struck from overworked dies with considerable evidence of die erosion. The obverse is prominently cracked through the Indian's nose with lesser cracking seen on the face, and the reverse is cracked through the bison's head. Few finer examples of this date have been certified. Census: 31 in 65, 3 finer (11/10). *From The Camelback Collection. (#3948)*

1923-S Nickel, Sharply Struck MS65



- 4441 1923-S MS65 NGC.** This Gem 1923-S displays a much better strike than is characteristic of the issue—the date and LIBERTY are bold, and most of the bison's hair is strong. Lustrous surfaces portray a steel-gray appearance, and are seemingly devoid of significant marks. An excellent candidate for a better-grade Mint State Buffalo nickel collection. Census: 29 in 65, 5 finer (11/10). *From The Camelback Collection.* (#3950)

- 4442 1924 MS66 PCGS.** A frosty P-mint Buffalo nickel with surprisingly varied patina. Nickel-white, gold, orange, and blue elements appear on each side, in bands on the obverse but more dappled on the reverse. Population: 72 in 66, 4 finer (11/10). *From The Camelback Collection.* (#3951)

MS67 ★ 1924 Buffalo Nickel Single Finest NGC-Certified



- 4443 1924 MS67 ★ NGC.** As of (12/10), NGC has certified five examples as MS67, but only the present piece has earned a Star designation. Since none are in higher grades, this allows the current lot to claim the title of single finest NGC-certified. Competing service PCGS has graded four as MS67 with none finer. This lustrous representative displays apple-green, rose-red, orange-gold, and powder-blue. The strike is crisp and close to full. (#3951)

Pleasing 1924-D Gem Five Cent



- 4444 1924-D MS65 PCGS.** A solid Gem example of this very scarce Buffalo nickel. The 1924-D is a highly respected condition and strike rarity in the Buffalo nickel series, and one that can be quite a challenge to locate as a lightly toned, problem-free Gem, such as this piece. The striking details on this piece are quite strong throughout except, of course, on the bison's head, which is almost a diagnostic for this issue. Soft multicolored patina lightly covers both sides with strong underlying satiny luster readily apparent. Housed in a green label holder. (#3952)

Challenging Near-Gem 1924-S Nickel



- 4445 1924-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Gunmetal-gray and almond-gold toning visits this lustrous and attractive rare date nickel. The obverse is completely unabraded, and the reverse is smooth save for a solitary tick on the front leg. The mintmark is fully impressed, and the overall strike is decidedly above average. (#3953)

1924-S Nickel, MS65 A Challenging Issue in Mint Condition



- 4446 1924-S MS65 NGC.** The 1924-S is among the rarest Buffalo nickels in the finer (VF-AU) circulated grades. Unsurprisingly, Mint State survivors are also elusive. The surfaces are interestingly patinated, and this coin displays medium density rose-tan and ice-blue toning over both sides. The strike is stronger than usually seen on this difficult branch mint issue and there are no reportable abrasions. Census: 17 in 65, 2 finer (11/10). *From The Camelback Collection.* (#3953)

- 4447 1925-S MS62 PCGS.** Soft golden-gray patina runs over both sides of this MS62 specimen. The typical weakness is noted on the bison's head, but the horn is strong. A few surface and rim marks are not all that severe. (#3956)

- 4448 1925-S MS63 NGC.** David Lange's (1992) comment on this date that: "Extreme cases have distorted mintmarks..." could not be more true for this particular coin, as its mintmark is barely distinguishable. Lange also indicates that overall weakness is the norm for the issue. This piece displays striking softness on the bison's head and tail, yet it is better-defined than most. Lustrous surfaces are lightly toned green, gold, and lavender. (#3956)

Multi-Color MS64 1925-S Nickel



- 4449 1925-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Delightful cherry-red, jade-green, and stone-gray toning blankets this well preserved and shimmering near-Gem. The strike is good aside from the customary softness on the hair above the braid. The 1925-S has a somewhat higher mintage than its Denver Mint counterpart, but is nonetheless scarcer in Mint State. (#3956)

**1925-S Near-Gem Buffalo Nickel
Very Challenging Any Finer**



- 4450 1925-S MS64 PCGS.** This pleasing branch mint, near-Gem Buffalo nickel has frosty luster and delicate apricot, olive, and powder-blue toning. Although not a full strike, this example is more finely detailed than many, with overall softness that is especially noticeable on the tops of RTY in LIBERTY which are merged with the obverse border, the bison's tail, and AMERICA also somewhat soft on the reverse. A few tiny marks on each side keep this from Gem quality. A lovely example for the date and mintmark collector, and difficult to obtain finer.
*Ex: 2006 FUN Auction (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 1524.
From The Camelback Collection. (#3956)*

- 4451 1926 MS67 NGC.** Pale blue and gold tints settle over luminous and well-preserved surfaces on this Philadelphia Superb Gem. Great all-around eye appeal with a dose of pastel. Census: 14 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3957)

Lovely Gem 1926-D Nickel



- 4452 1926-D MS65 PCGS.** While often overshadowed by its S-mint counterpart, the 1926-D nickel is a challenging date in its own right, as series specialists know all too well. Offered here is a lovely Gem, toned peach and blue with a lighter appearance on the obverse and great all-around luster.
From The Camelback Collection. (#3958)

**1926-S Buffalo Nickel, MS61
Lowest Mintage of the Series**



- 4453 1926-S MS61 NGC.** The 1926-S Buffalo nickel claims the lowest mintage of the series, at 970,000 pieces, and Mint State examples are quite scarce. The present coin is a well struck MS61 example, with some weakness on the reverse, due to worn dies. The surfaces are lustrous, under vivid gold and violet toning. (#3959)

Exquisite MS63 1926-S Nickel



- 4454 1926-S MS63 PCGS. CAC.** Rich forest-green, rose-red, and sky-blue patina encompasses this lustrous and essentially mark-free key date nickel. The grade is limited solely by the strike, which shows softness at the centers that is characteristic of the issue. Only 970,000 1926-S nickels were struck, and unlike the 1913 Type Two and 1931-S, few Mint State examples were set aside. (#3959)

Elusive Gem 1927-D Nickel



- 4455 1927-D MS65 PCGS.** Above-average luster for this elusive Denver issue with light golden toning and hints of pink. Only a touch of the usual striking softness is noted at the braid and the bison's shoulder. Strong all-around eye appeal and a borderline condition rarity in Gem. Population: 51 in 65, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3961)

- 4456 1927-S MS63 PCGS.** A satiny Select Mint State representative of the elusive 1927-S nickel, this piece has light gray surfaces with delicate gold toning. The strike is sharp and the eye appeal is excellent. (#3962)

Lustrous Near-Gem 1927-S Nickel



- 4457 1927-S MS64 NGC.** While the 1927-S is not as noteworthy a strike rarity as previous mintmarked Buffalo nickels, the low mintage of only 3.4 million pieces makes certain that this issue is an absolute rarity. Sharply struck, the surfaces display the bright, glossy luster that is sometimes seen on this issue. Peach, orange, and sky-blue toning decorates each side. Examination with a magnifier reveals a long, thin abrasion from the braid to the upper lip. NGC has certified 17 numerically finer pieces (11/10). (#3962)

Choice 1927-S Buffalo Nickel



- 4458 1927-S MS64 PCGS.** The 1927-S Buffalo nickel boasts a small mintage of 3.4 million pieces, and examples in Choice Mint State condition are scarce in today's market. Currently, only 20 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (11/10). The present coin is a well struck specimen, with glossy gold and blue toned surfaces. (#3962)

Luminous Premium Gem 1928-D Nickel



- 4459 1928-D MS66 PCGS.** Delicate blue-green and canary-gold hues grace pale gray surfaces on this softly frosted Premium Gem. The strike is decidedly above-average for the date, as can be seen on the hair ribbon and the bison's (still-incomplete) shoulder. Great quality for a tough Denver issue. Population: 36 in 66, 0 finer (11/10). *From The Camelback Collection.* (#3964)
- 4460 1929-D MS66 PCGS.** The gold-to-orange toning over each side is more prominent on the obverse. Well struck with great luster and eye appeal in spades. Population: 43 in 66, 1 finer (11/10). *From The Camelback Collection.* (#3967)

1934 Buffalo Nickel, A Lovely Superb Example



- 4461 1934 MS67 PCGS.** While a relatively available issue in the Short Series, the 1934 is like all other issues in Superb condition: rare. This example is especially pleasing with sharply defined features. The lustrous surfaces show light golden toning, with small areas of rose and lilac iridescence. A lovely Superb Gem. Population: 19 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). *From The Camelback Collection.* (#3972)
- 4462 1934-D MS66 NGC.** Both sides share bright luster and a decent strike. The rich patina coating this coin is pale lavender-blue on the obverse and canary-yellow on the reverse. Census: 13 in 66, 0 finer (11/10). *From The Camelback Collection.* (#3973)

Near-Mint 1935 Doubled Die Reverse Nickel FS-801, Dramatic Cherrypickers' Variety



- 4463 1935 Doubled Die Reverse AU58 PCGS. FS-801.** Among the most dramatic of the doubled die varieties in the Buffalo nickel series. The FS-801 can be distinguished easily by the broad "notching" or doubling, with wide separation between the two letter sets, in FIVE CENTS in particular, but other reverse areas, such as UNITED and the motto, also exhibit doubling. Near-Mint State preservation and marvelous color—lilac and golden-pink predominant—complete the appeal of this coin, which should be near and dear to *Cherrypickers'* variety hunters and Registry Set collectors alike. Population: 5 in 58, 13 finer (11/10). (#93974)

MS63 Doubled Die Reverse 1935 Buffalo Nickel, FS-801



- 4464 1935 Doubled Die Reverse MS63 NGC. FS-801.** Per *Cherrypickers'*, FS-801 "is extremely rare in any grade above Very Fine. About 10 are known in Mint State. In the present grade, the variety is one of the keys to a *Guide Book* set of Buffalo nickels. FIVE CENTS is thick from prominent die doubling, and upper reverse legends also exhibit doubling. A lustrous and unabraded example that displays medium caramel-gold and gunmetal-gray toning. Census: 1 in 63, 3 finer (11/10). (#93974)

Lustrous 1935-S Five Cent, MS67 Among Finest Certified



- 4465 1935-S MS67 PCGS.** Inspection of PCGS/NGC population figures indicates that the 1935-S nickel is readily available through the Premium Gem level of preservation, but the population drops dramatically at the MS67 level. Neither service has seen any pieces finer. Light gold color adheres to the lustrous surfaces of this MS67 piece, and the design elements reveal above average detail. Impeccably preserved. Population: 27 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). *From The Camelback Collection.* (#3976)

- 4466** 1936-D 3 1/2 Legs Fine 12 PCGS. FS-901. While this silver-gray piece has considerable circulation wear and a few ticks and scrapes from contact, all of the design details are well-defined, and the partially missing leg on the reverse is equally bold. The 1936-D 3 1/2 Legs is important to collectors as part of PCGS' Major Variety set. Population: 14 in 12, 54 finer (11/10). (#93978)

'3 1/2 Legs' 1936-D Nickel, VF20



- 4467** 1936-D 3 1/2 Legs VF20 PCGS. FS-901. This weakened-foreleg variety was produced in much the same way as the famous "Three-Legged" Buffalo nickel of 1937-D. A moderately worn survivor of the less-identified and less-common counterpart, olive-toned over nickel-gray surfaces that are luminous with steely elements. For the variety, Population: 5 in 20, 38 finer (11/10). (#93978)

- 4468** 1936-S MS67 PCGS. Impressively lustrous with peach and blue patina that washes across the well-preserved surfaces. A pleasingly detailed Superb Gem survivor. Population: 60 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3979)

- 4469** 1937-D Three-Legged AU58 NGC. FS-901. A gunmetal-gray example of this famous die polish mint error. Nicely struck and essentially unabraded. Two tiny aqua specks are noted northwest of the date and beneath the A in STATES. (#3982)

- 4470** 1937-D Three-Legged AU58 NGC. FS-901. An impressive near-Mint representative of this popular *Guide Book* variety with mottled gold toning over satiny luster. (#3982)

- 4471** 1937-D Three-Legged AU58 NGC. FS-901. The older editions of the *Cherrypickers' Guide* identified this variety as FS-020.2, and that is the attribution on the NGC label. This near-Mint example has mottled gold toning over light gray luster. (#3982)

- 4472** 1937-D Three-Legged MS61 NGC. FS-901. Attractive soft gold patina is joined by a splash of lavender on the reverse. Generally well struck except for minor softness on the Indian's hair and the bison's head. (#3982)

- 4473** 1937-D Three-Legged MS61 NGC. FS-901. A Mint State representative of the perennial collector favorite and *Guide Book* variety. Rich peach and orange hues run through generally smooth outer fields, while the interiors are largely gold-to-gray. Scattered abrasions and a rim nick near 4 o'clock on the obverse contribute to the grade. (#3982)

**Three-Legged 1937-D Nickel
Refreshingly Clean MS62 Example**



- 4474** 1937-D Three-Legged MS62 PCGS. FS-901. The 1937-D Three-Legged Buffalo has been avidly collected and pursued since shortly after it was struck, long before the *Cherrypickers' Guides* helped form variety collecting into the subset of numismatics that it is today. Nonetheless, an examination of the *Cherrypickers'* coverage of the issue reveals some interesting nuggets. The guide assigns the FS-901 a URS (Universal Rarity Scale) rating of 14, which translates to 4,000-8,000 surviving examples. But note the Interest and Liquidity factors each at 5, the highest value that *Cherrypickers'* assigns for any variety. A Liquidity Factor 5 means "will sell easily, and often above listed value." Interest Factor 5 is "very high interest (most general collectors interested)."

This satiny example has steel-gray, pale blue, and rose patinated surfaces. Each side is notably free from abrasions, the only surface disturbance is a diagonal grease stain in the field below the chin of the Indian. (#3982)

Satiny Three-Legged 1937-D Nickel, MS62



- 4475** 1937-D Three-Legged MS62 NGC. FS-901. Almond-gold and steel-gray enrich this satiny and nearly unabraded representative. The granular texture on the back leg of the bison is diagnostic for this classic collector variety. Much nicer than the VF-AU example typically encountered. (#3982)

Sharp 1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS62



- 4476** 1937-D Three-Legged MS62 NGC. FS-901. Average or better sharpness for this ever-popular variety, with delicate golden-gray accents on each side. Easily Select or better quality save for a faint horizontal pincscratch on the bison's midsection. No other marks of consequence. (#3982)

Famous Three-Legged 1937-D Nickel, MS62



- 4477** 1937-D Three-Legged MS62 NGC. FS-901. One of the most popular and sought-after Buffalo nickel issues for as long as most of today's collectors have been alive, offered here as a Mint State survivor with nickel-gray luster that sports peach and gold infusions. Struck from a heavily eroded die state with numerous light to moderate abrasions which combine to account for the grade. (#3982)

Luminous Select 1937-D Three-Legged Nickel



- 4478** 1937-D Three-Legged MS63 NGC. FS-901. The famous Three-Legged 1937-D nickel was discovered almost immediately upon release and has been popular ever since. That early discovery has made Mint State examples such as this Select coin available to today's collectors. Olive-gold toning saturates the luminous fields, while the well struck devices are richer nickel-gray. (#3982)

Satiny MS64 1937-D Three-Legged Nickel



- 4479** 1937-D Three-Legged MS64 NGC. FS-901. The leading foreleg of the bison was inadvertently polished off the die used to strike this famous issue. The variety was recognized early as one of the most significant and valuable issues of the series. The present coin shows satiny mint luster under gold and aquamarine toning. The strike is decent, but a little softness is evident on the Indian's hair and the bison's shoulder, as usually seen. (#3982)
- 4480** Four Rolls of 1938-D Nickels. Four rolls of 40 coins each, all in approximate grades from MS64 to MS66 according to our unofficial review. A great lot with the possibility of cherry-picking mintmark varieties! (Total: 4 rolls)

PROOF BUFFALO NICKELS

Pastel-Hued 1913 Type One Buffalo Nickel, PR67 ★



- 4481** 1913 Type One PR67 ★ NGC. CAC. Marvelous pastel hues grace both sides of this popular Type One proof, most obvious on the high points of the Indian's cheek and the bison's shoulder. Daubs of rose, ice-blue, and glints of jade further enhance surfaces that are as pristine as they are lovely. Census: 2 in 67 ★, 2 in 68 ★ finer (11/10). (#3988)

Iridescently Toned 1913 Type One Nickel, PR67



- 4482** 1913 Type One PR67 PCGS. CAC. A golden ring encircles the steel-blue centers with rose accents on the reverse. The strike is full, as expected, and we cannot discern any contact marks. The surfaces have the distinctive granular, matte texture, which was smoothed out for proofs struck in the 1930s. A mere 1,520 proofs were struck of this first type in the first year of issue. NGC and PCGS combined have certified only four proofs finer (11/10). *From The Camelback Collection.* (#3988)

- 4483** 1913 Type Two PR66 NGC. Hints of golden color visit bright nickel-white surfaces with abundant texture. Great eye appeal for this second proof Buffalo nickel type. *From The Camelback Collection.* (#3990)

- 4484** 1914 PR65 PCGS. A sharply defined and lightly toned Gem proof, this 1914 Buffalo nickel exhibits excellent eye appeal with hints of pale blue toning. A few trivial spots are only visible with a glass. (#3991)

- 4485** 1914 PR66 NGC. Gold-to-orange is the most prominent hue in this matte proof's patina, though blue and lavender overtones are also present. Strongly struck with a single small carbon spot near 3 o'clock on the obverse rim. (#3991)

- 4486** 1914 PR66 PCGS. Boldly impressed with dappled green-to-gold and lavender-blue patina over matte surfaces. A gorgeous Premium Gem specimen of this important early Buffalo nickel proof. PCGS has graded 75 finer pieces (11/10). *From The Camelback Collection.* (#3991)

Intricately Detailed 1915 Nickel, PR67



- 4487 1915 PR67 PCGS.** This superlative matte proof appears to have perfect surfaces. The coin sparkles with satiny luster and each side is covered with a pale overlay of golden toning. As one would expect from a proof striking, the devices are intricately detailed on each side with definition on the Indian's hair and on the bison's head that simply cannot be found on a business strike. Population: 48 in 67, 2 finer (11/10).

From The Camelback Collection. (#3992)

Copper-Gold Gem Proof 1916 Buffalo Nickel



- 4488 1916 PR65 PCGS.** Even copper-gold patina coats the surfaces of this Gem proof, a piece with a matte appearance that represents the last of the acknowledged Buffalo nickel proofs. Both sides are fully struck and distraction-free, despite a few of the most trivial flecks that may have precluded an even finer grade on this high-end piece. (#3993)

Magnificent 1916 Five Cent Gem Proof Lowest Mintage Buffalo Nickel Proof



- 4489 1916 PR65 NGC.** Splashes of yellow-orange, violet, lavender, and powder-blue compete for territory on this magnificent Gem proof. Exquisite detail throughout, with no unsightly marks or spots. The 1916 had the lowest mintage (600 pieces) of any proof Buffalo nickel. Housed in an earlier generation holder. *From The Camelback Collection. (#3993)*

- 4490 1936 Type One—Satin Finish PR64+ PCGS.** Pleasing apricot-gold patina dominates this gently coruscating Choice proof nickel. The margins display hints of apple-green. A loupe reveals pinpoint flecks, but there are no hairlines. (#3994)

- 4491 1936 Type One—Satin Finish PR65 PCGS.** Dusky chestnut-brown and gunmetal toning blends throughout this razor-sharp Gem. No carbon or contact is readily observed, even with the aid of a loupe. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#3994)

- 4492 1936 Type One—Satin Finish PR66+ PCGS. CAC.** A sharply struck and satiny beauty with excellent surface quality even by Premium Gem standards. Green-gold peripheral toning tends more to nickel-gray at the centers. Fantastic all-around eye appeal. (#3994)

Gorgeous PR68 Satin 1936 Buffalo Nickel



- 4493 1936 Type One—Satin Finish PR68 NGC.** The Type One or Satin Finish that distinguishes the earliest proof Buffalo nickels struck after production was suspended in 1916. Yellow and blue hues are a shade too intense to be called "pastel." Exacting struck and exquisitely preserved, an all-around marvel. Census: 23 in 68, 0 finer (11/10). (#3994)

1936 Satin Finish Proof Nickel, PR68 With Oil-Slick Iridescence



- 4494 1936 Type One—Satin Finish PR68 PCGS.** A breathtaking Satin Finish proof that is, as far as we can tell, technically perfect. The coin may as well have been graded Proof 69 for that matter, if one were to consider surface preservation of high grade coins as the primary determinant of a coin's grade. In the upper grades eye appeal is also a consideration and this piece certainly does not lack that either. Toned in gripping shades of bright multicolored "oil-slick" iridescence, both sides are well matched to each other. Population: 27 in 68, 1 finer (11/10). *From The Camelback Collection. (#3994)*

Brilliant Finish 1936 Nickel, PR67



- 4495 1936 Type Two—Brilliant Finish PR67 PCGS.** The popular Type Two or Brilliant Finish 1936 nickel, offered here as a stunning Superb Gem specimen. The brilliant finish proved to be far more popular than its satin counterpart, and the finish was kept on until World War II interrupted proof production. This is a marvelous example with hints of golden color scattered on gleaming chrome-like surfaces. PCGS has graded just six coins finer (11/10). (#3995)

**1936 Brilliant Finish Nickel, PR67
Bright and Carbon Free**



- 4496 1936 Type Two—Brilliant Finish PR67 NGC.** Both sides of this Superb Gem proof yield a brilliant chrome-like finish, and each side is completely brilliant. The striking details are full, as one would expect from a proof. In a close examination of each side with a loupe we could not discern any carbon specks. An impeccably preserved proof Buffalo nickel.
From The Camelback Collection. (#3995)

- 4497 1937 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** This is a flashy Gem example of the second-year proof issue of the modern era, with gleaming quicksilver surfaces lightly tinged with gold at the lower reverse rim and on some of the device high points. (#3996)

- 4498 1937 PR66 PCGS. CAC.** A gleaming Premium Gem specimen of this final proof Buffalo nickel issue. Light nickel-white and golden hues mingle on each side with a single small carbon fleck noted above the portrait's forehead. (#3996)

- 4499 1937 PR66 NGC.** A gleaming Premium Gem specimen of this final proof Buffalo nickel issue. Gold, peach, and rose-orange shadings drape gleaming and carefully preserved surfaces. (#3996)

Amazing PR67 1937 Nickel



- 4500 1937 PR67 PCGS Secure.** The popular highest-mintage proof Buffalo nickel issue which came at the end of the proof series, offered here as a gleaming Superb Gem. Both sides are boldly mirrored and impressively detailed beneath delicate layers of golden patina that are edged in blue at the margins. PCGS has graded 11 numerically finer examples (11/10). (#3996)

**Wonderful PR67 1937 Nickel
A One-Sided Cameo**



- 4501 1937 PR67 PCGS. CAC.** The proof Buffalo nickel issue of 1937 does not lend itself easily to contrast, yet the reverse displays a distinct cameo effect. Gleaming and minimally toned mirrors reflect softly frosted and sharply struck central devices. PCGS has certified just 11 finer examples (11/10).
From The Camelback Collection. (#3996)

JEFFERSON NICKELS

- 4502 1939 Doubled MONTICELLO MS65 PCGS. FS-801.** Soft champagne coloration rests on the highly lustrous surfaces of this popular Gem variety. Sharply struck with nearly full steps. In fact, this piece may receive a full steps designation if submitted again, and it would be a good fit for a Full Steps collection. The die doubling is boldly visible on this sharply defined piece. Population: 49 in 65, 36 finer (11/10). (#4004)

- 4503 1940-S MS67 Six Full Steps NGC.** Pastel apricot-gold and gunmetal-blue shades grace this immaculate and lustrous Superb Gem. The strike is remarkably sharp for a business issue, and the eye appeal is formidable. Census: 5 in 67 Six Full Steps, none finer (11/10). (#74009)

- 4504 1947-D MS67 Full Steps PCGS.** Light peach-gold color over frosty surfaces and well-defined devices. This Superb Gem is an absolute treat. Population: 14 in 67 Full Steps, 0 finer (11/10). (#84032)

- 4505 1950-D MS67 Five Full Steps NGC.** While the 1950-D is desirable across most grades, it is not a rarity. Full Steps coins are elusive, however, and at the MS67 level, the 1950-D is a genuine condition rarity. Census: 11 in 67 Five Full Steps, 0 finer (11/10). (#84042)

SMS JEFFERSON NICKELS

**SMS 1965 Jefferson Nickel, MS67 Deep Cameo
Among the Finest Certified in Deep Cameo**



- 4506 1965 SMS MS67 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The contrast on this bright, untoned specimen is particularly bold for a first-year Special Mint Set issue. A curly lintmark is visible in the right obverse field between the back of Jefferson's neck and the 1 in the date. This piece possesses outstanding visual appeal. Population: 8 in 67 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#94197)

- 4507** 1966 SMS MS67 Deep Cameo PCGS. Excellent contrast by the standards of the Special Mint Set. Vaguely gold-toned with moderate frost over the devices and parts of the semireflective fields. Population: 14 in 67 Deep Cameo, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#94198)

PROOF JEFFERSON NICKELS

1938 Jefferson Nickel, PR68
None Certified Finer at PCGS or NGC



- 4508** 1938 PR68 PCGS. Ex: Tom Mershon Collection. A pleasing lemon-yellow and lilac tint graces the surfaces of this spectacular PR68 specimen, and complements the powerfully impressed design elements. Deeply reflective, with great eye appeal. No coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS or NGC (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#4175)

1939 Jefferson Nickel, PR68
Reverse of 1938, None Certified Finer



- 4509** 1939 Reverse of 1938 PR68 PCGS. A proof variant that shows the "wavy" steps on Monticello as seen in 1938. This is a truly Superb representative that has a colorful, rainbow-like toning scheme at the peripheries on each side. Beautifully original, there are no mentionable marks or spots. Population: 7 in 68, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#4176)

Superb Gem Proof 1939 Nickel
Reverse of 1940



- 4510** 1939 Reverse of 1940 PR67 PCGS. FS-901. This 1939 Jefferson nickel is one of the few proof examples to feature the reverse die of 1940, with distinct detail evident on the steps. The surfaces are brightly reflective throughout, with pinpoint definition on all design elements. Only 12,535 proof nickels were struck. Population: 16 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#94176)

PR67 Straight Steps 1939 Nickel
Reverse of 1940, FS-901



- 4511** 1939 Reverse of 1940 PR67 PCGS. FS-901. According to the Fourth Edition of the *Cherry-pickers' Guide*, "very few 1939 proofs were struck with the reverse of 1940, with strong, sharp steps on Monticello." The present intricately struck Superb Gem has light sun-gold and sky-blue toning. Carbon and contact are essentially absent. With no finer pieces certified, this specimen is arguably the finest known example. Population: 16 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#94176)

1940 Jefferson Nickel, PR68
Tied for Finest Certified



- 4512** 1940 Reverse of 1940 PR68 PCGS. One of the finest certified 1940 Jefferson nickels, destined for the ultimate Registry Set of Proof examples within this series. This amazing coin has exceptional polychrome toning, especially vibrant on the obverse. The devices are sharply rendered, and the pristine fields are deeply mirrored. Population: 2 in 68, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#4177)

- 4513 1940 Reverse of 1940 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** The straight parallel steps confirm the 1940 Reverse variety. A lovely impeccably struck cameo that displays just the slight hint of incipient toning on Jefferson's portrait. Tantalizingly close to the next highest grade level. Pre-war Jefferson nickels are rare with cameo contrast. No finer coins are certified at PCGS or NGC, and this piece is a clear candidate for finest known. Population: 6 in 65 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#84177)

**1942 Jefferson Nickel, PR68
Type One, None Certified Finer**



- 4514 1942 Type One PR68 PCGS.** Nickel was an important metal to the U.S. military during World War Two, and the composition of the Five Cent Piece was modified during 1942 to replace the nickel alloy with silver and magnesium. The two types are readily distinguished by the absence or presence of a large mintmark above the dome of Monticello. Golden-tan and rose hues surround the sky-blue centers of this boldly struck Superb Gem. Gorgeously preserved, and the energetic toning further ensures the exceptional eye appeal. Population: 8 in 68, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#4179)

**1942-P Type Two Nickel, PR68
Only One Coin Certified Finer**



- 4515 1942-P Type Two PR68 PCGS.** The 1942-P Jefferson nickel is prized as the only wartime proof with the silver/manganese composition. Only 27,600 Type Two proofs were minted in 1942, and proof offerings were discontinued after that year. This spectacular coin is sharply detailed throughout, with unmarked satiny surfaces. Population: 11 in 68, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#4180)

**Superb Gem Proof 1950 Nickel
Deep Cameo**



- 4516 1950 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The proof mintage of Jefferson nickels was limited to 51,386 pieces in 1950, and the coins struck early in the year lacked the mirrored, reflective fields displayed by this piece. This spectacular coin is further distinguished by its profound cameo contrast, a feature seldom encountered and highly prized by collectors. The devices are sharply detailed, and the surfaces show hints of ice-blue and golden toning. Population: 8 in 67 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#94182)

**Superb Gem Proof 1951 Nickel
Deep Cameo Contrast**



- 4517 1951 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The 1951 proof Jefferson nickel boasts a low mintage of 57,500 pieces. All examples were struck with a mirrored finish, but specimens with cameo contrast are elusive. The present coin displays deep mirrors and frosty devices, with excellent field-device contrast. Population: 10 in 67 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#94183)

**1952 Jefferson Nickel, PR67 Deep Cameo
Remarkable Contrast**



- 4518 1952 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Only 81,980 proof Jefferson nickels were minted in 1952, and examples with cameo contrast are definitely in the minority. The present coin features razor-sharp design elements and mirrored fields with an incredible depth of reflectivity. The field-device contrast is dramatic, and eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 10 in 67 Deep Cameo, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#94184)

**1954 Jefferson Nickel, PR68 Deep Cameo
Among the Finest Certified**



- 4519 1954 PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A magnificent PR68 Jefferson nickel, this piece possesses profound cameo contrast, unusual in proofs of the mid-1950s. The devices display pinpoint definition throughout, and the fields are virtually pristine. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 5 in 68 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#94186)

- 4520 1956 PR69 Cameo PCGS.** A beautiful coin that is practically perfect. Moderately contrasted on the interior with faint golden elements visible along the rims. Population: 2 in 69 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#84188)

**1958 Jefferson Nickel, PR69 Cameo
Finest Cameo Certified at PCGS**



- 4521 1958 PR69 Cameo PCGS.** Only 875,652 proof Jefferson nickels were struck in 1958, and this virtually perfect coin is one of the finest examples. The pristine surfaces are brightly reflective, under wispy light golden patina, and the striking details are sharp throughout. Both sides display stark field-device contrast. This 1958 proof Jefferson nickel is the only example certified in PR69 Cameo at PCGS, with none finer (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#84190)

- 4522 1959 PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Intensely contrasted with a strong golden tint to each side. Excellent eye appeal with only a few barely perceptible faults. Population: 10 in 68 Deep Cameo, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#94191)

**Deep Cameo 1961 Nickel, PR69
One of the Finest Certified Examples**



- 4523 1961 PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A virtually perfect coin, one of the finest known Jefferson nickels from a mintage that is approaching its 50th birthday. This piece exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements, and the frosty texture of the devices contrasts boldly with the deeply mirrored fields. A touch of light gold toning is evident on the devices. Population: 12 in 69 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#94193)

- 4524 1971 No S PR67 Cameo PCGS.** Superb cameo contrast. The boldly impressed design elements seem to float over mirrored, watery fields. A minimally toned missing-mintmark beauty. Population: 25 in 67 Cameo, 56 finer (8/10). (#84204)

**Deep Cameo 1971 Jefferson Nickel, PR68
Sought-After No S Variety**



- 4525 1971 No S PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The S mintmark was omitted on one of the dies shipped from the Philadelphia Mint to San Francisco for use in proof coinage in 1971. An estimated 1,655 No S proof nickels were struck before the error was noticed. This magnificent example displays brightly mirrored liquid fields, with razor-sharp, frosty devices and amazing cameo contrast. Population: 5 in 68 Deep Cameo, 2 finer (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#94204)

- 4526 1981-S Type Two PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Absolute contrast with only the slightest hint of color. A technically flawless example of this more elusive type. Population: 12 in 70 Deep Cameo (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#94216)

1982-S Jefferson Nickel, PR70 Deep Cameo



- 4527 1982-S PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Perfection is seldom encountered in any field, but this magnificent Jefferson nickel is beyond reproach numismatically. The flawless liquid fields display a fathomless depth of reflectivity, while the frosty devices exhibit pinpoint definition throughout. Eye appeal is overwhelming. Population: 10 in 70 Deep Cameo (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#94217)

1984-S Jefferson Nickel, PR70 Deep Cameo Intensely Contrasted



- 4528 1984-S PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The 1984-S proofs were especially well produced, and this spectacular Jefferson nickel is a virtually perfect coin. The frosty, fully struck devices seem to float on deeply reflective liquid fields, creating intense cameo contrast. The surfaces are completely brilliant, and no defects of any kind are detected. Population: 17 in 70 Deep Cameo (11/10).
From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#94219)

MERCURY DIMES

Series Key 1916-D Mercury Dime



- 4529 1916-D Genuine PCGS.** The PCGS number ending in .92 suggests Cleaning as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an XF specimen that has been cleaned. This cream-gray key date dime shimmers with subtle luster, and since most survivors are heavily worn, the present piece will please a majority of collectors of this popular series. (#4906)

- 4530 1916-D VG8 PCGS.** The obverse is largely pearl-gray with lavender, gold, and violet accents, while the reverse is duskier with an emphasis on the violet. Generally smooth with no singularly obvious abrasions. (#4906)

- 4531 1916-D—Damaged—NGC Details. VF.** Small indentations on the reverse account for the NGC disclaimer. Fortunately, most of the design detail still shows clearly. The obverse is unaffected. Bright surfaces display occasional splashes of gold-brown toning, especially on the reverse. A very collectible key date, the imperfection notwithstanding. (#4906)

Still-Lustrous AU53 1916-D Mercury Dime



- 4532 1916-D AU53 PCGS.** Cartwheel luster traverses much of this lightly circulated pearl-gray key date dime. The curls and the wing show minor wear, as do the bands of the fasces. No marks are consequential. The typical '16-D grades AG to Good, and examples that approach Mint State are highly desirable. (#4906)

Near-Mint 1916-D Dime



- 4533 1916-D AU58 NGC.** The 1916-D is a first-year key, but unlike many other dates, it was not saved to a great extent and so high-end examples are scarce, if not rare. This near-Mint example has soft central bands but solid details elsewhere. Partial green-gold toning covers still-lustrous surfaces. Census: 26 in 58, 48 finer (11/10). (#4906)

- 4534 1916-S MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Ex: Stokely. Intricately struck and highly lustrous with exceptional preservation and only a wisp of golden patina. An essentially perfect example of the introductory San Francisco emission. Population: 62 in 66 Full Bands, 17 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4909)

**1917 Type of 1916 Mercury Dime, MS67 Full Bands
Exceptional Color and Mint Luster**



4535 1917 MS67 Full Bands PCGS. Ex: Larry Shapiro. Type of 1916. The 1917 is found with two distinct hub pairings. The Type of 1916 has higher overall relief and textured fields, with subtle differences in the curls around Liberty's face and the leading edge of the wing, as well as higher relief of IN GOD WE TRUST. The surfaces display medium density toning and the apple-green high points yield to vivid copper, aqua, and sunset-orange borders on the obverse. The reverse has more subdued silver-gray centers with blue-green iridescent rims. Well struck as expected, and showing only the most minor ticks. This is an interesting transitional issue, not to be overlooked as a premium-quality type coin. Population: 15 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).

Ex: Larry Shapiro #1 All-Time Finest Mercury Dimes Full Bands Basic PCGS Registry Set/2006 FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 1869. From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4911)

**1917-D Mercury Dime, MS65 Full Bands
Scarce Type of 1917**



4536 1917-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS. New dies were made part way through 1917, and the Mercury dimes of this year are known in two types, the Type of 1916 and the Type of 1917. The present coin represents the Type of 1917, with the mintmark centered between the branch and the border, rarer than its Type of 1916 counterpart by a ratio of 5 to 1. This coin is a spectacular Gem, with Full Bands definition. The surfaces exhibit vibrant mint luster, under light gold and ice-blue toning. Population: 35 in 65 Full Bands, 6 finer (11/10).

From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4913)

4537 1918 MS66 Full Bands PCGS. Dappled olive, sage, and rose border toning frames the silver interiors on this boldly impressed Premium Gem. Amazing all-around quality from an issue that proves remarkably challenging with Full Bands. Population: 36 in 66 Full Bands, 4 finer (11/10).

From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4917)

**Choice 1918-D Mercury Dime, Full Bands
Scarce Issue With a Sharp Strike**



4538 1918-D MS64 Full Bands PCGS Secure. The 1918-D Mercury dime was produced in large numbers, but the issue is known for its weak peripheral strike, and lack of detail on the central bands. Examples in Choice Mint State condition with Full Bands are quite scarce. The present coin shows traces of light gold and ice-blue patina., with attractive, satiny mint luster. The central bands show full separation. Population: 80 in 64 Full Bands, 20 finer (11/10). From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4919)

1918-D Dime, MS64 Full Bands



4539 1918-D MS64 Full Bands PCGS. Frosty and uncommonly well-defined for this earlier Denver issue. Hints of gold, green, and blue peripheral toning add life to the lustrous silver surfaces. A majority of Uncirculated '18-D dimes lack fully split bands. PCGS has graded 20 finer Full Bands pieces (11/10). (#4919)

Full Bands MS64 1918-D Dime



4540 1918-D MS64 Full Bands PCGS. Decidedly better-defined than the norm, especially on the central reverse. Both sides have a softly frosted appearance with hints of sky-blue color against silver-white surfaces. A few breaks in the frost around Liberty's portrait present windows of startling brilliance. PCGS has graded just 20 finer Full Bands pieces (11/10). (#4919)

**1918-S Mercury Dime, MS64 Full Bands
Scarce S-Mint Issue With Full Bands**



- 4541 1918-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** The 1918-S Mercury dime is the most difficult S-mint issue of the series to locate in high grade, with Full Bands. The present coin is a sharply detailed Choice Mint State example, with Full Bands definition and vibrant mint luster. The pleasing surfaces display light gold and ice-blue toning. Population: 58 in 64 Full Bands, 41 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4921)

- 4542 1919 MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Gold, rose, violet, and blue elements cover much of each side, though there are also windows of startling silver luster. A frosty P-mint beauty that is boldly struck and impressive. PCGS has certified just nine finer Full Bands examples (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4923)

- 4543 1919 MS66+ Full Bands PCGS. CAC.** Blazing luster emanates from both sides of this Premium Gem+ dime and a solid strike emboldens the design elements. Nearly untuned save for occasional freckles of charcoal-gray. Impeccably preserved with outstanding eye appeal. Population: 1 in 66+ Full Bands, 9 finer (11/10). (#4923)

Full Bands MS64+ 1919-D Dime



- 4544 1919-D MS64+ Full Bands PCGS Secure.** Freckles of golden-brown overlie the otherwise pearl-gray surfaces of this lustrous and sharply struck near-Gem. A well preserved example of this noted conditional rarity. Population: 61 in 64 Full Bands, 18 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4925)

**1919-S Mercury Dime, MS64 Full Bands
Challenging Strike Rarity**



- 4545 1919-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS Secure.** Speaking of the 1919-S Mercury dime, David Lange reports, "In full bands condition, this date is second only to the 1918-S in rarity among San Francisco Mint dimes." The present coin is a rare Choice example of this challenging date, exhibiting a sharp strike, with fully separated bands. The lustrous surfaces display wisps of champagne toning. Population: 35 in 64 Full Bands, 23 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4927)

- 4546 1920 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Strong gold, orange, and umber hues are at their most potent to the right, while the left side shows elements of silver, more notably on the obverse. A lustrous Superb Gem with incredible definition. Population: 13 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4929)

**1920-S Mercury Dime, MS66 Full Bands
Sharply Struck, Pleasing Surfaces**



- 4547 1920-S MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Toned with streaky dark gold over the left obverse field and face of Liberty, which is scarcely noticeable unless a loupe is employed. The reverse sports similar toning with an ivory base of luster, with speckled and somewhat streaky gold over the devices and fields. The major devices are intricately struck, although letters near the rims exhibit slight fadeaway. Few 1920-S Mercury dimes are known with the desirable combination of a sharp strike and pristine surfaces. No distracting nicks or scratches are found, and this is a solid coin for the grade. Population: 7 in 66 Full Bands, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4933)

Elusive 1921 Dime, MS63 Full Bands



- 4548 1921 MS63 Full Bands PCGS.** Large-scale silver dollar production in 1921 led to minimal coinage of the other silver denominations that year. The 1921 and 1921-D dimes became series semi-keys. This is a lustrous and essentially untuned Select example. The centers are well struck, and the borders show only moderate incompleteness. (#4935)

Series-Key 1921 Dime, MS65 Full Bands



- 4549 1921 MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** Brightly lustrous, silvery surfaces display wisps of speckled gray patina. The design features are well impressed throughout. A few minor marks on the fasces are of little visual consequence. The 1921 and 1921-D dimes are low-mintage keys to the series, since the mints were busy striking silver dollars to fulfill the Pittman Act. Population: 62 in 65 Full Bands, 37 finer (11/10).

Ex: 2005 Central States Auction (Heritage, 4/2005), lot 6752.
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4935)

- 4550 1921-D MS63 PCGS.** Light dove-gray and caramel-gold visit this lustrous and nicely struck example. A semi-key issue due to the Pittman Act, which obligated the Mint to incessantly strike silver dollars in 1921. Certified in a green label holder. (#4936)

Key Issue 1921-D Dime, MS65 Only 1.08 Million Struck



- 4551 1921-D MS65 PCGS.** This snow-white Gem shows a bold strike, good luster, and excellent surfaces. Close examination with a loupe fails to locate distracting nicks or cuts, and the surfaces are a delight to behold. The peripheral lettering is very crisp and shows excellent definition, with no die cracks to distract the eye. Rare so well preserved, and a splendid example for the specialist to pursue. Population: 12 in 65, 10 finer (11/10).

From The Camelback Collection. (#4936)

Full Bands Choice 1921-D Dime



- 4552 1921-D MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** The 1921-D has the second lowest mintage of the Mercury dime series, trailing only the 1916-D. The present lustrous near-Gem has only a wisp of sun-gold toning. The strike is exemplary, and only faint grazes near the jaw account for the grade. (#4937)

1921-D Dime, MS64 Full Bands Attractive Patina



- 4553 1921-D MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** From a low mintage of just over 1 million pieces, the 1921-D Mercury dime is a scarce issue in MS64 Full Bands. The present coin is sharply detailed in most areas, but shows some typical softness on the peripheral devices. The outstanding feature of this Choice Mint State specimen is the vivid gold and ice-blue patina that blankets the lustrous surfaces. Population: 97 in 64 Full Bands, 71 finer (11/10).

From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4937)

- 4554 1923 MS67 Full Bands PCGS. CAC.** The 1923 can be obtained with little trouble through Premium Gem, but higher-grade coins with Full Bands can be more difficult to locate. The essentially untuned lustrous surfaces of this sharply struck piece are wonderfully preserved. Population: 58 in 67 Full Bands, 3 finer (11/10). (#4939)

- 4555 1923 MS67 Full Bands PCGS. CAC.** Light autumn-gold and russet toning clings to the borders of this pristine and lustrous Superb Gem. Prominently clashed near the profile, as made. Population: 58 in 67 Full Bands, 3 finer (11/10). (#4939)

- 4556 1923 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Hints of greenish-gold color are present at the margins, while the sharply defined centers are effectively brilliant. A lovely Superb Gem with subtly textured surfaces. PCGS has graded three finer Full Bands pieces (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4939)

- 4557 1923-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** A gorgeous example for the Mercury dime aficionado, this piece is sharply struck with about half of the central reverse bands separated. Both sides are brilliant silver with frosty luster and subtle gold toning. Population: 7 in 66, 0 finer (11/10). (#4940)

Gem Full Bands 1923-S Dime



- 4558 1923-S MS65 Full Bands PCGS. CAC.** Light to medium golden-brown and dove-gray blend throughout this lustrous and intricately struck Gem. The preservation is outstanding, as is the eye appeal. The 1923-S is an underrated better date, with a third party Mint State population that favorably compares with the key 1916-D. Population: 32 in 65 Full Bands, 5 finer (11/10).

From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4941)

Superb Gem 1924 Mercury Dime, Full Bands



- 4559 1924 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** The 1924 Mercury dime is an available date in grades up to the Gem level, but Superb Gem specimens, with Full Bands definition, are quite rare. Currently, PCGS has not certified a single coin in higher numeric grades within the designation (11/10). The present coin is a sharply detailed Superb Gem, with booming mint luster, and attractive ice-blue and gold toning.

From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4943)

- 4560 1924-D MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Lightly gold-tinged at the margins, with the color more visible on the reverse. Excellent design definition and top-notch preservation for the grade. Population: 34 in 66 Full Bands, 9 finer (11/10).

From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4945)

- 4561 1924-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** Canary-yellow to gold-gray elements are most prominent at the margins. A lustrous near-Gem that is sharply struck through the centers. PCGS has certified 17 finer Full Bands examples (11/10).

From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4947)

- 4562 1925 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Despite a plentiful production exceeding 25 million pieces, the 1925-P Mercury dime is essentially unobtainable in Full Bands past the level of the present MS67 coin. The frosty silver surfaces have tinges of pinkish-gold on the obverse and olive on the reverse. Population: 23 in 67 Full Bands, 3 finer (11/10).

From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4949)

Premium Gem 1925-D Mercury Dime Full Bands Definition



- 4563 1925-D MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** The 1925-D Mercury dime is a leading strike rarity in the series, with weakness seen on Liberty's curls, the 5 in the date, and E in ONE on almost all examples seen. The present coin shows some of this characteristic softness, but the all-important bands on the fasces are fully defined and separated. This Premium Gem specimen also possesses blazing mint luster, and a few hints of light gold toning. Population: 24 in 66 Full Bands, 2 finer (11/10).

From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4951)

1926 Mercury Dime, MS67 Full Bands Highest Numeric Grade Certified With Full Bands



- 4564 1926 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Just a hint of light gold toning graces the surfaces of this spectacular Superb Gem. The strike on this example is razor-sharp throughout, including Full Bands definition on the fasces. Vibrant, satiny mint luster is evident on both sides. Population: 15 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4955)

- 4565 1926-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** Light green-gold toning denies full brilliance, but the lustrous fields and devices display only delicate marks. The strike is precise save for the tops of a few letters near the rims. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 75 in 65 Full Bands, 24 finer (11/10). (#4957)

- 4566 1926-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** Delicate sky-blue and sun-gold toning drapes this lustrous and needle-sharp Gem. Essentially pristine, and worthy of the finest specialized collection. Population: 75 in 65 Full Bands, 24 finer (11/10).

From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4957)

1926-D Mercury Dime, MS66+ Full Bands Exceptional Strike



- 4567 1926-D MS66+ Full Bands PCGS Secure. CAC.** From a fairly low mintage of 6.8 million pieces, the 1926-D Mercury dime was a well produced issue. The present coin is a high-end Premium Gem, with an exacting strike and exquisite Full Bands definition. The surfaces are brightly lustrous, with light hints of gold and violet toning. Population: 18 in 66 Full Bands, 3 finer (11/10). (#4957)

Attractively Toned MS66+ Full Bands 1926-D Dime



- 4568 1926-D MS66+ Full Bands PCGS. CAC. Ex: Joshua II.** Apple-green, rose-red, and lavender toning enriches both sides of this beautifully toned and thoroughly lustrous Premium Gem. An immaculate and sharply struck example of this scarcer Denver Mint issue. Population: 2 in 66+ Full Bands, 3 finer (11/10). (#4957)

Lustrous 1926-S Gem Dime



- 4569 1926-S MS65 PCGS.** With a low relatively mintage a little over 1.5 million pieces, the 1926-S Mercury dime is a scarce date in high grade. Splashes of reddish- and yellow-gold patina are more prevalent and deeper on the obverse of this well struck Gem. Lustrous surfaces are quite well preserved. Population: 19 in 65, 6 finer (11/10). (#4958)

Superb Gem 1927 Mercury Dime Among the Finest Certified With Full Bands



- 4570 1927 MS67 Full Bands PCGS. CAC.** A light greenish-gold cast mingles with indigo and crimson at the rims of each side. The central bands are fully split, and the sometimes problematic diagonal bands are also trouble-free. The strike is bold throughout. A single tick near Liberty's eye appears under a loupe. Population: 18 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).
From *The Larry Martin Collection*. (#4961)

1927-D Mercury Dime, MS65 Full Bands A Strike and Condition Rarity From the 1920s



- 4571 1927-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** Ex: Larry Shapiro. The surfaces display satiny luster with spotty dark toning on the obverse, a bit more consistent and bright on the reverse. The striking details only show minor weakness on the highest points of Liberty's hair and the lower diagonal. Perusal with a glass reveals a couple of shallow scrapes on Liberty's neck and ticks on the central bands, the lower diagonal, and elsewhere, none singularly distracting but overall perhaps limiting an even higher grade. Population: 31 in 65 Full Bands, 9 finer (11/10).
Ex: *Larry Shapiro #1 All-Time Finest Mercury Dimes Full Bands Basic PCGS Registry Set/FUN Auction (Heritage, 1/2006)*, lot 1895. (#4963)

- 4572 1927-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Gold and blue overtones settle on the interiors, while the borders have patches of deep reddish-brown, violet, and other colors. Solidly struck overall and frosty with a brilliant patch just to the right of the B in LIBERTY. Population: 22 in 65, 4 finer (11/10). (#4964)

1927-S Mercury Dime, MS65 Full Bands A Major Strike Rarity in the Series



- 4573 1927-S MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** Mercury dime specialist David Lange states that Full Band Gems of this date are among the keys to the series, as they are frequently deficient in this area. Flat band or partially split band pieces are the rule. This particular Gem features sharp definition not only on the middle bands, but on all of the design elements. There is no indistinctness on the peripheral reverse lettering as is so often the case with this and other dates of the 1920s. Adding to the coin's eye appeal is the veneer of light gold, olive, and pale blue toning that adheres to lustrous, virtually unabraded surfaces on each side. Population: 29 in 65 Full Bands, 11 finer (11/10).
Ex: *Reed Hawn Collection of Mercury Dimes/2004 ANA Auction (Heritage, 8/2004)*, lot 5792. (#4965)

Gem 1927-S Mercury Dime, Full Bands Difficult to Locate With Full Bands



- 4574 1927-S MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** To quote David Lange on the 1927-S Mercury dime, "Full bands gems of this date are among the keys to this series." The present coin is a delightful Gem, with a razor-sharp strike, including Full Bands definition. The lustrous surfaces are enhanced by wisps of gold and ice-blue toning. Population: 29 in 65 Full Bands, 11 finer (11/10).
From *The Larry Martin Collection*. (#4965)

- 4575 1928 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Fully struck and exquisitely preserved with dappled royal-purple patina on the reverse and olive-orange iridescence near the western obverse borders. The satiny surfaces are practically blemish-free. Population: 29 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10). (#4967)

- 4576 1928 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Faint straw-gold and gunmetal-gray toning visits this lustrous and pristine Superb Gem. The centers are fully struck, and the peripheral legends show only trivial incompleteness. Population: 29 in 67 Full Bands, 1 finer (11/10).
From *The Larry Martin Collection*. (#4967)

**1928-D Mercury Dime, MS65 Full Bands
Scarce Issue in High Grade**



4577 1928-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS. The 1928-D Mercury dime is a better date, from a mintage of 4.1 million pieces. The present coin is a sharply detailed Gem, with fully separated bands on the fasces. The present coin shows ample mint luster, with a light patina of green and ice-blue. Population: 61 in 65 Full Bands, 19 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4969)

4578 1929-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS. Excellent design definition and luster. Golden peripheral toning appears on each side. The obverse centers are mostly silver, while the reverse has rose-tinged interiors. Population: 31 in 67 Full Bands, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4975)

**1929-S Dime, MS67 Full Bands
None Finer With Full Bands**



4579 1929-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. The 1929-S Mercury dime is an available date, extremely popular with mintmark type collectors. Of course, the population drops off in higher grades, and examples in Superb Gem condition, with Full Bands definition, are quite rare. The present coin is a magnificent Superb Gem, with a razor-sharp strike and intermingled ice-blue and pale green toning. Vibrant mint luster shines beneath the patina. Population: 26 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4977)

**1930 Mercury Dime, MS67 Full Bands
None Certified Finer With Full Bands**



4580 1930 MS67 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. The mintage of 6.7 million 1930 Mercury dimes was low by Philadelphia Mint standards, and the issue has a low survival rate. The 1930 is definitely a better date in high grade. Attractive lavender and lime-green patina enlivens the surfaces of both sides of this magnificent Superb Gem, and the exemplary strike imparts sharp definition to all design elements. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 13 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4979)

**MS67 Full Bands 1930-S Mercury Dime
Very Rare Issue**



4581 1930-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS. From a mintage of 1.8 million pieces, the 1930-S Mercury dime is available in lower Mint State grades, but fully struck Gems are scarce, and Superb Gems, with Full Bands definition, are very rare. The present coin is fully struck, with complete separation apparent on the bands. The surfaces display vibrant mint luster, with just a touch of gold toning. Population: 8 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4981)

**Vibrant 1930-S Dime, MS67+ Full Bands
The Finest Certified**



4582 1930-S MS67+ Full Bands PCGS. CAC. Ex: Joshua II Collection. The 1930-S dime was widely hoarded in Mint State (David Lange, 1993). Judging from PCGS/NGC population figures, even Gem and Premium Gem coins are available. A solid strike imparts crisp definition to the design elements of this MS67+ example culminating in Full Bands. Both sides radiate vibrant luster and possess a whisper of occasional cobalt-blue, lavender, and orange toning. Finest certified by either PCGS or NGC. (#4981)

**Superb Gem 1931 Mercury Dime, Full Bands
None Certified Finer With Full Bands**



4583 1931 MS67 Full Bands PCGS. Ex: Larry Shapiro. Blinding luster blazes forth from the untoned fields, and the devices are sharply struck. Virtually perfect surfaces show just a few tiny ticks acquired since it was coined. Outstanding eye appeal in all respects. Population: 11 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4983)

4584 1931-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS. Dappled silver and gold-gray through most of the centers with elements of deeper charcoal and antique-gold color at the margins. A boldly impressed and gorgeous Superb Gem. Population: 42 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10). (#4985)

- 4585 1931-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** A greater percentage of '31-D dimes appears to have been saved from circulation than the other two issues from this popular year. However, when approaching the MS67 Full Bands grade, this coin prove to be very difficult. The appearance of a Superb piece such as this is a true opportunity for the Mercury dime collector. Both sides are almost flawlessly preserved and completely untoned. Population: 42 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4985)

Fantastic MS66 Full Bands 1931-S Dime



- 4586 1931-S MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Pale golden tints on the immensely lustrous obverse are more overt on the sharply struck reverse. A gorgeous Full Bands Premium Gem example of this San Francisco issue that is a left-obverse luster graze away from an even finer designation. Population: 37 in 66 Full Bands, 5 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4987)

MS68 Full Bands 1934 Dime



- 4587 1934 MS68 Full Bands PCGS. CAC.** Canary-gold color is prevalent at the rims, more so on the reverse, while the interiors are pale silver with blue overtones. Razor-sharp striking definition is the ultimate complement to the exquisitely preserved and slightly satiny surfaces. Population: 20 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4989)

- 4588 1934-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS. CAC.** Splashes of reddish-gold and sky-blue make occasional appearances on the radiantly lustrous surfaces of this crisply struck Superb Gem. Devoid of mentionable blemishes. Population: 36 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4991)

**1935-D Dime, MS67 Full Bands
Attractive Peripheral Toning**



- 4589 1935-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS. CAC.** This Superb Gem Mercury has russet toning around the margins on both sides with pearl-gray centers. This exceptional coin exhibits great satiny mint luster, has a razor-sharp strike over the horizontal and diagonal reverse bands, and nearly mark-free surfaces. Population: 21 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4995)

Fabulous Full Bands 1936 Dime, MS68



- 4590 1936 MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** Softly frosted luster with pastel blue and green-gold hues draped over carefully preserved surfaces. The eye appeal of this boldly impressed example is simply magnificent. This high-mintage Philadelphia issue is a condition rarity so fine. Population: 12 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4999)

Amazing MS68 Full Bands 1936-D Dime



- 4591 1936-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS. CAC.** Rich lavender-blue toning covers most of each side, while the lower-left obverse and upper-right reverse rim areas exhibit bold gold-to-orange hues. Exactly struck and magnificently preserved, one of just nine MS68 Full Bands examples known to PCGS with none finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#5001)

Gorgeous MS68 Full Bands 1937-D Dime



- 4592 1937-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS. CAC.** A frosty silver beauty with distinct lemon-yellow overtones to the fields. Design definition is bold not only on the reverse bands but also the fine details of Liberty's hair and wings. Marvelously appealing and a Registry Set essential. Population: 11 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#5007)

Single Finest Certified MS68+ Full Bands 1937-D Dime, Ex: Dominick, Joshua II



- 4593 1937-D MS68+ Full Bands PCGS. CAC. Ex: Dominick, Joshua II.** Sprays of emerald-green, lilac, and crimson iridescence present an appearance of numismatic beauty that should endear this coin to toning enthusiasts. Underlying mint frost invigorates the colors and forms a splendid backdrop to the powerfully impressed devices. A memorable example of this Great Depression Denver Mint issue. From the Joshua II Collection, which was the #1 all-time finest PCGS Registry Set of Mercury dimes. Population: 1 in 68+ Full Bands, none finer (11/10).
Ex: William Dominick Collection (Heritage, 4/2001), lot 6259, which realized \$11,500. (#5007)

Beautiful MS68 Full Bands 1938-D Dime



- 4594 1938-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** Silver luster through the central obverse is bright and bold. Deep violet and orange-tan hues cling to the rims on each side, while the solidly struck reverse has an overlay of delicate gold-to-gray patina. Top-shelf eye appeal. Population: 11 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#5013)

Extraordinary MS69 Full Bands 1939-D Dime



- 4595 1939-D MS69 Full Bands PCGS.** Perhaps there is something special about this date, for a similar (but not the same) 1939-D Mercury dime was chosen by David W. Lange for the cover of the second edition of *The Complete Guide to Mercury Dimes*, published last year. The author noted: "This issue is the quintessential type coin, being perhaps the most consistently attractive Mercury dime in the entire series. 1939-D has graced many a high-grade type set, including the famous Knoxville Collection." It was the Knoxville Collection specimen that he chose to illustrate the cover of his book.

This example has less toning than the Knoxville coin, with vibrant color over about 50% of its surface. Both sides have frosty silver luster with splashes of intermingled sea-green, gold, and russet toning. Population: 14 in 69, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#5019)

Full Bands Superb Gem 1939-S Dime



- 4596 1939-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS. Ex: Fivaz Collection.** Light honey-gold and sky-blue patina adorns this boldly struck Superb Gem. Lustrous and nearly immaculate with outstanding eye appeal. Population: 30 in 67 Full Bands, 1 finer (11/10).
Ex: Baltimore ANA (Bowers and Merena, 7/2003), lot 1103. From The Larry Martin Collection. (#5021)

- 4597 1940 MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** Ebullient luster energizes the nearly untuned surfaces of this magnificent Superb Gem dime. An exacting strike delivers complete definition to the design elements. Outstanding overall eye appeal. Population: 16 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#5023)

Exceptional MS68 Full Bands 1941 Dime



- 4598 1941 MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** Honey-gold visits the centers of this sharply struck and pristine representative. An outstanding type coin, worthy of the finest advanced holding of the popular series. Encapsulated in a first generation holder. Population: 5 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Larry Martin Collection. (#5029)

Captivating MS68 Full Bands 1941 Dime



4599 1941 MS68 Full Bands NGC. This issue struck on the cusp of World War II is a condition rarity at the MS68 Full Bands level. The present example is warmly lustrous through cool silver-blue patina with richer peach and gold color in a crescent along the right obverse and in a narrow band around the reverse. Census: 5 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10). (#5029)

4600 1941-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. Ex: Stokely/Larry Shapiro. Exquisitely detailed with radiant luster. The obverse has gold, orange, green, and mint hues around a small silver center, while the reverse is more delicately toned light blue overall with hints of pastel-yellow. Population: 20 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10). From The Larry Martin Collection. (#5031)

Key Date MS63 1942/1 Dime



4601 1942/1 MS63 NGC. FS-101. The bands are virtually split, with one slender bridge seen at the center. A lustrous and unabraded pearl-gray example of this famous mint error, caused when the Philadelphia Mint transitioned between the two wartime dates. A presumably inexperienced worker used successive 1941 and 1942 hubs to produce a 1942/41 obverse die. A similar error, perhaps by the same employee, led to the 1942/1-D variety. (#5036)

4602 1943-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. Deep reddish-gold, lavender, forest-green, and yellow patination concentrates at the obverse margin and the lower reverse rim. Exacting struck, lustrous, and impeccably well preserved. Population: 22 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10). From The Larry Martin Collection. (#5047)

Remarkable MS68 Full Bands 1943-S Dime



4603 1943-S MS68 Full Bands PCGS. Large S. Light tan freckles grace this lustrous and virtually pristine World War II dime. The centers are fully struck, and the borders show only trivial incompleteness. None are certified finer by either major service. Population: 15 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10). From The Larry Martin Collection. (#5049)

4604 1944 MS67 Full Bands PCGS. Intense luster radiates from the untuned, impeccably preserved surfaces of this Superb Gem. Amazing detail characterizes the devices. Population: 75 in 67 Full Bands, 1 finer (11/10). From The Larry Martin Collection. (#5051)

Crescent-Toned MS68 Full Bands 1945-D Dime



4605 1945-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. Softly frosted pearl-gray centers are boldly impressed and delightful. The margins are richly toned with bold crescent-colors in gold, rose, and umber, with the obverse showing more coverage. One of just four MS68 Full Bands examples of the issue known to PCGS with no Full Bands coins finer (11/10). From The Larry Martin Collection. (#5059)

PROOF MERCURY DIMES

4606 1936 PR66 NGC. A gleaming Premium Gem specimen from the first year of Mercury dime proofs, faintly toned silver-blue over strong mirrors. Boldly impressed and carefully preserved. NGC has graded 81 numerically finer examples (11/10). (#5071)

4607 1936 PR66 PCGS. Brilliant centers cede to moderate-intensity multicolored toning around the borders. A very nicely preserved and sharply struck piece. (#5071)

4608 1936 PR66 PCGS. CAC. Splashes of rainbow toning visit the right borders of this Premium Gem proof. Sharply struck with no mentionable marks. (#5071)

Superb Gem Proof 1936 Dime



4609 1936 PR67 NGC. Boldly impressed with amazing surface quality for this low-mintage initial proof Mercury dime issue. Out of 4,130 pieces originally produced, only a handful have survived this fine. Occasional gold and milky patina appears at parts of the margins. Census: 80 in 67, 1 finer (11/10). (#5071)

Sharp 1937 PR68 Dime



- 4610 1937 PR68 PCGS.** A razor-sharp and pristine specimen that exhibits whispers of pastel rose-red, butter-gold, jade-green, and cream-gray toning. The second proof date of the series, and only the 1936 has a lower mintage. Neither major grading service has certified any examples finer. Population: 24 in 68, 0 finer (11/10). (#5072)

Amazing PR68 1938 Dime



- 4611 1938 PR68 NGC.** A fantastic chromelike gleam permeates every aspect of this boldly detailed and entirely delightful PR68 Mercury dime. Part of the 1938 issue, which consisted of just 8,728 pieces, it offers hints of greenish-gold color around parts of the rims. Census: 33 in 68, 0 finer (11/10). (#5073)
- 4612 1939 PR68 NGC.** A sensational Superb Gem proof, this Mercury dime is fully brilliant with untoned silver surfaces. Just a hint of contrast is evident between the fields and devices. Census: 59 in 68, 0 finer (11/10). (#5074)
- 4613 1942 PR68 NGC.** Fully brilliant surfaces reach out to the observer. Impressively struck and marvelously preserved. (#5077)
- 4614 1942 PR68 NGC.** This Superb Gem specimen from the final proof Mercury dime issue is untoned and gorgeous. Sharply struck and gleaming, a seemingly perfect coin to the unaided eye. NGC has graded just one numerically finer example (11/10). (#5077)

ROOSEVELT DIME

- 4615 1947 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** A warmly lustrous Superb Gem that is uncommonly well-defined with an "end-of-roll" appearance. The obverse is mostly toned mustard-gold and orange, while the reverse has a pale silver appearance with satin luster and just a hint of color at the rims. Population: 35 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10). (#85085)

PROOF ROOSEVELT DIMES

1951 Dime, PR68 Ultra Cameo Only One Coin Certified Finer



- 4616 1951 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Cameo proofs from the 1950s are seldom encountered in today's market. The present coin is a spectacular MS68 specimen, with dazzling jet-black mirrors and startling cameo contrast. The fields are completely brilliant, and all details are fully brought up. Census: 3 in 68 Ultra Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). (#95226)

- 4617 1953 PR69 Cameo NGC.** A gleaming specimen of this silver Roosevelt dime issue with moderate contrast and maximum eye appeal. Effectively perfect to the unaided eye. Census: 6 in 69 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#85228)

Brilliant Ultra Cameo PR67 1954 Dime



- 4618 1954 PR67 W Ultra Cameo NGC.** Most proof 1954 dimes lack relevant cameo contrast, but the present brilliant Superb Gem has icy motifs and glassy fields. In addition, the strike is absolute and the preservation is exceptional. An important offering. Census: 1 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 3 finer (11/10). (#95229)

1955 Roosevelt Dime, PR69 Ultra Cameo



- 4619 1955 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC.** A rare issue with Ultra Cameo contrast, the coin offered here is an impressive example that exhibits first strike characteristics. The fields are deeply reflective, with, and the snow-white devices are heavily frosted. Every detail of the original design seems to be fully brought up, and profound white-on-black contrast produces extraordinary visual appeal. Census: 7 in 69 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#95230)

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

XF Details 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter



4620 1916—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. XF. Regardless of condition, the low-mintage 1916 Standing Liberty quarter enjoys immense popularity. While this orange-tinged blue-gray example has been cleaned in the past, it offers decent overall eye appeal, and it would make a decent fit in a similarly graded date set of the series. (#5704)

4621 1917 Type One MS66 Full Head PCGS. Immensely lustrous and crisply struck with just a hint of frostiness visible on the high points. Generally untoned save for subtle gold and blue accents. PCGS has only certified 59 finer examples (11/10). (#5707)

4622 1917 Type One MS66 Full Head PCGS. CAC. Light peripheral gold toning resides on the frosty surfaces of this lustrous and boldly detailed Premium Gem. PCGS has only certified 59 finer pieces (11/10). (#5707)

4623 1917 Type One MS66 Full Head NGC. A dazzling, all-white example from the second year of the series. The strike is outstanding, with completely struck details throughout. While a relatively common issue, it is immensely popular because of its impeccable strike and availability as a Type One issue, and this is a well-preserved piece with near-flawless surfaces. (#5707)

1917-D Type One Quarter, MS67 Full Head Only One Coin Certified Finer



4624 1917-D Type One MS67 Full Head PCGS. CAC. Intricately detailed on each side and lightly toned in shades of gold, the surfaces are mostly brilliant and shimmer with bright mint luster. An exceptionally preserved D-mint Type One Standing Liberty quarter, free from any troubling abrasions. Currently, PCGS has certified 18 coins in MS67 Full Head, with none finer, while NGC has graded 15 specimens in this category, with one finer (11/10). *From The Volunteer Collection.* (#5709)

Brilliant 1917-S Type One Quarter MS66 Full Head



4625 1917-S Type One MS66 Full Head PCGS. The 1917-S Type One quarter is the toughest of the three issues to locate with a Full Head. This frosty, untuned example offers *both* just-struck brilliance and preservation that is nearly immaculate. All shield rivets are full, although the left top of the inner shield and the horizontal lines immediately below are a bit weak. Mentionable abrasions are few, the sole exception being a single tick on Liberty's left (facing) calf. If you prefer your coins high-end and brilliant, you would do well to give this blazer serious consideration. Population: 61 in 66 Full Head, 9 finer (11/10). *From The Volunteer Collection.* (#5711)

4626 1917 Type Two MS66 Full Head NGC. Gold-tan and yellow-green patina adheres to the radiantly lustrous surfaces on this Premium Gem. A solid strike transcends the Full Head to include full definition on most of the rivets and inner shield vertical lines. Census: 41 in 66 Full Head, 12 finer (11/10). (#5715)

Full Head 1917 Type Two Quarter, MS67



4627 1917 Type Two MS67 Full Head NGC. While collectors are accustomed to high-end examples of the 1917 Type One quarter, its Type Two counterpart is considerably more elusive, with or without a Full Head. This coin boasts both amazing detail and impressive preservation. Light gold and blue tints settle over softly frosted surfaces. Census: 12 in 67 Full Head, 0 finer (11/10). (#5715)

1917-D Type Two Quarter, MS66 Full Head Only Two Coins Certified Finer at PCGS



4628 1917-D Type Two MS66 Full Head PCGS. CAC. An untuned silver-blue specimen, with full head details including a visible earhole, although a couple of the shield rivets are weak, as usual on Type Two examples, and corresponding softness on the eagle's breast. The radiant, lustrous surfaces are beautiful and distraction-free, however, and higher-graded examples are virtually nonexistent. Population: 14 in 66 Full Head, 2 finer (11/10). *From The Volunteer Collection.* (#5717)

Superior 1917-S Type Two Quarter, MS66 Full Head



4629 1917-S Type Two MS66 Full Head PCGS. The reverse is untoned, while the obverse offers splendid original patina where shades of violet and gold predominate. Relevant marks are absent on the lustrous surfaces, and the strike is bold, save for the rear hair and two shield rivets, which are present but not sharp. A super mintmarked type coin, and underrated at this grade level. Population: 11 in 66 Full Head, 6 finer (11/10). (#5719)

4630 1918 MS65 Full Head NGC. Wisps of purple and charcoal-gray make an occasional visit to the margins of this lustrous Gem. Sharp detail is apparent on the design elements, including, of course, the Full Head and vertical shield lines. A faint linear mark on the lower reverse does not disturb. Census: 46 in 65 Full Head, 37 finer (11/10). (#5721)

1918 Quarter, MS66 Full Head



4631 1918 MS66 Full Head PCGS. CAC. The 1918 Standing Liberty quarter was produced in large numbers, with a reported mintage of 14.2 million pieces. This example is a rare Premium Gem, with an exemplary strike, including the all-important Full Head Details. The pristine surfaces are brilliant, and display vibrant mint luster on both sides. Population: 35 in 66 Full Head, 10 finer (11/10). *From The Volunteer Collection.* (#5721)

4632 1918-D MS64 Full Head PCGS. CAC. Well struck aside from the two shield rivets near the waist. The lustrous surfaces are bathed in golden-brown, olive-green, and russet patina. Some unobtrusive thin marks are noted in the central reverse. (#5723)

4633 1918-D MS64 Full Head PCGS. CAC. Decidedly above-average detail for this Denver issue with a distinctly frosty appearance. Light gold-green peripheral elements yield to the palest silver-blue over the centers. (#5723)

Gem Full Head 1918-S Quarter



4634 1918-S MS65 Full Head NGC. A highly elusive issue with Full Head details, though this frosty silver-blue and champagne Gem meets the criteria. Two small spots of astonishing die-polished brilliance are visible to either side of E PLURIBUS UNUM on the reverse. NGC has graded just four finer Full Head examples (11/10). (#5725)

1918/7-S Standing Liberty Quarter, VF Details FS-101



4635 1918/7-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. VF. FS-101. Shades of olive-green and ice-blue patina enrich the satiny and relatively unabraded surfaces of this key overdate. Slightly glossy from a careful wipe, and showing considerable high-point rub on the devices, but popular and valuable nonetheless. The 1918/7-S is one of two key dates to the series, including the low-mintage 1916.

Famous 1918/7-S Quarter, VF30



4636 1918/7-S VF30 NGC. FS-101. The essential *Guide Book* variety, offered here as a moderately worn coin that still shows the overdate in bold outlines. Liberty's head is characteristically flat, but the gold-tinged silver-gray surfaces show remarkably few abrasions for the time it must have spent in circulation. (#5726)

Key Choice VF 1918/7-S Quarter



- 4637 1918/7-S VF35 PCGS. FS-101.** The downstroke of the underdigit 7 nearly fills the lower loop of the 8 in the date. A charming Choice VF example of this challenging key date. Honey-gold margins encompass powder-blue centers. The eagle's front wing shows substantial plumage. One of five wartime hubbed overdates, along with the 1918/7-D nickel, the 1942/1 and 1942/1-D dimes, and the 1943/2 nickel. (#5726)

XF40 Details 1918/7-S Quarter



- 4638 1918/7-S—Scratched—ANACS. XF40 Details. FS-101.** One of the famous “wartime” overdates of the 20th century, offered here as a lightly worn gold-to-gray example. The obverse shows shallow scratches at lower right, while the reverse has more prominent scrapes, including several which travel down the eagle's left (facing) wing. (#5726)

AU Details Key 1918/7-S Quarter



- 4639 1918/7-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. FS-101.** This lustrous key date quarter is somewhat glossy, and is retoned to a lime-gold obverse and a lilac-blue reverse. Liberty's left (facing) leg shows slight wear, and the head is incomplete. The surfaces are generally unabraded, although minor pinscratches are noted on the wall beneath TRVST and on the front wing. Much sharper than the usual example of this coveted overdate, and many collectors will be delighted with the present coin. (#5726)

- 4640 1919 MS65 Full Head PCGS. CAC.** Intense luster issues from each side of this essentially Gem, and a well executed strike imparts sharp detail to the design elements, culminating in Full Head. All rivets but one are full and the vertical stripes show in the inner shield. A squiggly lint mark travels from the B of LIBERTY across the obverse to 4:00. (#5729)

Exemplary MS66 1919-D Quarter



- 4641 1919-D MS66 PCGS.** The surfaces are unusually clean, even for a Premium Gem, and display coruscating luster. Lightly toned in apricot and honey shades. Well struck on most of the design elements, save for moderate softness on Liberty's head and a trio of shield rivets. Housed in a green label PCGS holder. Population: 23 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).
Ex: Plymouth Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 2654. (#5730)

1920 Standing Liberty Quarter Rare Premium Gem, With Full Head



- 4642 1920 MS66 Full Head PCGS. CAC.** The 1920 Standing Liberty quarter claims a large mintage of 27.8 million pieces, but Premium Gem examples, with Full Head definition, are quite rare. The present coin is a completely brilliant, sharply struck example, with Full Head details. The outstanding visual appeal is augmented by the booming mint luster. Population: 18 in 66 Full Head, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#5735)

- 4643 1920-D MS64 NGC.** Delicate caramel-gold and aquamarine patina adorns this lustrous and minimally abraded Denver Mint near-Gem. Only the top of the date, the center of Liberty's head, and the usual two shield rivets lack an intricate impression. (#5736)

Appealing MS64 1921 Quarter



- 4644 1921 MS64 PCGS.** Impressively lustrous for this surprisingly elusive Philadelphia issue. The light peach-pink and silver-blue hues that cross the obverse take on greater intensity where seen on the reverse. Though Liberty's head shows softness, the rest of the coin is better-defined than usually seen, including the shield. Housed in a green label holder. (#5740)

**Choice 1921 Standing Liberty Quarter
Attractive, Low-Intensity Toning**



- 4645 1921 MS64 NGC.** The 1921 Standing Liberty quarter is a low-mintage date, with a production total of 1.9 million pieces. The present coin is a well detailed piece, with a little softness evident on Liberty's head and the eagle's breast. The pleasing surfaces display satiny mint luster, under shades of ice-blue, lavender and dark green toning. (#5740)

Richly Toned 1921 Quarter, MS64 Full Head



- 4646 1921 MS64 Full Head PCGS.** Strong gold, peach, and rose overtones grace medium-gray surfaces that shimmer with understated, satiny luster. Liberty's head and shield show decidedly above-average definition. A pleasing near-Gem representative of this challenging Philadelphia issue. PCGS has graded 66 finer Full Head pieces (11/10). (#5741)

- 4647 1923 MS64 Full Head PCGS.** Here is a sensational example with sharp design elements. Both sides have frosty mint luster with fully brilliant silver surfaces that host faint champagne toning. Population: 33 in 64 Full Head, 61 finer (11/10). (#5743)

**Gem Full Head 1923 Standing Liberty Quarter
Elusive Issue in Full Head**



- 4648 1923 MS65 Full Head PCGS.** This spectacular Gem exhibits fine definition on all design elements, including the all-important head of Liberty. Despite a large mintage, the 1923 Standing Liberty quarter is seldom encountered with Full Head details. The present coin displays vibrant mint luster, with mostly brilliant surfaces, and just a touch of gold toning in isolated areas. Population: 37 in 65 Full Head, 25 finer (11/10). (#5743)

**Premium Gem 1923 Quarter
Full Head Definition**



- 4649 1923 MS66 Full Head PCGS. CAC.** Showcasing vibrant mint luster, this rare Premium Gem Standing Liberty quarter dollar has a pleasing pale-yellow coloration that delicately blankets both the obverse and reverse surfaces. As one would expect from the grade, the detail is spectacular with seldom seen definition on the devices. Interestingly, what seems to be a lamination is well disguised and lies entirely within the body of the eagle. Population: 23 in 66 Full Head, 2 finer (11/10).
From The Volunteer Collection. (#5743)

- 4650 1923-S XF45 NGC.** Both sides of this key date coin have light silver-gray surfaces with considerable luster still visible. The 1923-S is one of the important keys to a high grade circulated set of these coins. (#5744)

- 4651 1923-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU.** With a relatively low mintage of 1.36 million pieces, this S-mint issue is known to be elusive even in better circulated grades. Though it was cleaned in the past, this silvery coin shows partial gold-orange and indigo retoning. Just a touch of wear crosses the high points. (#5744)

- 4652 1923-S AU53 NGC.** A lightly circulated example of this popular and challenging issue. Silver surfaces remain strongly lustrous with splashes of milky and golden-tan patina. (#5744)

- 4653 1924-S MS63 Full Head PCGS.** Housed in a first-generation PCGS holder is a boldly detailed Select Mint State example of the 1924-S quarter, one of the scarce dates with full head detail. This piece has satiny luster beneath mottled iridescence. (#5751)

Key 1927-S Standing Liberty Quarter, AU53



- 4654 1927-S AU53 ANACS.** The 1927-S Standing Liberty quarter is one of the keys to the series, with an extremely low mintage of 396,000 pieces. Like almost all examples seen, the present coin exhibits weakness on the central design elements. The lightly circulated surfaces display vibrant mint luster and light hints of lavender toning. (#5764)

- 4655 1928-S MS66 Full Head PCGS. CAC. Small S.** A hint of tan toning denies full brilliance, but this high grade Standing Liberty quarter is lustrous and boldly struck. A brief thin mark is noted on the chest.
From The Volunteer Collection. (#5771)

- 4656 1928-S MS66 Full Head PCGS. CAC. Large S.** Light almond-gold toning adorns this lustrous and beautifully preserved Premium Gem. Sharply struck with the sole exception of the waist and two nearest shield rivets. Population: 89 in 66 Full Head, 13 finer (11/10). (#5771)

**1929-S Quarter, MS67 Full Head
No Full Head Examples Certified Finer**



- 4657 1929-S MS67 Full Head NGC.** The 1929-S Standing Liberty quarter claims a fairly small mintage of 1.7 million pieces, and the issue is almost never seen fully struck. The present coin is a magnificent Superb Gem, with Full Head definition on the obverse, but even this specimen shows a little softness on the eagle's breast. The brilliant surfaces display vibrant, satiny mint luster, with a few spots of gold and amber toning. Census: 21 in 67 Full Head, 0 finer (11/10). (#5777)

Superb Gem Full Head 1930 Quarter



- 4658 1930 MS67 Full Head PCGS.** Uncommonly well-defined for this final year of Standing Liberty quarter production, not only on Liberty's head but her shield, which shows only a couple of soft rivets. Silver-gray at the obverse interior with a shift to gold-gray at the margins, while the reverse has the latter color in addition to mustard-gold. Population: 30 in 67 Full Head, 0 finer (11/10). (#5779)

- 4659 1930-S MS66 Full Head PCGS. CAC.** Both sides are blanketed in lavish rose-red, forest-green, and slate patina. An undisturbed and crisply struck Premium Gem of this lower mintage final-year issue. (#5781)

WASHINGTON QUARTERS

Popular Near-Gem 1932-D Quarter



- 4660 1932-D MS64 PCGS.** Well-defined with surfaces that are frosty and minimally toned save for hints of canary-gold and cloud-white over parts of each side. An appealing near-Gem representative of this low-mintage first-year issue, a date that proves elusive any finer. PCGS has certified only 62 such pieces (11/10). (#5791)

Key Issue 1932-D Quarter, MS64



- 4661 1932-D MS64 NGC.** This first-year Denver issue is the undisputed key to the Washington quarter series. The S-mint has a lower mintage but the Denver quarters are much less available, especially in high grades. The present piece is well-defined with strong luster and just a touch of golden toning close to the rims. NGC has graded 18 numerically finer examples (11/10). (#5791)

**Choice 1932-D Washington Quarter
First Year of Design**



- 4662 1932-D MS64 PCGS.** From a minuscule mintage of 436,800 pieces, the 1932-D is the key to the Washington quarter series. The present coin is a well detailed Choice example, with just a touch of softness on the eagle. The surfaces exhibit satiny luster, under ice-blue, gold, and amber toning. Only 61 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (11/10). (#5791)

- 4663 1932-S MS64 PCGS.** Pale silver-gray and golden hues with a scattering of blue at the margins, most visibly the upper obverse. A well struck first-year near-Gem with smooth eye appeal. (#5792)

- 4664 1934 Doubled Die Obverse MS63 NGC. FS-101.** A softly struck but unworn example, minimally toned from a late state of the dies. The doubling on the first T in TRUST is obvious under magnification. (#5795)

Gem 1934 Doubled Die Obverse Quarter



- 4665 1934 Doubled Die Obverse MS65 PCGS. CAC. FS-101.** This *Guide Book* variety has become famous for its signature obverse die doubling, most visible on the G in GOD and the first T in TRUST. Offered here is a frosty Gem example which offers dappled blue, gold, cobalt, and umber shadings over lustrous silver surfaces. For the variety, Population: 17 in 65, 11 finer (11/10). (#5795)

- 4666 1934-D Heavy Motto MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Undesignated as Heavy Motto on the PCGS insert. Dappled tan-gold and dove-gray toning invigorates this lustrous and well preserved Premium Gem. The strike is sharp except for softness on UNITED. Population: 14 in 66, 1 finer (11/10). (#85796)

- 4667 1936-D MS66 PCGS.** Rich multicolored patina has gold-to-peach as its strongest elements but also appreciable silver-blue along the bottom of the obverse. A gorgeous Premium Gem example of this little-saved Denver issue. PCGS has graded just 10 finer examples (11/10). (#5801)

Lustrous 1936-S Quarter, MS67



- 4668 1936-S MS67 PCGS.** Brightly lustrous with delicate, elegant patina. This sharply struck coin shows pale silver-gray toning overall, with a blush of honey visiting the left obverse fields. This Superb Gem is tied for the finest example certified by NGC or PCGS (11/10) and a Registry Set collector essential as such. (#5802)

Fantastic MS67 1937-D Quarter



- 4669 1937-D MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Unlike other series from the 1920s through the 1950s, the Washington quarter series lacks any single distinguishing feature to indicate a full strike. On this coin, however, the face and especially the neck of Washington are crisply detailed, perhaps an indication of an early striking from this obverse die. The mint luster is strong and frosted throughout with a bit of orange-based toning around the margins. Essentially unmarked surfaces. Population: 31 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#5804)

- 4670 1938 MS67 PCGS.** Ex: Daniel D. Biddle Collection. Medium olive-gold and tan-brown margins encompass slate centers. A lovely Superb Gem that exhibits a bold strike and seamless cartwheel sheen. Population: 21 in 67, 0 finer (8/05).
Ex: *Daniel D. Biddle Collection, Part One (Heritage, 9/2005)*, lot 2958, which realized \$2,185. (#5806)

- 4671 1938-S MS67 PCGS.** A highly lustrous and lightly patinated example of a branch mint issue that is elusive as a Superb Gem. Crisply struck with traces of honey-gold throughout both sides. Population: 33 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).
Ex: *New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2003)*, lot 6400, which realized \$2,127.50. (#5807)

- 4672 1938-S MS67 PCGS.** A brilliant and essentially pristine Superb Gem of this early branch mint issue, ideal for the competitive Registry collector. One of 33 tied for finest certified by PCGS with (11/10). (#5807)

- 4673 1939-D MS67 PCGS. CAC.** A satiny and lightly toned Superb Gem that displays shades of maroon and jade-green on the obverse margin. A desirable example of this conditionally scarce issue. Population: 41 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
Ex: *Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003)*, lot 7222, which realized \$1,322.50. (#5809)

Impressive MS67 1940-D Quarter



- 4674 1940-D MS67 PCGS Secure. CAC.** As one of just 20 Superb Gems certified by PCGS with none at MS68 or finer levels (11/10), this 1940-D quarter is a coin of great importance to Registry collectors. Pastel gold and blue outer toning yields to frosty interiors, which show well struck (if not fully defined) and carefully preserved central devices. (#5812)

Toned Obverse MS67 1941-S Quarter



- 4675 1941-S MS67 PCGS. CAC.** The reverse of this Superb Gem is essentially brilliant, while a melange of yellow-gold, red, lime-green, forest-green, and golden-brown toning occupies the obverse. A well-executed strike imparts bold definition to the design elements and radiantly lustrous surfaces are wonderfully preserved. Population: 35 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#5816)

Attractively Toned MS67 1942 Quarter



- 4676 1942 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** This Superb Gem is one of 23 tied for the finest certified by PCGS (11/10) and one of the most aesthetically pleasing that could possibly exist. The toning is deep and vivid with gold, lilac, heather, and green in concentric rings. Extensively patinated overall with the deepest color visible at the margins. (#5817)

- 4677 1942-S MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Trumpet tail S. Beautiful amber and lemon-yellow peripheral accents enliven the margins of this thoroughly lustrous and crisply struck Superb Gem. Population: 26 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).
Ex: *Patrick Mullen Collection (Heritage, 1/2004)*, lot 6391. (#5819)

Highly Lustrous 1943-S Doubled Die Obverse Quarter



4678 1943-S Doubled Die Obverse MS66 NGC. FS-101. Strong doubling is evident on the date, motto, and LIBERTY. Radiant luster emanates from both sides of this Premium Gem, each of which displays brief wisps of orange-gold and reddish-purple. Well struck throughout. Census: 5 in 66, 2 finer (11/10). (#5823)

4679 1945-D MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Patrick Mullen Collection. This lustrous and crisply struck Superb Gem has exquisite preservation and only a hint of golden-gray toning. Population: 22 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
Ex: Patrick Mullen Collection (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 6412. (#5828)

4680 1947 MS67 PCGS. Brilliant centers cede to intense yellow-gold, crimson, forest-green, and golden-brown at the peripheries, much more noticeably on the obverse. Sharply struck and immaculately preserved. Population: 56 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#5833)

4681 1949-D MS67 PCGS. Dappled toning defines the eye appeal of this lustrous Superb Gem. The obverse has silver, lemon, and peach color overall, while the reverse has more of a contrast between peripheral blue and inner gold. Population: 28 in 67, 2 finer (11/10). (#5840)

4682 1950-S MS67 PCGS. Frosty silver centers yield to gold, olive, and black-cherry patina on the margins, with the overall colors deeper on the obverse. Well-defined and tied for numerically finest known to PCGS (11/10). (#5844)

4683 1950-S/D MS65 PCGS. FS-601. This popular *Guide Book* listed over mintmark variety has a boldly visible D beneath the S. Both sides are highly lustrous with frosty mint brilliance and speckled gold toning. Population: 47 in 65, 34 finer (11/10). (#5845)

4684 1953 MS67 PCGS. CAC. The lilac and rose-gold centers are bounded by peripheral forest-green patina. A lustrous and pristine Superb Gem of this underappreciated Washington issue. Population: 35 in 67, 1 finer (11/10). (#5852)

4685 1955 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Variegated golden-tan, olive-green, and pearl-gray endow the obverse, while the reverse displays rich plum-red, forest-green, and peach shades. Fully struck and undisturbed. Population: 24 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#5858)

4686 1964-D MS67 PCGS. A fantastically lustrous Superb Gem example of this final 90% silver D-mint Washington quarter issue sent into circulation. Gold-to-orange peripheral color yields to startling frosty silver-white interiors. Population: 31 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#5877)

Colorful Superb Gem 1964-D Quarter



4687 1964-D MS67 PCGS. Breen-4413. Usual Type A reverse. Cherry-red, sun-gold, and apple-green dominate the obverse of this lustrous Superb Gem. The reverse displays faint olive and cream-gray patina. A loupe reveals only infrequent minor contact. The 1964-D has an enormous mintage, but many coins were eventually melted to reclaim the silver content, and most survivors are either circulated or bagmarked. Population: 31 in 67, 1 finer (11/10). (#5877)

PROOF WASHINGTON QUARTER

4688 1954 PR68+ Cameo PCGS. By a Plus, this is the single finest Cameo example of the issue known to PCGS (11/10). Moderate contrast and high eye appeal with a single stark fleck of dark toning on the obverse rim near 3 o'clock. (#85986)

PROOF STATEHOOD QUARTER

PR70 Deep Cameo 1999-S Silver Delaware Quarter



4689 1999-S Delaware Silver PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. A technically perfect representation of the debut Statehood quarter proof issue in silver. The contrast is nigh unto flawless, and there is scarcely any evidence of spotting. One of just 64 examples of this modern Registry Set essential awarded the ultimate grade by PCGS (11/10). (#96043)

End of Session Two

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Wednesday, January 5 • 6:00 PM ET • Lots 3001–4051

SESSION 2 (See separate catalog)

Thursday, January 6 • 1:00 PM ET • Lots 4052–4689

SESSION 3 - PLATINUM NIGHT

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Friday, January 7 • 12:00 PM ET • Lots 5729–6563

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SESSION 6 (See separate catalog)

Saturday, January 8 • 10:00 AM CT • Lots 9001–11439

SESSION 7 (See separate catalog)

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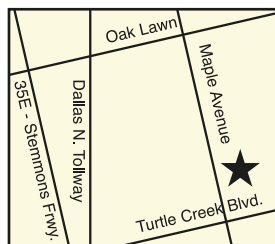
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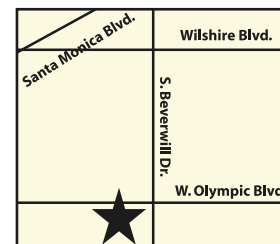
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Greg Rohan
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Executive Vice President

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GOLD DOLLARS



Exceptional 1853 Gold Dollar, MS67

5001 1853 MS67 NGC. This is the optimal U.S. gold dollar type issue in the exceptional grade of MS67. The large gold dollar coinage of 1853 exceeded 4 million pieces. They were made at a time when the Mint greatly increased its gold dollar output to compensate for silver coins that were overweight in relation and thus failed to circulate. This Superb Gem 1853 is one of 10 so graded at NGC, with none finer. PCGS has certified seven at the MS67 level, with one in MS68 and three in MS69 (11/10). Radiant luster draws the viewer in on this lovely orange-gold specimen, with a sharp strike and surfaces that are essentially mark-free. Minor clash marks appear on the reverse, which also shows a minor planchet lamination beneath the LA of DOLLAR. (#7521)

Remarkable 1854 Type Two Gold Dollar, MS65

5002 1854 Type Two MS65 NGC. The debut issue of the short-lived Type Two design, and a remarkable Gem example. This piece has vibrant yellow-gold luster with frosty surfaces and exceptional eye appeal. The strike is a trifle soft at the centers as usual, but the date is bold, including the 8. Light clash marks are evident, primarily on the reverse. The 1854 (especially) and the 1855 Type Two gold dollars are in high demand for type collections. These pieces are particularly elusive in MS65 or finer grades. In fact, NGC has only certified 37 Gem or finer pieces, from a total population of more than 5,100 coins of the date. Only one out of every 139 submissions has been certified as a Gem at NGC.
From The Maltbie Family Collection. (#7531)



1854 Type Two Gold Dollar, MS65 A Splendid, Sharply Struck Example

1855-D Gold Dollar, AU50 The Only Type Two Dahlonega Issue

5003 1854 Type Two MS65 NGC. The strike on 1854 and 1855 Type Two gold dollars is particularly problematic, due to the design by James B. Longacre that puts the high points of each side in direct opposition. Many Type Two gold dollars show both weak strikes and die clashing, although the occasional sharply struck high-grade example can be found. The weakly struck examples usually show soft details on the letters of LIBERTY and the headdress feathers and the high-point hair underneath them. And nearly all examples show weakness on the date and/or the central letters of DOLLAR, just above. This example is almost fully struck on each side and the surfaces are bright yellow-gold. Both obverse and reverse show pronounced die clashing, a common trait on Type Two gold dollars. *From The Henry Miller Collection. (#7531)*

5004 1855-D AU50 PCGS. Variety 7-I. With a minuscule production of 1,811 coins, the 1855-D is one of the rarest D-mint gold dollars. It is also quite popular as the only Type Two dollar made in Dahlonega. Like most examples of this variety, the 8 in the date is weakly struck. Unlike most examples, though, the surfaces offer lots of luster and vibrancy, with bright yellow-gold color. Abrasions are minimal. Bold die clashing shows on each side, and the late reverse die state is indicated by the small crack to the right of the mintmark. Encapsulated in a green-label holder. Population: 9 in 50, 27 finer (11/10). (#7534)



Semireflective MS62 1855-O Gold Dollar

5005 1855-O MS62 NGC. Doug Winter's *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint* provides a useful capsule-summary of this issue: "The 1855-O is the most popular New Orleans gold dollar. It is the only issue from this mint that employs the popular Indian Head or 'Type Two' design... It is also popular with gold dollar collectors because of its status as the final issue from this mint." This MS62 example is unusual in that its luster is neither granular nor frosty, but semireflective. Green-tinged golden surfaces are well-preserved save for a few light, long abrasions and a cluster of digs at the bottom of the obverse. An important representative for the New Orleans gold collector. Census: 21 in 62, 18 finer (11/10). (#7535)



Lovely MS63 1858-S Gold Dollar

5006 1858-S MS63 PCGS. CAC. Just 10,000 1858-S gold dollars were produced, and the few coins struck went right into commerce. High-end circulated survivors are elusive today, and Mint State survivors are rare regardless of the number at the end. This Select survivor is one of just two coins so graded by PCGS with only one finer (11/10), and it is housed in a green label holder. Canary-yellow and sun-gold colors swirl together on softly frosted surfaces, and the fine details of the central devices are well-defined. A pinscratch appears behind Liberty's headdress, but the overall eye appeal is solid. (#7550)

PROOF GOLD DOLLARS



1858 Gold Dollar, PR65 Deep Cameo Among the Finest Certified

5007 1858 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. The Philadelphia Mint began commercial offerings of proof sets in 1858, and the program was an immediate success. Experts estimate perhaps 25-40 proof gold dollars were struck in 1858, with 15-20 examples surviving today in all grades. Examples with Deep Cameo contrast are extremely rare. Currently, this coin is tied with one other specimen as the finest Deep Cameo certified at PCGS, while NGC has graded three coins in their corresponding grade of PR65 Ultra Cameo, also with none finer (11/10).

The auction history of this issue began almost immediately, as collectors realized the coins were rare at an early date. Examples were appearing at least as early as 1865, when an example was offered in lot 2832 of the Sixth Semi-Annual Sale (Woodward, 3/1865), "1858 Dollar; brilliant proof." The coin sold to Heman Ely for \$3, a good price for a coin that was only seven years old at the time. In more recent times, a search of auction records reveals only five appearances of Deep Cameo/Ultra Cameo 1858 gold dollars over the last decade. The NGC graded PR67 Ultra Cameo piece in the 74th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 11/2009), lot 1778, realized \$92,000.

The present coin displays vivid greenish gold surfaces, with deeply mirrored liquid fields of unfathomable depth. The design elements are frosty, and sharply detailed throughout, setting up the profound cameo contrast. This coin possesses extraordinary eye appeal, and startling black-on-gold flash when tilted in the light. We expect intense competition from series enthusiasts and proof gold specialists when this lot is called. (#97608)



Lovely PR64 Cameo 1864 Gold Dollar

5008 1864 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. While later gold dollar proof issues have some of the most generous mintages in the classic proof gold series, this Civil War-era issue had a mintage of only 50 pieces, and a number of specimens have been lost to time. Few survivors exhibit the great all-around quality shown by this example, which has boldly mirrored canary-yellow fields that turn “black” when tilted out of the light. Exacting struck devices are thickly frosted and retain their light appearance regardless of the angle. A few minor hairlines in the obverse fields account for the grade. Census: 1 in 64 Cameo, 4 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#87614)

Gem Cameo Proof 1871 Gold Dollar A Famous Rarity in the Series

5009 1871 PR65 Cameo PCGS Secure. CAC. In his *Guide Book of Gold Dollars*, Q. David Bowers suggests that perhaps 9 to 11 proof 1871 gold dollars are still extant, commenting: “The 1871 is a landmark rarity—a focal point of Proof gold dollars of the era—sharing the limelight with the Proof 1874.... Based upon the rarity today, it is likely that no more than 20 were sold.”

The figure of 20 pieces sold is even smaller than the official mintage of 30 specimens, and a further indication of this date’s inherent rarity. The dedicated proof gold collector would do well to consider this gleaming Gem specimen, moderately contrasted with charming lemon-yellow mirrors under light patina. Great all-around eye appeal. Population: 1 in 65 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#87621)



1873 Gold Dollar, PR65 Cameo Tied for Finest Cameo Certified at NGC

5010 1873 Closed 3 PR65 Cameo NGC. Ex: Garrett Collection. The 1873 gold dollar is a major rarity among 19th century U.S. gold coins. It is also one that has been infrequently offered over the decades, and one that lacked any solid scholarship until Harry X Boosel discovered that all proofs of this year are of the Closed 3 variant. In the Garrett catalog in November 1979, Bowers was careful to state his uncertainty about this coin's status as a proof or first-strike prooflike, even though he did state that this piece showed a "conspicuous unfinished feather in the headdress located below the A in STATES." Nine years later Walter Breen published this as the sole diagnostic of genuine proofs in his *Complete Encyclopedia*.

Each side shows a number of lint marks from the dies being wiped with a cloth. The lint adhering to the dies then was stamped on the finished coin. The proof 1873 is one of the rarest coins in the entire gold dollar series. Only 25 proofs were struck. It is unlikely if half that number exist today as recognizable proof strikings. The fields are nicely mirrored but lack the depth that one might expect of a proof from this period. Even orange-gold coloration covers each side. An extremely rare opportunity for the gold dollar collector or aficionado of 19th century proof gold. Census: 2 in 65 Cameo, 0 finer (10/10). (#87623)

Gem Proof Ultra Cameo 1881 Gold Dollar Strong Contrast, Attractive Color

5011 1881 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. From a mintage of just 87 pieces, the 1881 proof gold dollar is a challenging date in Gem condition, and examples with Ultra Cameo contrast are quite rare. The accepted production total of 87 pieces was discovered through the research of Walter Breen, coming from the chief coiner's records. Earlier reports indicate a smaller number of proofs were struck, and the 1966 *Guide Book* gives a total of just 40 pieces. The present coin is a deeply mirrored, sharply detailed specimen, with attractive greenish-gold surfaces. Eye appeal is exceptional. Census: 1 in 65 Ultra Cameo, 5 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#97631)



Cameo PR64 1882 Gold Dollar

5012 1882 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. While the 1882 proof gold dollar enjoys a mintage of 125 pieces, it is appreciably elusive with the fine Cameo contrast demonstrated on the present piece. Intense lemon-yellow mirrors turn butter-yellow with an undercurrent of green near the mirrors. Both sides offer great reflectivity and light texture in the fields, and while the frost over the devices is thicker on the sharply struck wreath, the obverse with its portrait offers plenty of contrast. Only a few tiny disturbances in the fields preclude an even finer designation. A memorable specimen. (#87632)



Tantalizing PR66 1885 Gold Dollar

5013 1885 PR66 NGC. CAC. The proof gold dollars of the 1880s are, in general terms, among the most accessible of the classic proof gold coins. In his *A Guide Book of Gold Dollars*, Q. David Bowers suggests that about 140 to 180 specimens of the 1885 proof issue survive; while this may seem unimpressive compared to the staggering figure of 1,105 pieces struck, Bowers states "it is doubtful if more than 200 Proofs were ever distributed to collectors."

In addition, few of the known representatives surpass the Gem level, as the present offering does. Its gleaming lemon-yellow fields host boldly impressed and appealingly frosted devices; despite the obvious cameo effect, however, no such designation appears on the prior-generation holder. Nonetheless, a definite beauty. *From The Henry Miller Collection.* (#7635)



PR68 Ultra Cameo 1885 Gold Dollar A Sublime Type Selection

5014 1885 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. Starting in 1884, mintages of proof gold dollars soared from the low three figures to the low *four* figures, and the six “thousand-coin” dates from 1884 to 1889 are well-established as the most common classic proof gold issues. Of the six years, the 1885 attracted special attention from Garrett and Guth, who wrote in their 2006 edition of the *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, “The 1885 issue is one of the most readily available gold dollars to locate in Proof. More representatives of this date have been offered at auction than any other.”

Yet the authors also offer a caution: “A high mintage figure, and the fact that many business-strike coins are exceedingly deceptive, makes the date seem more common than it is. True Proofs can be very difficult to determine, and many top professionals cannot agree on some coins.” Every once in a while, though, a coin comes along that leaves no doubt.

Every facet of this specimen fairly screams “proof.” The intensely reflective yellow-gold mirrors that put even the deepest prooflikes to shame, the thick frost across exquisitely textured devices that show the finest details on the bow of the wreath, the resultant contrast, and the partial wire rim on the reverse—all are marvelous. If the proof 1885 gold dollar is considered a type coin, then this is its ultimate exemplar. As befits such a singular piece, Census: 1 in 68 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#97635)

EARLY QUARTER EAGLES



Glittering PR65 Cameo 1887 Gold Dollar

5015 1887 PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC. In a rare nod to irony, the authors of the *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coinage* point out the relative mintages of the proof 1887 gold dollar and its silver Morgan dollar counterpart, noting production of 1,043 specimens for the former and just 710 pieces for the latter. Of course, a Gem Cameo survivor of either type would be a prize today. This yellow-gold example is one such coin of the more diminutive variety, strongly mirrored with a few light planchet flakes in the fields surrounding well-defined and moderately frosted devices. Census: 10 in 65 Cameo, 14 finer (11/10). From The Henry Miller Collection. (#87637)



In-Demand 1796 No Stars Two and a Half BD-2, Sharpness of VF

5016 1796 No Stars—Rim Filing—NGC Details. VF. Breen-6113, BD-2, R.4. The 1796 No Stars quarter eagle is the first year of the denomination and an important gold type coin. The BD-2 die marriage, with the arrows on the reverse extending about to the N in UNITED, constitutes the vast majority of the issue. This relatively affordable example may prove to be just the ticket for some forthright type collector on a budget. The surfaces are evenly worn, with muted reddish-gold and lilac-toned surfaces. There are many small abrasions, but the only ones of note are a minor scratch in the obverse field at 2 o'clock and a short planchet depression behind the Liberty cap. There is no evidence of rim filing per se, but the left obverse rim is lower than the rest of that side, and there is evidence of tooling in the lower left obverse field. Much pleasing detail remains, consistent with the VF grade level.



Important 1796 With Stars Quarter Eagle BD-3, XF Details

5017 1796 Stars—Plugged, Harshly Cleaned—NGC Details. XF. Breen-6114, BD-3, High R.5. Estimates of just 30 to 40 survivors of the only 1796 With Stars variety suggest their considerable importance, regardless of their overall quality or appearance. This piece is one that will see considerable demand, since it will prove to be affordable when compared to problem-free examples. A hole at 12 o'clock was plugged, and the E in LIBERTY was reengraved, as were part of the eagle's tail and the arrow feathers. The surrounding surfaces on each side have been buffed to simulate bright yellow luster. However, the workmanship is high, and the overall appearance is still respectable. (#7647)



1798 Quarter Eagle, AU58 Early, Low-Mintage Date Scarce BD-2 Variety

5018 1798 AU58 PCGS. Breen-6117, BD-2, R.5. Wide Date, Five Berries. The third year of quarter eagle mintage at the U.S. Mint, in 1798, was the first in which the reported total of coins produced (not necessarily all dated 1798, however) exceeded 1,000 pieces—1,094 quarter eagles, to be exact. Bass-Dannreuther estimate that 25 to 30 examples survive of the BD-1, while 45 to 55 pieces exist of the BD-2. Although the *Guide Book* lists no varieties for the quarter eagle issue, series specialists know that the two die pairings of the year were each monogamous. In other words, neither the obverse nor reverse of either variety is shared with the other.

The BD-1, listed as High R.5, is also known as the Close Date, Four Berries marriage, while the R.5 BD-2 is the Wide Date, Five Berries pairing, as here. The date on the BD-2 is spaced wider, particularly the space between the 1 and 7, than on the BD-1. The 1 in the date is heavier (more deeply punched into the die) than the other digits on the BD-2, and it is noticeably heavier and farther from the hair curl than on the BD-1. Star 7 is farther from the Y in LIBERTY than on the BD-1. Both pairings have an 8 in the date that is noticeably smaller than the other digits. The BD-1 shows the eagle's claw much closer to the U in UNITED, with four berries, while BD-2 has the claw farther away and five berries.

The reverse of this gold quarter eagle denomination was also used to strike some silver dimes dated 1798 and 1800, as our recent auction of the Ed Price Collection demonstrated so memorably. This was another expedient move at the old Mint, again showing that any die that was serviceable would be used in a pinch. Dannreuther notes that this reverse is also the first that uses an "obvious arc pattern" over the eagle, a more aesthetic arrangement.

The fields on this near-Mint State specimen are bright yellow-gold, with considerable reflectivity and much eye appeal. Some moderate adjustment marks appear on the reverse, but otherwise the surfaces show only light contact evidence, consistent with the near-Mint State grade. Another marvelous and rare survivor from the early era of U.S. Mint coinage. Population: 3 in 58, 7 finer (11/10).

Ex: 69th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/2004), lot 1943, realized \$60,000. (#7649)

Census Level 1798 BD-2 Quarter Eagle
MS62 PCGS
Possibly the Finest Known Example



5019 1798 MS62 PCGS. CAC. Breen-6117, BD-2, R.5. The Capped Bust quarter eagles with the Heraldic Eagle reverse design were coined from the start of the quarter eagle denomination, beginning with the No Stars obverse design of 1796. Later in the year, stars were added to the obverse and the basic design continued through 1807. However, there are several minor variations on the theme, with differing obverse and reverse star counts and placements.

The 1796 With Stars coins had 16 obverse stars arranged with eight left and eight right, with 16 more stars on the reverse. In 1797 the obverse star count was dropped to 13 with seven left and six right, but the reverse still had 16 stars above the eagle. Both varieties of 1798 quarter eagles had 13 obverse stars with just six placed to the left and seven to the right, and they both had 13 stars on the reverse. The 1802 quarter eagles also had 13 stars on each side, although the obverse stars included just eight to the left and just five to the right. The obverse star placement continued for both varieties of 1804, but one of those had 13 stars on the reverse and the other actually had 14 reverse stars. The 1805 quarter eagles had a more balanced arrangement of seven stars to the left and six to the right on the obverse, with 13 stars on the reverse for all remaining coins through 1807. The obverse arrangement again changed for some of the 1806 coins. The 1806 over 4 overdate coins had the obverse stars arranged with eight left and five right. Finally, the 1806 over 5 overdate pieces and the 1807 quarter eagles again had the seven by six arrangement used in 1805.

The two varieties struck in 1798, both offering the same six by seven star obverse arrangement, had a distinct difference. The BD-1 die combination carries four berries in the branch on the reverse, while BD-2 has five berries in the branch. Once considered the scarcer of those two varieties, the BD-2 is now recognized as being more available, although by a very small margin.

The present specimen, housed in a green-label PCGS holder, is arguably the finest known example of the BD-2 variety. The Ed Price coin that we sold in July 2008 graded just AU58. This specimen, a similarly graded example that we sold in our 2004 FUN auction, and a third MS62 PCGS coin that appeared in the August 1999 Bowers and Merena sale of the Childs Collection are the three finest that we have seen.

This piece has mirrored fields with brilliant yellow surfaces and a touch of coppery orange toning on each side. The strike is bold, in fact much sharper than either of the other two MS62 PCGS examples, with nearly full breast feathers on the eagle. Myriad surface ticks are reflected in the surfaces, but significant marks are minimal. Population: 4 in 62, 1 finer (11/10), for both 1798 varieties. (#7649)



Lot 5020



Incredible Gem 1802/1 Quarter Eagle, BD-3 Possibly the Single Finest Known

5020 1802/1 MS65 NGC. Breen-6118, BD-3, R.5. The 1802 Capped Bust quarter eagle (also called Draped Bust or Turban Head) is often listed as an 1802/1 overdate, but that designation is questionable. The existence of an 1802/1 half eagle overdate perhaps led to the assumption that the same was true for the 1802 quarter eagle. Walter Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* laconically states that seeing the overdate "requires a microscope." John Dannreuther in the Dannreuther-Bass *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties* book describes the coin simply as an 1802, citing general consensus that the presumed "overdate" is more likely a mark left by a defective 2 punch than the remnant of a 1.

Though only 3,035 quarter eagles were minted in 1802, three die combinations are known, all with the same obverse but with different reverses. The BD-3 variety (this coin) is seen less frequently than BD-1, the "Spike Shield" variety, but more often than BD-2, the "Leaf Free of 1" variety. A key identifier of BD-3 is the presence of extra points at the top of the first star on the reverse. Other differences include centering of the letter E of STATES over the space between clouds 3 and 4; the last A of AMERICA closer to an olive leaf than to the eagle's left (facing) claw or left leg; and a die scratch that extends vertically from the upper left shield corner to E PLURIBUS UNUM on the ribbon above.

The reverse dies for Capped Bust quarter eagles were also used for dimes of the same period. This was possible because, as Dannreuther states, "... early dimes and quarter eagles had no stated denominations and were less than a millimeter different in diameter." BD-3 reverse dies were used to mint 1802 and 1803 dimes. Dannreuther lists a probable reverse die quarter eagle/ dime sequence as 1802 quarter eagle, 1802 dime, 1802 quarter eagle again (possibly minted in 1803 with 1802 dies), and finally the 1803 dime.

Quarter eagles were authorized by the Mint Act of 1792, which established a national mint, specified officers, and allowed for coinage of several denominations, including the "two dollars and a half dollar" gold quarter eagle. Designed by Robert Scot, the first-year 1796 coin had no obverse stars, a style unique to the era. The use of a heraldic eagle on the reverse was also a first for a federal coin. The cap is often described as a Phrygian, or Liberty cap, but Breen relates that Mint Director Samuel Moore identified the cap as "... a high-fashion headdress of the 1790s." Few quarter eagles were minted at the time, partly because the need for gold coins was met by eagles and half eagles.

The eight-year Capped Bust quarter eagle series has been described as composed of more rarities than common dates. In no year did the mintage exceed 7,000 coins, with several years well below 1,000 coins. Changes were common, particularly in the number and placement of stars, and to a lesser extent the number of stripes on the shield. No quarter eagles were minted in 1799 or 1801. Though annual Mint directors' reports show a small delivery of coins for 1803, it is believed those coins were dated 1802.

The circulated condition of most quarter eagles today indicates that they were used to a certain degree, or at least carried, but it is also likely that because of their value relative to a week's wages at the time, the coins were hoarded when acquired. This incredible coin displays thick, frosted mint luster. The only interruptions on either side are a couple of shallow, almost indiscernible adjustment marks in the center of the obverse. The centers of each side are weakly struck, as one would expect. The quarter eagles dated 1802 have an estimated survival rate of just 180 to 230 coins in all grades. Of the 157 combined grading events at NGC and PCGS, only two pieces have been certified as MS65 (representing either one or possibly two coins), with none finer (10/10). Against a backdrop of low mintage and few high-grade survivors, the present Gem Uncirculated coin is an extraordinary, perhaps once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for a high-quality type set or collection of early U.S. gold. (#7650)



Low-Mintage One-Year Type Coin 1808 Quarter Eagle, BD-1

5021 1808 Genuine PCGS. Breen-6125, BD-1, R.4. The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an AU specimen that has been tooled, scratched, and cleaned.

As the only quarter eagle struck with John Reich's earlier Capped Bust design, which features a taller and thinner head of Liberty, the 1808 has long been popular with both date and type collectors. In addition, only 2,710 examples were struck, with a proportionately low number of survivors. All specimens are highly coveted and the 1808 is seldom seen at auction.

Variiegated orange and reddish-gold patina covers both sides of the present coin. Tooling is seen on Liberty's neck and several marks are noted in the left obverse field. Two scratches follow Liberty's jawline. Nonetheless, this piece exhibits an impressive amount of detail.



1821 Capped Head Left Quarter Eagle, BD-1 AU58, Scarce Date in a Challenging Series

5022 1821 AU58 NGC. Breen-6126, BD-1, R.5. The 1821 quarter eagle has one of the "larger" mintages of the Capped Head Left type with 6,448 pieces struck. However, even this mintage is misleading when trying to gauge availability since so many coins were melted over the next 13 years as their intrinsic value exceeded their face value. As pointed out by Garrett-Guth, the 1821 is actually one of the scarcer dates in the series and is only exceeded in rarity by the 1826 and 1834 With Motto issues. This piece is similar to almost all known 1821s with its noticeably prooflike fields, a result no doubt of being struck from the same dies as proofs of this date. The diagnostic depression is also present on Liberty's cheek. The surfaces are bright yellow-gold with a faint outline of reddish patina around the devices. Numerous small abrasions are scattered over each side. (#7662)

CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLE



Lustrous 1836 Variety 13 Quarter Eagle, MS64

5023 1836 Script 8 MS64 PCGS. Head of 1835, Breen-6143, Variety 13. Eight die varieties are known for the 1836 quarter eagles and they were produced from three distinct head styles known as the Head of 1834, Head of 1835, and Head of 1837. Of the three Head of 1835 varieties, Variety 11 with no berry in the olive branch is far more plentiful than the other two. Variety 13 is encountered about one time for every 12 1836 quarter eagles observed, based on a study we conducted recently.

Most or all known examples of Variety 13 have a prominent die crack that bisects the obverse through star 6 to the curl, eventually reaching the border between stars 12 and 13. This piece shows that crack quite clearly. Both sides of this lovely Choice Mint State piece have frosty yellow surfaces with a decided greenish tint. Surface marks are minimal and the strike is average, with noticeable central weakness. Despite a few insignificant shortcomings, this piece is attractive and highly desirable. (#7694)

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES



1840-O Quarter Eagle, MS62
Tied for Second Finest

5024 1840-O MS62 NGC. The 1840-O quarter eagle was apparently a favorite of Harry W. Bass, Jr., whose collection contained seven examples. Most of them graded only Extremely Fine, and today most certified examples average only a bit better than Choice XF. This first-year Liberty Head New Orleans issue in Mint State is head and shoulders finer, with exuberant, full mint luster over canary-yellow fields. Some central striking softness is normal for this O-mint product, but only light ticks keep the coin from a higher grade. NGC has certified five examples in MS62, with one finer (an MS63). PCGS has certified seven MS62s, with none finer (11/10). Rare in Mint State, and seldom offered at auction. (#7720)

Lovely 1848 CAL Quarter Eagle, VG10

5025 1848 CAL. VG10 PCGS. CAC. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder is an affordable example of the famous 1848 CAL quarter eagle. This example spent considerable time in circulation, or as someone's pocket piece, and shows considerable wear. That is fortunate for the collector who has always wanted an example of this legendary gold coin but lacks the budget necessary for a high-grade example like the MS64 NGC coin also offered in the 2011 FUN auction. Both sides have smooth surfaces with only a few trivial handling marks that are expected for the grade. Dark russet patina outlines the devices on this lovely orange-gold specimen. The all-important CAL over the eagle also hosts dark patina and stands boldly against the surrounding field. (#7749)



Lustrous 1848 CAL Quarter Eagle, MS62

5026 1848 CAL. MS62 PCGS. At the beginning of 1848, the idea of a quarter eagle stamped CAL. on the reverse never would have entered the head of anyone. Yet within the space of a year, the beginning of the California Gold Rush unfolded. In late January (different sources list the 24th or the 25th among others), James Wilson Marshall discovered a few flecks of gold at the construction site for a sawmill, known today as “Sutter’s Mill,” on the American River in California.

By June 1848, a representative of the U.S. Army, which governed California at the time, had traveled to the site to confirm the discovery. The “discovery piece” of gold (now in the Smithsonian) and other samples—more than 230 ounces in all—were prepared by California’s military governor Richard Mason, packed into a now-legendary tea caddy, and sent with Lieutenant Lucien Loeser on a journey to Washington, D.C. The lieutenant telegraphed his colonel’s report to the capital from New Orleans, and so word of California gold arrived before the actual gold did.

The gold itself came in early December. It was sent on to Philadelphia with orders to make it into medals and quarter eagles: medals for military heroes, coins for civilians who wanted a commemorative. This MS62 survivor, housed in a green label holder, clearly was saved from the time of issue and kept more-or-less carefully.

A few wispy pinscratches and abrasions appear in the fields, but the watery yellow-gold luster is intact. Both the main devices and the CAL. stamp are boldly impressed; Garrett and Guth explain that the CAL. stamp was made while the coin rested on the die; this explains the lack of distortion on the obverse, since the gold would only be pressed against the die and not allowed to spread. A magnificent coin that truly exemplifies the description of money as “history in your hands.” Population: 8 in 62, 14 finer (11/10). (#7749)



Historic 1848 CAL. Quarter Eagle, MS64 ★ 'America's First Commemorative Coin'

5027 1848 CAL. MS64 ★ NGC. The Columbian half dollar of 1892 may be America's first commemorative coinage *design*, but as for the first commemorative *coin*, one of the strongest candidates is the low-mintage but high-importance 1848 quarter eagle with CAL. counterstamp. Garrett and Guth (2006) tell the story:

"California's military governor, Colonel R.B. Mason, sent 230 ounces of gold to Secretary of War William L. Marcy. Secretary Marcy, in turn, had the bullion delivered to Philadelphia Mint Director Robert Maskell Patterson, who was instructed to use some of the gold for specially marked quarter eagles. A total of 1,389 pieces were produced, all stamped with the abbreviation CAL. on the upper reverse, just above the eagle's head, in commemoration of the important discovery in California."

On this representative, pale yellow-gold surfaces are positively flashy with an undercurrent of green-gold, which is suggestive of the high silver content present in the early California deposits brought back to the eastern U.S. Die polish lines run through the obverse fields, suggesting at least an earnest effort to give the CAL. quarter eagles an attractive appearance. (As noted by Garrett and Guth, coins previously described as "proofs" are actually prooflikes.) The strike is solid if just short of complete, and only a few minor disturbances away from the central devices keep this historic coin from an even finer designation. (#7749)



Pleasing 1856-S Quarter Eagle, MS64

5028 1856-S MS64 PCGS. A tough coin to find in this extremely pleasing grade, this piece is certainly one of the top dozen or so existing. The strike is full on the obverse stars and curls of Liberty, and similarly sharp on the eagle's shield and claws. The surfaces have satiny luster and attractive orange-gold color. Few Mint State coins retain the lovely surfaces and quality seen here, as most have far more handling marks and are cast into lower grades by time and attrition. Close examination finds little to fault, just a couple of trivial ticks and scuffs that keep this one from an even higher grade. Identifiable by a small planchet flake on the middle right of the A in STATES. A delight for the specialist of the series, and a coin that any collector would be proud to own. Population: 4 in 64, 4 finer (11/10). (#7781)



Sharp 1857-D Quarter Eagle, MS61 Semiprooflike Fields

5029 1857-D MS61 NGC. Variety 20-M. A well-struck piece with intricately defined devices. Only select portions of the dentils show any strike incompleteness. Flashy luster brightens the fields and rolls across the devices when the coin is rotated beneath a light. Surprisingly, there are no obvious marks, and a hair-thin slide mark above the coronet tip is mentioned solely to identify this important example should it again appear at auction. Given the pinpoint strike throughout the stars and major devices, this lovely quarter eagle would be an excellent candidate for an exceptional-quality Dahlgren type set. The 1857-D has a slender production of 2,364 pieces, and NGC has certified a mere 15 pieces as Mint State. Census: 9 in 61, 5 finer (10/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#7783)



Gorgeous Near-Gem 1860-S Quarter Eagle

5030 1860-S MS64 PCGS. An incredibly well-preserved representative from a pre-Civil War San Francisco issue of 35,600 pieces, this is just the second example certified at the near-Gem level, both by PCGS, with none finer (11/10). Aside from the enviable surface quality, this well-defined coin is notable for its overall aura of originality. Light yellow-orange color dominates the obverse interior, ceding to the richer orange-to-rose hues that grace both the peripheral obverse and the entirety of the reverse. Only trifling striking softness and a handful of pinpoint abrasions preclude an even finer designation.

From The Milford Collection. (#7793)

Astounding MS65 ★ 1871 Quarter Eagle

5031 1871 MS65 ★ NGC. Business strike production of the 1871 quarter eagle amounted to just 5,320 pieces, a tiny figure, yet one in line with the low overall mintages of the smaller gold denominations in the post-Civil War era. The smaller coins were less useful in international trade than larger denominations such as the double eagle, and so gold dollars, quarter eagles, and half eagles were decidedly out-of-favor. This 1871 Gem with its Star-designated eye appeal, on the other hand, is sure to find favor with the winning bidder. Orange-tinted yellow-gold fields are semireflective, not uncommon for the issue, and the sharply struck devices have light frost that gives each side an overall appearance of contrast. The sole finest example certified by NGC, with one MS65 coin known to PCGS (11/10). (#7813)



Desirable 1875 Quarter Eagle, AU55

5032 1875 AU55 PCGS. The 1875 Liberty Head quarter eagle boasts one of the lowest mintages in the U.S. gold series, at a minuscule 400 pieces. In their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins 1795-1933*, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth estimate less than 50 specimens are known today in circulated grades, and Mint State coins are extremely rare.

The present coin features semiprooflike fields, as usually seen on this issue, with lovely reddish patina occasionally interspersed with lilac. Numerous small abrasions are peppered over each side, as often seen on this date, but a loupe is necessary to detect most of them. Population: 11 in 55, 7 finer (11/10). (#7822)



PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

Cameo Gem Proof 1864 Quarter Eagle Low-Mintage Civil War Date CAC Gold Label

5033 1864 PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC Gold Label. Production of quarter eagles was limited in 1864, because of the financial stresses of the Civil War. A small mintage of 50 proof quarter eagles was accomplished, to accompany the tiny business-strike emission of 2,824 pieces. Both issues have particularly low survival rates, and David Akers calls the 1864 “one of the great rarities in the quarter eagle series.” The federal government suspended specie payments during the Civil War era, and instituted a complicated and expensive ordering procedure for proof sets during the war years. Many collectors were discouraged by the cost and inconvenience these measures occasioned, and orders for proof coins dropped accordingly. It is likely that many of the 50 proof quarter eagles went unsold in 1864, and were melted after the close of the year. Other specimens were spent by their owners at face value during the hard times after the war. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth estimate only 12-18 proof 1864 quarter eagles are extant today in all grades. As rare as the proofs are, high grade business-strike examples are even more elusive, putting extreme pressure on the small supply of proof coins from date collectors.

Early auction appearances of the proof 1864 quarter eagle are difficult to locate, and many great collections of the 19th century did not include a representative of the issue. In one early appearance, the 1864 appeared as part of a six piece gold proof set, in lot 413 of the Cleneay Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1890). The lot realized \$70, a strong price at the time. In more recent times, Heritage has offered an example of this issue only four times in the past decade. It was the same coin being offered on all four occasions. The only other appearance we are aware of during this period was the NGC graded PR65 Ultra Cameo in lot 867 of the Kennywood Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 1/2005). The coin realized \$34,500.

The present coin is a lovely Gem Cameo proof, fully struck, with bold frosty devices. The deeply mirrored fields are a pleasing greenish-gold color, and the field-device contrast is startling. This coin has been awarded the prestigious CAC gold label. Census: 3 in 65 Cameo, 2 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#87890)





1874 PR66 Ultra Cameo Quarter Eagle The Finest Known, Extremely Rare Ex: Amon Carter

5034 1874 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. Ex: Amon Carter. The 1874 quarter eagle is rarely seen in any format. Even as a circulation strike only 3,920 pieces were struck. And as a proof a mere 20 pieces were produced. Of that number the grading services (combined) have certified 5 as non-Cameo, 3 as Cameo, and 6 as Deep/Ultra Cameo. This is the finest example known of this major rarity.

The rarity of the 1874 proof quarter eagle was recognized in 1986 by Paul Taglione. At that time he wrote a passage that is as relevant today as it was then:

"The Proof 1874 Quarter-Eagle is one of the great 'only-20-struck' rarities in the Gold Proof series. Only in recent years has the Proof begun to receive the attention so amply deserved by its rarity as market students and participants come to better realize that business strikes and Proofs are separate categories. With this realization comes the recognition that a Proof striking of a particular date might very well be a great rarity even in the absence of a corresponding level of rarity in the business strike of that date."

Of course, the rarity of proofs and collectibility in their own right was not lost on all collectors. Harry Bass made a study of die varieties of proofs and his notes are recorded for his proof in his collection that was sold in 2000. But very few examples seem to have survived. An early indication of this issue's rarity is a snippet from the Woodin Sale (Elder, 1911), where Thomas Elder wrote: "Extremely rare in this preservation, and seldom offered. Adams does not list it."

We suspect that no more than 10 individual coins are known today. The population data almost immediately eliminates two of the 14 coins certified: All three of the Cameo coins are PR64, strongly suggesting one coin was submitted three times and the duplicate submissions were not removed from the data. Garrett-Guth came to the same conclusion about the number known and they have interesting comments about the issue, including: "The Proof 1874 quarter eagle is one of the authors' favorite dates in the Liberty Head quarter eagle series.... usually only available when great collections are sold."

That was certainly the case when Amon Carter's proof was sold in 1984. The surfaces are remarkably well preserved with deeply mirrored fields and equally thick mint frost over the devices, the combination creating the Ultra Cameo effect. With the aid of a loupe one can see both light die striations and orange-peel effect in the fields. There are just a few microscopic breaks in the luster over Liberty's chin and eyebrow, but there are no contact marks or planchet flaws that would aid in pedigreeing this magnificent rarity.

Ex: Amon Carter (*Stack's*, 1/1984), lot 562. (#97900)



1875 Quarter Eagle, PR64 Cameo
Classic Gold Rarity
Only 20 Pieces Minted

5035 1875 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. Any gold coin with an 1875 date has a special cachet for numismatists, as the year saw extremely low mintage totals for all gold denominations except the double eagle. Only 400 business-strike quarter eagles were minted in 1875, and a mere 20 gold proofs were produced. Today, only 10-12 proof examples are known in private hands, with one example impounded in the National Numismatic Collection in the Smithsonian, and another in the ANS Collection.

The elusive nature of the proof 1875 quarter eagle was recognized at an early date. In its infrequent early auction appearances, catalogers emphasized the low mintage figure for the 1875, and touted its rarity. A typical citation from the William H. Woodin Collection (Thomas Elder, 3/1911), lot 1018 reads, "1875. Proof. Excessively rare. Only 20 coined, in proof. Plate." In recent times, auction appearances occur at intervals of one to two years, and the offerings are always hotly contested. The NGC graded PR66 ★ Cameo example in lot 1848 of the Milwaukee Signature Auction (Heritage, 8/2007) realized \$92,000.

The present coin is a magnificent Choice proof example, with razor-sharp definition evident on all design elements. Fine detail is present in Liberty's hair and all star centers show complete radials. The surfaces are a rich orange-gold color, with intense green highlights. The fields are deeply mirrored, and contrast boldly with the frosty devices. We expect spirited competition from series enthusiasts when this lot is called. Census: 2 in 64 Cameo, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#87901)



1875 Quarter Eagle, PR64 Cameo One of the Classics in the Proof Quarter Eagle Series

5036 1875 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. The 1875 quarter eagle is a legendary rarity in 19th century U.S. gold. Collectors interested in the Coronet series are well aware of this date's rarity, whether as a circulation strike or a proof. Only 400 business strikes were produced plus another 20 proofs. Survivors in both formats are predictably low. Probably two dozen or more business strikes are extant today, a number greater than most estimates, but we know one collector who hoarded this date and 15 years ago had 18 pieces. Proofs are another matter and probably only a dozen or so examples are believed extant today, including one held in the Smithsonian.

With only 400 circulation strikes minted, all are essentially first strikes and almost all high grade examples retain significant die polish in the fields and many resemble proofs. Confusion between business strikes and proofs was a problem years ago, but today diagnostics are known for each and prooflike circulation strikes are no longer called proofs and dull proofs are not confused with business strikes. On proof strikings the date is higher than on business strikes and the 5 nearly touches the bust.

Each side of this magnificent rarity shows even reddish-gold color. The surfaces are lightly hairlined, but the only pedigree identifier we see is a linear planchet depression between the eagle's lower beak and left (facing) wing.

While several high-grade proofs are known of the 1875 quarter eagle, they are infrequently offered at public auction. This particular coin has been in a foreign collection for several decades and it is likely that it is completely unknown to the present generation of collectors of rare gold. This is a rare opportunity to acquire one of the classics in the proof quarter eagle series. (#87901)



Important PR61 1877 Quarter Eagle

5037 1877 PR61 NGC. Mintage: 20 pieces, and this is only the start of this date's rarity, according to the Garrett and Guth treatment in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*: "The Proof 1877 Liberty Head quarter eagle is very rare and seldom offered for sale. It is one of the rarest Proof quarter eagles from the 1870s. There are probably just 10 to 12 examples known." As such, any survivor is an important treasure. While the present piece shows a number of hairlines and contacts which explain the PR61 designation, it also displays considerable cameo contrast that goes unacknowledged on the holder. (#7903)



1881 Quarter Eagle, PR63 Cameo Rare as a Proof or Business Strike CAC Gold Label

5038 1881 PR63 Cameo NGC. CAC Gold Label. Probably only 20, or so, examples of the 1881 proof quarter eagle survive today, from the original mintage of 51 pieces. This figure includes several impaired specimens, and one coin in the Smithsonian. Business-strike examples-mintage 640 pieces-are also quite rare. Auction appearances are infrequent and offerings are hotly contested. The PCGS PR65 example in lot 2203 of the Central States Signature Auction (Heritage, 4/2010) realized \$38,812.50.

The present coin is a delightful Select Cameo proof, with a razor-sharp strike and brightly reflective, greenish-gold surfaces. The frosty devices seem to float on the liquid, mirrored fields, creating dramatic cameo contrast. This coin exceeds the stringent grading standards recognized by CAC, resulting in a gold label. Census: 1 in 63 Cameo, 7 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#87907)



Gem Cameo Proof 1885 Quarter Eagle

5039 1885 PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC. Outstanding quality and contrast. The obverse displays beautifully with a generously frosted, boldly impressed portrait and surrounding fields that gleam yellow-gold through a delicate layer of patina. The reverse has a copper spot overlapping the left (facing) wing on the eagle, a testament to the coin's originality. A single wispy flaw travels off Liberty's chin, but this does not imperil the impressive grade. While the proof issue's mintage of 87 pieces was the highest for a proof quarter eagle since 1861, the associated business strike mintage of only 800 coins ensures that any 1885-dated quarter eagle is in high demand. (#87911)



Gem Proof Cameo 1887 Quarter Eagle No Cameo Examples Finer at NGC

5040 1887 PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC. The mintage of proof quarter eagles in 1887 was a generous 122 pieces, but some examples undoubtedly went unsold and were melted the following year. Experts surmise only 40-50 examples of this issue survive today, including some impaired specimens, and two coins in the Smithsonian. Recent auction appearances include the PCGS PR65 Deep Cameo specimen offered in lot 3109 of the FUN Signature Auction (Heritage, 1/2007), which realized \$27,600.

The present coin displays dramatic cameo contrast between the deeply mirrored fields and frosty, strongly impressed devices. The surfaces are an attractive greenish-gold color, with outstanding visual appeal. Census: 5 in 65 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#87913)



Glittering PR64 1890 Quarter Eagle

5041 1890 PR64 PCGS. CAC. This Choice proof's green label holder does not specify any level of contrast, though a Cameo designation seems well-warranted by modern standards. Surfaces are primarily yellow-gold and strongly mirrored where not frosted, though a copper spot is noted within the vertical stripes of the shield. Exactingly struck with slight orange-peel texture in the fields and a few shallow disturbances, the most visible of which are in the lower right obverse and upper reverse areas, which preclude an even finer designation. One of just 93 proofs struck. Population: 7 in 64, 10 finer (11/10). (#7916)

Ultra Cameo PR66+ 1891 Two and a Half

5042 1891 PR66+ Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. The 1891 is the last of the Liberty quarter eagle proof issues to have an official two-digit mintage, in this case a mere 80 pieces. In the *NGC Census Report*, specimens are split almost evenly between Cameo and Ultra Cameo surfaces, a testament to the date's incredible striking qualities, and the top five NGC Ultra Cameo coins are three PR67 Ultra Cameo pieces, a PR66+ ★ Ultra Cameo, and this PR66+ Ultra Cameo, which somehow was not awarded a Star of its own (11/10). Pale lemon-gold surfaces are absolutely reflective in the fields with textbook frost across all the devices. A hint of orange-peel texture is noted close to the rims. (#97917)



Gorgeous PR64 Deep Cameo
1898 Two and a Half



5043 1898 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. With 165 pieces struck, the 1898 is part of a string of higher-mintage proof quarter eagle issues coined in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As is the case with all such dates, despite the relative availability, demand far outstrips supply, particularly for Deep Cameo coins such as this near-Gem specimen. Yellow-orange surfaces are profoundly mirrored in the fields with boldly struck, generously frosted devices. A few small areas of cloudiness and hairlines, as well as a minor contact under the hair bun, combine to account for the grade, but this is a gorgeous coin nonetheless. Population: 5 in 64 Deep Cameo, 9 finer (11/10). (#97924)

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES



Problem-Free 1911-D Quarter Eagle A Sharply Struck MS63 Example

5044 1911-D MS63 NGC. The coinage produced at the Denver Mint in 1911 was a curious mix of the dated and the new, indicative of the year's transitional status within the American coinage renaissance that began in 1907 and would be completed in 1921. Copper Lincoln cents and the new gold designs by Bela Pratt and Augustus Saint-Gaudens flowed in abundance from the Denver Mint's coinage presses in 1911, while the three silver coin denominations continued to bear the staid, uninspired Victorian imagery of Mint Engraver Charles E. Barber—who had also imprinted his stamp of mediocrity on every new outsider artist's design mentioned above. The 1911-D quarter eagle had a low emission of 55,680 pieces—about 8% of the 1911 Philadelphia production of 704,000 coins.

This seldom-seen Select Uncirculated example has rich, copper-gold color, and the diagnostic wire rim is pronounced on the right side of the obverse. The mintmark is also especially pronounced, requiring no effort to see even without magnification. The surfaces are remarkably clean and problem-free for an MS63 coin, and this is perhaps this coin's strongest suit. It is simple enough to assemble a set of Indian quarter eagles in MS63, but finding an MS63 1911-D that matches the common dates is quite a challenge. Here is the coin. (#7943)

Strong D 1911-D Two and a Half, MS63 Even Reddish-Tinted Surfaces

5045 1911-D Strong D MS63 PCGS. CAC. The year 1911 was busy and productive at the new Denver Mint, situated in the "Mile High City" at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. Although readied for coinage operations by 1904, the Denver Mint would actually manufacture its first coinage in 1906—three denominations each in silver and gold. In 1911, copper coinage was added to the mix, in the form of the popular new Lincoln cent design—the first D-mint Lincolns. After skipping Barber half coinage in 1910, in 1911 Denver again made the largest silver denomination of the era. Although Denver had made gold half eagles, eagles, and double eagles since 1906—if not every denomination in every year—1911 would mark the first time it would make the gold quarter eagle denomination. The production figure was a relative pittance of some 55,680 pieces, and the issue has been a valued one almost since the day its production ended.

As noted by PCGS the mintmark is strong, a definite plus for the collector. The strike elsewhere is well-defined also with only slight high point softness on the lowest feather in the headdress and at the top of the eagle's wing. The satiny surfaces show an even layer of reddish patina on both obverse and reverse. (#7943)



Pleasing 1911-D Quarter Eagle, MS65+

5046 1911-D MS65+ NGC. Research into Denver Mint records (Walter Breen cites Alan Craig) reveals that two different die pairs were actually used to strike 1911-D quarter eagles, although only 70 coins were minted from one die pair. Today, it is stated that just one variety is known, although it exists in two distinctly different die states. If any survive from the other die pair, they would be extremely rare. The chances of identifying such a coin is about one in 800, if every surviving coin were critically examined for its variety details. The possibility of counterfeits must also be considered.

Fortunately, the genuine pieces have a distinctive high wire rim at the upper right part of the obverse, and a vertical “secret mark” on the reverse. The secret mark is a tiny raised die line just left of the arrow points, in the border area. That mark is virtually impossible to reproduce on counterfeit pieces. While it requires a strong glass to see, it is an excellent authentication characteristic. The two known die states have a strong or weak mintmark. In some cases the mintmark can be so weak that it is actually invisible. The same characteristics used to authenticate genuine 1911-D quarter eagles can be used to distinguish between Philadelphia pieces and “Weak D” examples from Denver.

No such distinction is necessary, however, in the case of this vibrant and high-end Gem. The strike is uncommonly bold, the mintmark is well-defined for the issue, and bright yellow-gold surfaces are pleasingly preserved, almost to Premium Gem standards. This spectacular example has been awarded the new Plus designation by NGC in recognition of its high quality and superior eye appeal. Only coins in the highest range of the assigned grade are eligible for a Plus designation. NGC has certified just three numerically finer examples (11/10).

From The Maltbie Family Collection. (#7943)

PROOF INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES



Noteworthy 1908 Quarter Eagle, PR66

5047 1908 PR66 PCGS. The year 1908 is particularly noteworthy for the quarter eagle series. Bela Lyon Pratt's interesting and unique incuse Indian design made its debut on this denomination (as well as on the larger half eagle). In addition, the Philadelphia Mint experimented with matte proofs for the first time in the quarter eagle series.

This coin displays deep sandy-gold color and a smooth, superlative matte finish. The surfaces are a joy to behold, being totally void of shiny spots, hairlines, or any of the other impairments common to these briefly produced and rare matte proof issues. While the listed mintage for this date is 236 pieces, it is believed that half or more were melted as unsold. Population: 10 in 66, 2 finer (11/10). (#7957)





Desirable 1909 Indian Quarter Eagle, PR67

5048 1909 PR67 PCGS. The 1909 and 1910 quarter eagle proofs were struck in the so-called “Roman gold” finish, a lighter and, most numismatists say, more popular surface treatment than the darker matte finish used in 1908. Dr. Robert J. Loewinger’s *Proof Gold Coinage of the United States* calls the finish “halfway between a matte and a mirrored finish.”

Mintage figures fell considerably from 1908 to 1909, partially due to the unpopularity of the first-year proofs’ appearance, and partially due to the typical lower demand for second-year-of-issue coins. The Garrett-Guth gold *Encyclopedia* notes of this issue, “This is far and away the most difficult issue to find in PF-64 or higher grades. PCGS notes a single coin in their Population Report graded as high as PF-65, and NGC shows only three examples in their Census graded that high. For the collector, this is one of the three most difficult Proof issues to obtain in any grade, and perhaps it is the rarest overall, as the combined PCGS Population Reports and NGC Census show the 1909 quarter eagle to have the fewest Proofs graded of any date in the series, with a total of 70 coins seen.” Those totals have increased only slightly since that book was completed; as of (11/10), the number of certified 1909 proofs stands at 81 pieces at NGC and PCGS combined—only seven more than the total of the last-year 1915 issue. While PCGS lists only a single PR66 as the finest, NGC has certified three PR66 pieces, three PR67s, and one PR68 piece. The present PR67 example, accordingly, is tied with two others at NGC, and exceeded only by a single example.

The devices are razor-sharp, as one would expect from a proof striking, and the surfaces are bright overall with even orange-gold color. There are no observable contact marks on either side of this magnificent piece. The only ripple in the fabric of the coin is a shallow, thread-like strike-through in the left reverse field between the upper left olive leaf and the L in PLURIBUS.

Ex: *Heritage* (1/2007), lot 3112. (#7958)



PR66 1910 Quarter Eagle Rare, Two-Year Proof Type

5049 1910 PR66 PCGS. CAC. The nature of the design, with its sunken relief details, made coinage of brilliant proof Indian quarter eagles and half eagles impossible in terms of early 20th century technology. The so-called Roman Finish of 1909 and 1910 proof gold coins was the closest thing to brilliant proofs that could be produced at the time. The color was bright yellow, with slightly reflective surfaces, compared to the dull brown matte finish of 1908 proof gold coins.

Although Mint records indicate that 682 proof quarter eagles were struck in 1910, that is almost certainly an incorrect figure. That figure was either a typographical error, or it was the total of proofs actually minted, rather than the total distributed. Comparative population data suggests an actual mintage figure in the range of 200 coins. PCGS and NGC have combined to certify a total of 168 proof 1910 Indian quarter eagles with an average grade of 64.5. The two grading services have certified 33 examples in PR66, 13 in PR67, and one in PR68.

The satiny surfaces of this Premium Gem show a finely textured granularity that is entirely unlike other proof gold coins of the era. The lemon-yellow color appeared only on 1909 and 1910 proof gold coins, making them the most desirable proofs of the design type for 20th century gold connoisseurs. A slight olive tint appears on the reverse. Every intricate die detail is reproduced on the actual coin. Population: 5 in 66, 1 finer (11/10). (#7959)



Elegant PR67 1911 Quarter Eagle

5050 1911 PR67 PCGS. In *A Handbook of 20th Century United States Gold Coins 1907-1933*, written by David Akers and revised and expanded by Jeff Ambio, the authors praise the 1911 as one of the most accessible matte proof Indian quarter eagle issues, coming in second behind only the first-year 1908. They do caution, however, that “this issue is much rarer than an original mintage of 191 pieces might suggest. Many proof 1911 Quarter Eagles were probably destroyed in the Mint when they failed to sell by year’s end.”

The coins that do survive, on the other hand, are generally impressive specimens. The authors continue by talking up the coins’ eye appeal, calling it “well above average by the standards of the proof Indian Quarter Eagle series.” They further celebrate the date’s qualities by adding, “The 1911 usually possesses a sharp strike and carefully preserved surfaces, and most specimens grade Proof-66 or finer.”

As a Superb Gem specimen, the present piece is a wonderful example of the issue. Both sides showcase a thick matte surface, finely granular with a surprisingly light orange-gold color that contrasts with the dark hues often found on the 1908 matte proofs. The strike is sharp, and the surfaces are virtually undisturbed. As may be expected, the 1911 proof quarter eagle is a condition rarity at the Superb Gem level, and PCGS has certified only one numerically finer representative (11/10). (#7960)



Matte Proof Gem 1912 Quarter Eagle

5051 1912 PR65 NGC. The first half of the proof Indian quarter eagle series reflects more-or-less constant experimentation, with the final finish, a fine sandblast texture, not readied until 1912. Garrett and Guth call the 1912 "one of the scarcest of the Proof issues; it is nearly tied in overall rarity with the 1913 and 1915 Proofs according to the population data." This is a particularly charming example with rich orange-gold color and delightfully faceted surfaces. Pleasingly preserved surfaces show no singularly obvious defects, though a few reddish color variations are noted at the upper reverse. Census: 8 in 65, 34 finer (11/10). (#7961)



Elusive 1912 Indian Quarter Eagle, PR67

5052 1912 PR67 PCGS. The 1912 proof Indian Head quarter eagle had a mintage of 197 pieces. Attrition was heavy in that year, however, and the original mintage figure bears only a partial relationship to the number of survivors today. Akers was only able to trace 19 auction records for this date in the 30 years he surveyed for his work. The total number of survivors is probably in the neighborhood of 65 to 75 pieces.

A matte or sandblast finish was seen on gold proofs of this year, but is different from the matte or sandblast finish of proofs from 1908 and 1911. Writing in his *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins, 1722-1989* (1989), Walter Breen commented: "Fine sandblast finish. Different from all previous matte coins; under a microscope the surfaces show millions of minute shiny facets. Much rarer than its mintage figure would suggest."

This piece features fine-grained surfaces that display a beautiful matte texture and even, light khaki coloration. The obverse is virtually flawless, and the reverse also comes close to being pristine. The fully articulated design elements are sharp and clear throughout, except only for the slightest weakness on the eagle's breast and left (facing) leg feathers. The specialist in proof Indian Head gold coinage could spend many years searching for a finer example: Only a single coin (also in the present auction) is graded finer. Population: 4 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#7961)



Gem 1913 Quarter Eagle Prized Sandblast Proof

5053 1913 PR65 NGC. CAC. Because collectors rejected the matte proof finish used on proof quarter eagles since 1908, the Philadelphia Mint tried a modified, sandblast finish in 1912 and 1913. Unfortunately, the sandblast proofs were equally unpopular. Many of the 165 proof quarter eagles minted in 1913 went unsold, and were destroyed the following year. Today, these rare sandblast proofs are prized by collectors, and record prices attend most offerings. Significant auction appearances include the NGC PR67 specimen in lot 1916 of the Baltimore Signature Auction (Heritage, 7/2008), which realized \$37,375.

This coin displays the razor-sharp strike expected from a sandblast proof issue, along with the finely-grained texture and subtle, sparkling luster characteristic of this finish. The flawless surfaces are orange-gold, with hints of rose. Census: 11 in 65, 40 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#7962)

Pristine 1913 Indian Quarter Eagle, PR67

5054 1913 PR67 NGC. The official mintage for 1913 proof quarter eagles was 165 pieces, and the number of survivors today is estimated to be in the range of 60 to 75 coins. This is an outstanding matte proof specimen with fine-grained surfaces that are pristine, as far as we can determine. Even upon close inspection using a jeweler's loupe, we see no spots, contact marks, or hairlines whatsoever. The design elements are flawlessly reproduced throughout. Lovely khaki-green and reddish-peach colors are beautifully intermingled across both sides. Simply impeccable technical quality, and truly magical eye appeal. Census: 10 in 67, 4 finer (11/10). (#7962)



1913 Two and a Half, PR67

A Nearly Perfect Matte Proof

5055 1913 PR67 NGC. The 1913 had a mintage of 165 proofs, and of that number perhaps 60-75 separate coins are believed known today. The average grade is quite high with the average we show from our auction data being 64.6. The Garrett-Guth average grade is somewhat higher at 65.3. Given that one should find it somewhat easy to locate a high grade (if a 1913 proof can be found), a PR67 such as this is very close to the finest obtainable. Only four PR68 examples have been certified, and this coin is tied with eight other PR67s as second finest (10/10). This immaculate coin has dark, almost khaki-green color. The surfaces are finely faceted with minute granularity from the matte finish. There are no obvious contact marks or shiny spots on either side of this remarkable piece of matte proof gold. (#7962)





Beautiful PR67 1915 Quarter Eagle

5056 1915 PR67 PCGS. "This is the final year of Proofs issued for this series. Collector demand had fallen in most years, and Proof gold coinage was halted in 1916 for regular-issue gold denominations." So Garrett and Guth begin their entry for the proof 1915 quarter eagle in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, the last quarter eagle entry in their book outside of the commemoratives and patterns sections. They write more at length on the theme:

"Long considered to be the key date to the Proof series, the 1915 issue has earned its reputation as a rarity with few offerings and constant demand.... [T]he 1915 quarter eagle Proof has always commanded attention, with a tiny mintage of just 100 pieces. Also, being the final year of issue, precious few of these coins remain in gem grades to satisfy collector demand."

This Superb Gem survivor, one of just two coins so certified by PCGS with none finer (11/10), is among the most remarkable remaining examples of the date. Both sides are exquisitely preserved with rich orange-gold color. The texture is granular, in accordance with the notes by Garrett and Guth, who state: "The 1915 Indian Head quarter eagles were struck in the identical finish as the 1914 issue, employing the darker and coarser finish to the coins." With its sharp strike and great all-around eye appeal, this is an absolutely amazing coin that deserves a place in the finest of classic gold cabinets. (#7964)

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



Important 1854-D Three Dollar Gold, MS61 Sole Date for the Denomination at Dahlonega

5057 1854-D MS61 NGC. The three dollar gold denomination started its run with strikings at three different Mints, the main facility at Philadelphia and the southern branches in Dahlonega (gold-only) and New Orleans (gold and silver). The latter two Mints never struck another example of the denomination; San Francisco started in 1855 but was out after 1860, with the currently unique 1870-S three dollar its last hurrah. It was the Philadelphia Mint's strung-out tiny mintages, 35 years in the making, which made the three dollar gold one of the longest-lived of the "odd denominations" and added yet another dimension to its curious nature.

While Philadelphia's long goodbye endeared the three dollar gold as a series to many collectors, the rarity of the 1854-D and its unique position as the only three dollar coin struck at a gold-only mint firmly established that date as a Southern gold collector favorite. As a low-mintage date (only 1,120 pieces struck), it is a natural key date that poses a challenge to find with even acceptable eye appeal.

Garrett and Guth write in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, "In general the quality of the gold coins struck at [Dahlonega] was miserable, due in part to poorly prepared dies and in greater part to an almost complete inattention to quality control. The 1854-D issue is no exception." This radiant yellow-gold MS61 example, however, definitively beats the norm. The fine details of Liberty's hair are visible, and the surfaces are bright with luster. Struck from clashed dies with a long, shallow graze under the bust that has little impact on the eye appeal but combines with small, scattered marks to account for the certified grade. Census: 5 in 61, 1 finer (11/10). (#7970)



Impressive MS64 1855 Three Dollar

5058 1855 MS64 PCGS. A lustrous near-Gem of this popular issue from the second year of the series but the introductory year of the large DOLLARS subtype. Study beneath a loupe fails to reveal any abrasions that would remotely challenge the grade. Rich sun-gold toning dominates, although the highpoints display traces of steel-blue. Although the 1855 mintage was high by the standards of the series, the early date ensured that few pieces were saved, and at the MS64 level, the 1855 is rarer than most later low-mintage dates. For example, the 1888 has a mintage of just 5,000 pieces but a PCGS population in MS64 and higher that is approximately 10 times that of the 1855. Population: 19 in 64, 4 finer (11/10). (#7972)



Magnificent 1863 Three Dollar Gold, MS66 Civil War-Era Strike With Bold Clash Marks

5059 1863 MS66 NGC. There is something about the 1863 three dollar gold piece that has led to the preservation of several remarkable examples, including the present specimen, certified MS66 by NGC. Only 5,000 circulation strikes were made, and the date is rare overall. Q. David Bowers and Doug Winter offer these words in their series reference:

"As the low mintage would indicate, the \$3 gold piece is scarce in any grade and rare in higher levels. However, perhaps as many as several dozen Mint State coins exist, among which are some notable gems. Such showpieces are often candidates for extensive descriptions in auction catalogs and deservedly so. Among \$3 coins dated in the 1860s, gems of 1863, while rare in an absolute sense, appear more often than do those of any other year. Most 1863 threes have very good eye appeal....

"The true elusive nature of the 1863 is often overlooked, as low mintages also occur for most \$3 coins of the 1880s, and those appear on the market with frequency. However, few 1863 coins were deliberately saved, and across the board they are quite rare."

Aside from the obvious Civil War explanation, there is another likely reason that 1863 threes in high grade appear to have been saved in some small quantity: The 1863 quarter eagles were proof-only issues, and it may be that some people desirous of a nice gold coin from the year simply opted for the more-available three dollar denomination.

The present Premium Gem three dollar, like all known 1863s, has boldly clashed dies that actually add an interesting contrast to this pristine coin. Flowing luster washes over both sides, with splendid yellow-gold color as a complement. A tiny curved contact mark below the first T in STATES is a reliable pedigree marker, as one of the only mentionable signs of contact. The strike is excellent overall, but soft on the headdress tips and opposite on the lower wreath. A magnificent coin. Census: 3 in 66, 3 finer (11/10). (#7984)



1872 Three Dollar, MS64 Rarely Seen, Low-Mintage Date

5060 1872 MS64 NGC. CAC. Only 2,000 strikes were made for circulation of the 1872 three dollar, the denomination having already outlived its usefulness in commerce—if indeed it ever was useful. Bowers and Winter estimate that between 150 and 215 pieces are known today in all grades, but a mere 20 to 30 examples are extant in Mint State, the finest of which is a single MS65.

In the 1960s Walter Breen made a study of the three dollar series, and he noted the existence of two dies for business strikes and one for proofs. The strikes for circulation he separated into two groups:

1. On the first die pairing, he noted that on the obverse there are outlines around ITED and AMERI. The reverse is the same as the proof die with the date slanting slightly down to the right.
2. The second die pairing shows no outlining around ITED and AMERI. The reverse is different with the date

Bowers and Winter note that high-grade strikes for circulation always show die striations, particularly on the reverse, and of course, with such a low mintage, prooflike examples are often seen. This highly reflective example shows the expected die striations. Each side has rich reddish-gold color, and the devices display enough frost that a case can be made for cameo contrast. The strike is a bit soft over the high points, and the only mark of note is a long, thin, looping strike-through on the lower reverse. Census: 4 in 64, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#7994)

Magnificent MS66 1878 Three Dollar Popular Type Coin in High Grade

5061 1878 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Q. David Bowers ascribes the high mintage of the 1878 three dollar gold coin to the impending return of gold-for-paper (or specie) payments, then scheduled for January 1, 1879. The high mintage proved a failure; in Bowers' words, "Apparently, no thought at all was given as to whether they were popular, and no record exists of anyone checking to see how such coins fared when they were in circulation in the 1850s." Today, of course, the pieces are popular—as type coins for this oddest of odd denominations.

This gorgeous Premium Gem displays frosty, swirling luster that is mainly wheat-gold with scattered orange overtones and additional strong elements of lavender-blue in the obverse fields. Population: 65 in 66, 4 finer (11/10). (#8000)

PROOF THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



1858 Three Dollar Gold, PR64 Cameo Only Seven or Eight Proofs Known

5062 1858 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. Any 1858 proof gold coin is rare, and few three dollar gold pieces were purchased from the Mint. Probably no more than seven or eight are believed known, of which three are housed in museums. Breen (1977) attempted a roster of known specimens, but to our knowledge it has not been updated in the past 34 years. Die characteristics have been noted, as recorded in the Bowers-Winter series reference. They include:

- On the obverse, the forward plume of the headdress was polished from the die.
- On the reverse, the lower right part of the 5 in the date is positioned over the highest peak of the ribbon bow. (Also seen on strikes for circulation.)
- The mirror surfaces is often incomplete on the obverse.
- Lint marks are commonly seen.

Proof coinage did not begin in earnest until 1858. Prior years were struck on an as-needed basis. It was not until Mint Director James Ross Snowden saw the commercial possibilities of higher production to a growing collector base that proof mintages increased dramatically. This is true for lower-denomination coinage, but apparently Snowden did not have proof gold struck on speculation, it remained on an as-required basis. Undoubtedly the 20 or so proofs that were struck were ordered by collectors who wished a proof example of this curious denomination.

The fields are mirrorlike and the devices on each side are moderately frosted, yielding a two-toned cameo appearance. Just a few light hairlines explain the PR64 grade. Undoubtedly this is one of the premier coins in this immense collection of proof gold. Census: 2 in 64 Cameo, 2 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#88021)



1861 Three Dollar, PR64 Cameo Rarely Offered Early Issue

5063 1861 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. There were 113 proofs struck of the 1861 three dollar. The Bowers-Winter reference states that this mintage is “either wildly inaccurate, or represents a large coinage, most of which was never distributed.” We suspect the latter is the case, as it would follow the trend established for minor proof coinage that began in 1859—to produce far more proofs than needed on speculation and melt the unsold pieces at year’s end.

In either case, the 1861 proof three dollar is an issue with limited availability today. Akers (1979) said it was “possibly the most underrated three-dollar gold piece in Proof in the entire series.” He placed it in the same league as the 1857 and 1858. Probably only eight to 10 proofs exist today.

The fields on this piece are nicely polished and reflective. They also show faint evidence of an orange-peel effect. The devices are frosted and give the coin noticeable cameo contrast. There are two obverse pedigree identifiers and a curious one on the reverse. Two faint alloy spots are seen below and to the left of Liberty’s chin. On the reverse, there is a tiny silver-gray flake in the field below the first 1 in the date. Faint hairlines account for the grade, and there is minor porosity in the lower obverse fields. The bright yellow-gold surfaces have just the slightest overlay of reddish patina. A rare opportunity to acquire this early proof three dollar. Census: 3 in 64 Cameo, 2 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#88024)





Well-Balanced 1863 Three Dollar PR64 Cameo

Only 13-16 Proofs Believed Known

5064 1863 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. The 1863 has a mintage of only 39 proofs, all of which were delivered on March 23. Even that number may be high, with some possibly melted at year's end. It is believed that today between 13 and 16 distinct proofs are known (according to the *Bass Sylloge*). The two major grading services have certified a total of 16 coins, three of which were PR58. Of the few proofs examined for diagnostics, those that should appear on all examples include:

- Extra outlines on the ribbon ends and outer edge of the lower right wreath. This appears to be a result of "Longacre doubling," often seen on gold dollars and a result of punching the devices too deeply in the die.
- Bass notes the obverse is the same as the "1861 #1 Proof. Moderately hubbed head."
- On the reverse the date is even and a bit low of center.
- The 6 in the date is a bit right of center under the L.
- Bass notes the collar is new with "sharply beveled edges."
- The reverse of the Trompeter coin had "Dentils apart at top, elsewhere joined.; inner circle at lower right."

This is an impressive piece of proof gold. The fields are uniformly and deeply reflective with mint frost over the devices, which gives the coin a well-balanced cameo appearance. And well-balanced may be the best way to describe this proof. The mirroring and fine orange-peel texture are the same from side to side. The only surface flaws worthy of mention are a couple of shallow field marks on the left border of the reverse between the wreath and denticles. The color is even, with both obverse and reverse a lovely reddish-golden. Census: 3 in 64 Cameo, 3 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#88026)



1864 Three Dollar, PR64 Cameo Rarely Offered Civil War Date

5065 1864 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. Any 1864 three dollar gold piece is scarce. Only 2,630 circulation strikes were produced plus another 50 proofs. It is believed that today only 200 or so business strikes remain in all grades. All of the 50 proofs were delivered on February 11, and it is likely that many remained unsold at year's end and were melted. Today only 11-14 individual 1864 threes are believed known, including those in institutions. There have been only 13 submission events between both of the major grading services, with resubmissions likely among the higher graded coins.

The bright yellow-gold surfaces display deep reflectivity on each side and close examination reveals the orange-peel effect seen on many (most?) proof gold coins from the last half of the 19th century. On the obverse there are two faint pedigree marks: a light oval-shaped alloy stain in the right obverse field, and a small, faint alloy spot near the rim at 2 o'clock. Technically this coin is very close to PR65. Another rare proof three dollar and one that is seldom offered except when holdings are sold off from a major collection.

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#88027)



1868 Three Dollar Gold, PR65 Cameo Second Finest Certified at NGC

5066 1868 PR65 Cameo NGC. The 1868 three is one of the more available dates from the 1860s as a business strike, but in proof format it is exceptionally rare. Only 25 proofs were delivered (on February 20), and it appears this is an accurate number of the coins struck and delivered. This date is full of curiosities in proof format. One is that the 1868 proof three appears to have been struck in medallic alignment. Of course, no one has seen all examples, and Breen (1977) leaves the matter as: "Dies often though not always aligned 180 degrees from normal."

This medallic alignment is consistent with that seen on many proof Indian cents and gold dollars dated 1868. Another curiosity that was mentioned in older references but seems to have been dropped recently is the apparent presence of a 7 beneath the final 8 in the date. Another interesting feature was present on the Bass coin (and this one): a die crack from the left (facing) leaf the 1 in the date continuing to the O in DOLLARS. Die cracks on proofs are unusual, and it is certainly noteworthy on a date with only 25 pieces produced.

The best estimate of the number of proof survivors is in the range of 14 to 17 pieces. Only 11 pieces have been certified in grades that range from PR50 to PR65. This Gem is the finest certified at both major services. Our records show only eight auction appearances in all grades since 1992, and none have been offered in the past 10 years.

The generally accepted die characteristics for 1868 proof threes include:

- All proofs seen have medallic (180 degrees from normal) orientation. This may not be an absolute, however.
- The Trompeter coin showed extra outlines at the mouth, and also rust marks within the D and R.
- On the reverse the left (facing) leaf is attenuated from excessive die polishing.
- The date is slightly higher in the field than on business strikes and slopes slightly down to the right.
- Microscopic doubling can be seen within the 8s in the date.

The bright, orange-gold surfaces show the expected orange-peel cracking in the fields, and the fields are exceptionally bright in their mirrored reflectivity, with starkly contrasting cameo devices. Only a few wispy hairlines can be found by close examination with a magnifier.

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#88031)



1870 Three Dollar, PR65+ Cameo The Finest Cameo Certified of This Rarity

5067 1870 PR65+ Cameo NGC. CAC. The 1870 repeats the familiar theme for most of the earlier-date three dollar gold pieces: rare as a business strike and even rarer as a proof. Only 3,500 circulation strikes were produced plus an additional 35 proofs. The best estimate is between 16 and 22 business strikes are extant in Mint State, out of a total population of 200 or so in all grades. Only 13 to 17 proofs are believed to exist today. With 20 proofs certified as non-Cameo, Cameo, and Deep Cameo, this estimate underscores the number of proofs believed known once duplicate submissions are factored out.

The most easily discernible diagnostic is the left leaf on the reverse. Unlike other dates that show this leaf thinned, proof 1870 threes show a *full* leaf, while the business strikes have a “tiny detached wisp” as Akers wrote in 1979. This is one of the errors in Breen’s 1977 proof *Encyclopedia*, where he stated the proofs had only a fragment of a leaf. This same obverse die was used to strike proofs for 1869, some of 1870, and all of 1871:

- Bass notes that Obverse #1 is well hubbed, with most of J.B.L. visible.
- “Ghosting” is apparent (on his coin) around the head and around and within some of the obverse lettering. (No diagnostics are recorded for Obverse #2.)
- On the reverse the date is low. Bass states it is “five times as distant from DOLLARS as from the top of bow.”
- Date slightly tilted downward to the right.
- The bottom of the 7 is close to the top of the right (facing) ribbon bow.
- The 0 in the date is a bit left of centered under the right foot of the A.
- Bass notes the surfaces of 187 are rough, with the 70 more strongly punched.

There were two deliveries of proofs, possibly representing the two different obverse dies. The first was 25 pieces delivered on February 3, followed by 10 more on June 1.

This solid Gem proof has rich orange-gold surfaces and the devices are starkly contrasted against the unfathomable depth of reflectivity in the fields. A tiny planchet flake is seen just behind the juncture of the coronet and hair, and there is an S-shaped lint mark located between the A and M of AMERICA. Exceptional quality and rarity. This is the finest Cameo 1870 three dollar and it is only rivaled by a single PR65 non-Cameo.

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#88033)



1873 Three Dollar Gold Piece, PR61
Very Rare Closed 3 Variety
Ex: Jewell

5068 1873 Closed 3 PR61 PCGS. The proof 1873 Closed 3 is a great rarity. According to the definitive 2005 Winter-Bowers reference on the three dollar series, only four to six proofs are known. This makes the proof issue rarer than the proof-only 1873 Open 3, 1875, and 1876, all of which have at least triple the number of survivors. Only the proof 1855 is rarer (three to five known), and by a slender margin.

The business strike 1873 Closed 3 is also rare. Winter and Bowers estimate a mintage of just 600 to 900 pieces. Identification of the proofs is possible because proofs and business strikes are struck from different pairs of dies. The date location is slightly to the left on the proof, relative to the commercial strikes. The proof obverse die is slightly convex, which gives the obverse field of the present piece a subtly bulged appearance, as made. Harry W. Bass, Jr. was the first to note that 1873 Closed 3 proofs come with and without a bulged obverse field. This suggests that the obverse die was improperly prepared for coinage.

The present specimen is deeply toned in orange-peach shades. The few minute marks are expected of the grade. The letters in DOLLARS and the numerals 1873 are in low relief, as produced, and there is slight merging of detail on the highpoints of Liberty's hair. Another opportunity to acquire an affordable example of this extremely rare proof issue may not arrive again for many years. Population: 1 in 61, 3 finer (10/10).

Ex: *Richard Jewell Collection of \$3 Gold Pieces (American Numismatic Rarities, 3/2005), lot 640, which realized \$36,800. (#8036)*



Lovely 1876 Three Dollar, PR64

5069 1876 PR64 PCGS. CAC. The recorded proof mintage of 1876 three dollar gold pieces was 45 coins, with the possibility of additional pieces, or restrikes, coined sometime during the next several years. This date is only known in proof, and demand from date collectors is high for that reason. The surviving population seems to be at least 30 pieces, and possibly as many as 40 examples. PCGS and NGC have currently certified 73 submissions in all grades, a sizeable total for a 45 coin mintage.

Among the survivors are two coins in the Smithsonian Institution. Others include the Carter, Eliasberg, Norweb, Pittman, Garrett, Reed, and Norweb coins, all different specimens. Harry Bass owned two different pieces that he purchased from Stack's in 1970 and 1973. The present specimen may be one of those coins, or it might be one of the other 70 auction appearances in our database. Despite the seemingly large number of auction appearances over many years, any offering of a proof 1876 three dollar gold piece is an important auction event that will result in one happy collector and several disappointed ones. A strong bid will ensure success and happiness.

This beautiful Choice proof seemingly deserves a cameo designation with frosty and highly lustrous devices that are displayed against a backdrop of deeply mirrored fields. A few faint hairlines limit the grade and a few tiny reverse spots should aid the hunt for its provenance. Population: 16 in 64, 6 finer (11/10). (#8040)



1876 Three Dollar Gold, PR64 Cameo Famed 19th Century Proof-Only Rarity

5070 1876 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. The 1876 three dollar has been the source of much misinformation when one reads what was written about it shortly after striking and until recent decades. Scholarship, mostly done by Harry Bass, has greatly advanced our understanding of this enigmatic date. However, one thing has not changed: It is a proof-only issue. All else seems to have come under question, including the mintage and restrikes.

The official mintage was 45 proofs, delivered on February 19 and June 13. Prior to third-party grading and the population data each certification company published, dealers and auctioneers knew the mintage could not tell the entire story, because 1876 threes turned up more often than the mintage would indicate. Today we know the combined population data from PCGS and NGC is 70 pieces as non-Cameo, Cameo, and Deep/Ultra Cameo. When the inevitable resubmissions are factored out, one must conclude that the mintage was more than the officially stated 45 pieces.

Even though Walter Breen stated in his 1977 proof *Encyclopedia*: "No rumor of restrikes" this is an obvious error. From close examination of 1876 proof threes Harry Bass concluded there were two die states of one set of dies, coins he called originals, and there was another different set of dies employed for other pieces, called restrikes.

Using Bass' notes, we conclude that the present piece is from the second original striking period, with slight evidence of die rust on the neck of Liberty. The field-to-device contrast is immediately apparent on each side of the orange-gold surfaces. We see no singular contact marks that might aid in tracing the pedigree of this rarity.

Akers states the 45 proofs officially struck were for inclusion in gold proof sets for the year. The possibility that a small but unknown number were produced at a later date does not alter the 1876's desirability or collectability, as there are no circulation strikes. How many proofs were struck will probably never be known, but it is generally believed that between 45 and 60 individual coins exist today. No studies have been done regarding the relative availability of originals vs. restrikes. (Indeed, the rarity of this date precludes such a study.) The importance of this issue was not lost on collectors in the late 19th century, and it will once again be reaffirmed with the offering of this impressive coin. Census: 11 in 64 Cameo, 7 finer (12/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#88040)



1881 Three Dollar Gold Piece, PR64 Cameo 54 Proofs Struck Plus 500 Business Strikes

5071 1881 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. The 1881 three dollar had an unbelievably low mintage of 500 strikes for circulation plus 54 proofs. This low combined mintage has created one of the stars among 19th century U.S. gold. For collectors of this rare and unusual series, the acquisition of a proof is compelling because of the conditional scarcity of high grade business strikes. Unsurprisingly, all business strikes are first strikes, and as such have strong prooflike fields. In the past, this has made it difficult to discern the difference between a business strike and a proof. Recent scholarship has made the difference between the two a relatively easy task. On business strikes the first 1 in the date is centered under the tip of the left serif of the first L in DOLLARS. On proofs the first 1 in the date is under the right part of the O in DOLLARS.

When the populations of non-Cameo, Cameo, and Deep/Ultra Cameo proofs are combined there have been a total of 78 submission events between both of the major services (11/10). There is undoubtedly a substantial number of resubmissions included in that number, and it is believed that the actual number of survivors is in the range of 45 to 55 pieces. This orange-gold, deeply mirrored example has substantial mint frost over the devices, accounting for the Cameo designation. Light hairlines explain the grade of this eye-appealing specimen. Census: 9 in 64 Cameo, 11 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#88045)



PR66 Ultra Cameo 1883 Three Dollar Gold

5072 1883 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. The first three dollar gold pieces struck in 1883 were proofs rather than business strikes. In *The United States \$3 Gold Pieces*, Q. David Bowers writes of the business strikes that “all 900 were delivered in a single lot on December 15.” By contrast, he writes of proofs:

“Deliveries of the 89 pieces from the Medal Department were spaced throughout the year, beginning with 40 on February 10, 13 more before March 31, 11 additional by June 11, 7 more by September, and the final 18 by December 31, an arrangement similar to that employed in 1882.”

There is a roughly 10-to-1 ratio of business strikes to proofs in the original mintage figures, an alarmingly small number that indicates just how out-of-use the three dollar gold denomination was at the time. Fortunately for collectors who want to distinguish between worn business strikes and impaired proofs, there is a significant diagnostic: on business strike coins, the ribbon ends on each side of the reverse are together, while on the reverse, the same ribbon ends show clean separation and a bit of mirror between them.

Such a diagnostic, of course, is a mere nicety in the face of the over-the-top proof surfaces offered by this gleaming Premium Gem Ultra Cameo specimen. Pale lemon-yellow fields are intensely mirrored, and the solidly struck central devices boast impeccable frost. An all-around impressive specimen that leaves no doubt as to its desirability. Census: 1 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 2 finer (11/10). (#98047)



1887 Three Dollar Gold, PR66 Cameo One of the Finest of This Interesting Date

5073 1887 PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC. Proof 1887 threes are one of the most available dates from the decade, and they are certainly the most interesting to study. Of the 160 proofs minted, it is estimated that 90 to 120 still exist today. But what makes this date so fascinating to the specialist are the various die alignments as well as the pronounced "halo" effect seen in the fields of almost all proofs of this date. Proofs are known with a medallion orientation, some were struck with the dies aligned 160 degrees from each other, apparently only three were struck with a medallion orientation then put back in the press and restruck but 160 degrees from the obverse (still showing traces of the first strike), but most show a normal 180 degree orientation. One has to wonder if the rotated and restruck proofs were all struck at the same time. Proofs were struck throughout the year, but only three were recorded struck in September. This would be a likely time period for the production of these fabulous errors.

Proof 1887 three dollar gold pieces all show these diagnostics:

- A prominent outline at the upper left outside of the wreath.
- The right side of the 1 in the date is positioned slightly to the left of the bottom serif of the first L in DOLLARS.
- The date punch is very slightly left of that seen on business strikes.
- The tassels at the top of the wreath touch.

This is one of the proofs with the reverse rotated 160 degrees relative to the obverse. As usual (always?) the obverse fields show a slight "halo" effect. Both sides have rich, reddish tinted surfaces and the fields are deeply reflective with sharply contrasting, frosted devices. The surfaces are nearly perfect on this impressive proof three dollar. Census: 10 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#88051)

EARLY HALF EAGLES



Sharply Struck 1795 Half Eagle, BD-3, AU53

5074 1795 Small Eagle AU53 NGC. Breen-6418, BD-3, High R.3. There are 12 known varieties of the 1795 Small Eagle five, despite a mintage estimated to have been between 8,707 and 12,106 coins. BD-3 is quickly identified by the overlap of a point of Star 11 and the Y in LIBERTY. The Small Eagle reverse design, the first in the series, was used for just three years. Type collectors frequently choose the 1795 to represent this type, given its relative availability when compared to the 1796 and 1797. Nonetheless, John Dannreuther (2006) estimates that there are only 750 extant examples—his high estimate—for this year, spread between a dozen varieties.

The bright green-gold surfaces of this specimen show just the slightest hint of friction over the highpoints. The detail is above-average for the type, and there are only a few minor marks worthy of mention: a shallow, horizontal pinscratch behind Liberty's head and three small planchet voids on the lower right portion of the obverse. The still-lustrous fields enhance the eye appeal. (#8066)



Historic 1795 Small Eagle Five, BD-1, MS60 Possibly the First Gold Coin Variety

5075 1795 Small Eagle MS60 NGC. BD-1, R.5. Two major design types are known for the half eagles with a 1795 date. This Small Eagle design was actually produced in 1795, whereas the Large or Heraldic Eagle design was backdated, and actually coined in 1798. There are 12 individual die varieties of the Small Eagle type, representing the earliest gold coins produced at the Philadelphia Mint. These 12 varieties were produced through various combinations of eight obverse dies and nine reverse dies.

When Walter Breen studied these coins in the 1960s, he assigned numbers 1 through 4 and letters A through D to the four obverse and reverse dies that he believed were first used by the Mint. Adjustments have been made to his sequence, and today, the Bass-Dannreuther reference notes that this was the first half eagle variety produced in 1795, thus it is probably **the first U.S. gold coinage variety**. On July 31, 1795, the chief coiner of the Mint delivered 744 half eagles to the Mint treasurer, and this example was probably among those pieces. Minor die cracks and die rust on both sides suggest this is a later die state of the variety.

The surfaces are pleasing, with attractive green-gold coloration. A minor scratch from Liberty's neck crosses the left obverse field to star 5, and this is the only readily apparent imperfection, aside from the usual abrasions that exist on nearly every known example. There is no trace of wear on either side, and the fields exhibit a slightly reflective appearance. This is a lovely example and an extremely important opportunity for the half eagle specialist or the collector of historic coinage.

From The Maltbie Family Collection. (#8066)



1795 Small Eagle MS65 Prooflike NGC



Breen-6414, BD-6, R.5

Amazing Gem Prooflike 1795 Small Eagle Five, BD-6, R.5 With Blundered Obverse and Reverse Among the Early Mint's Most Interesting Products

5076 1795 Small Eagle MS65 Prooflike NGC. Breen-6414, BD-6, R.5. S over D. Bass-Dannreuther Obverse Die State d / Reverse State d. This wonderful coin is a certified Gem Prooflike specimen of the popular 1795 Small Eagle five dollar *Guide Book* variety. These coins are extremely important as the first gold coins of any denomination struck at the U.S. Mint, and specialists and type collectors alike accordingly pursue them with inordinate zeal. On this specific BD-6 die pairing, the 1 in the date is slightly to the right of and not touching the lowest curl of hair, while star 1 shows a single point touching the back portion of that same curl. The flag of the 5 overlies the drapery at the bust truncation. The 1, 7, and 5 in the date are much taller than the 9. The 15 Star obverse has the stars arranged 10 and 5 (as on all 1795 Small Eagles). A single point of star 15 touches the forepart of the bust, and a point of star 11 nearly touches the Y in LIBERTY.

The reverse is easily identified by the S/D in UNITED, making this a popular variety if not necessarily one that carries any added hefty premium; this is due to the issue's popularity overall (regardless of the particular variety) as a first-year type coin. The blundered reverse die was first used on the exceedingly rare (8-12 known) BD-5, in conjunction with a different obverse, and then the reverse was reused on the BD-6.

The reverse die of this variety, and to a lesser extent the obverse, shows numerous blundered "scoop marks" through the dentils. John Dannreuther writes about the BD-5 pairing:

"This reverse (and obverse) also was the inspiration for a new theory about how the dentils were produced on early U.S. coinage dies. Previously, researchers have assumed that the dentils, the teeth-like objects around the periphery of coins, were simply punched into the dies using either a single punch or a gang punch. A punch likely was only the first tool used, as each dentil seems to have been finished by scooping or engraving these ornaments. In fact, the drunken die cutter theory for this reverse (and obverse) may be true!"

Dannreuther continues in the same vein in a footnote about the Mint providing money for a daily beer allotment.

The combination of the various "scoop marks" on both sides of the present BD-6 variety, the blundered D/S on the reverse, and the advanced die states on both sides combine with the needle-sharp strike, prooflike surfaces and marvelous preservation to create a coin that is among the most fascinating artifacts of early U.S. Mint production.

The obverse shows "scoop marks" on dentils on each side of the L in LIBERTY, and from that further to the right, a small, wispy die crack connects with IB. At least 13 dentils on the obverse show scoop marks or similar anomalies. Another thin die crack runs from the rim to the drapery near star 15. Another crack runs from the rim to an outer point of star 4, and there appear to be a couple of small cracks starting to form near the centering dot in Liberty's hair.

The reverse shows even more goofs and blunders, with several

of the scoop marks quite lengthy and sometimes joining with letters about the periphery: above D; a couple between (E)D and S(T); two each above TE(S); four above the last S; two long, curving ones between OF and A; one each on either side of the I in AMERICA. Complementing these blunders and the S/D are die cracks—some light, some heavier—connecting many of the letter tops.

Besides the 1795 Small Eagle fives, the *Guide Book* also lists the anachronistic 1795 Heraldic Eagle (or Large Eagle) reverse half eagles—which in all likelihood were made in 1798, along with the Heraldic Eagle reverse 1797 7/5 overdate, the 1797 16 Star obverse, and the 1797 15 Star obverse varieties. Furthermore, all of the latter varieties' mintages are thought to be included in the figure of 24,867 half eagles manufactured for the year 1798.

As noted, the 1795 Small Eagle five dollar coins were the first gold coins of any denomination produced by the fledgling U.S. Mint. They were produced in the Mint's third year of operations after the first year, 1793, saw only copper cents and half cents produced, and the second year, 1794, saw the striking of the first silver coins as well as more copper. That the gold coinage was delayed to the third year is attributed to the onerous requirement for the assayer, chief coiner, and treasurer to post surety bonds of \$10,000 each. The gold coins were struck only after the figure was reduced and the bonds posted.

The Bass-Dannreuther *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties* lists an even dozen die pairings for the 1795 half eagles, a number that differs from some earlier studies suggesting 14 or even 16 1795 Small Eagle marriages. Of those dozen die marriages, their rarity factors range, according to Bass-Dannreuther, from High R.3 (175-225 known) for the BD-3—by far the most available—to numerous ranked R.5, including the present BD-6 example, estimated at 60-80 surviving in all grades. At the extreme end of the rarity rankings, there are three die marriages of the 1795 Small Eagle rated at least R.7 (8-12 known), with one, the BD-11, rated High R.7 at 3-5 known.

Of course, if one adds the conditional rarity of this Gem Prooflike specimen to its rarity ranking, it increases exponentially. NGC has certified five non-Prooflike examples of the 1795 Small Eagle, all varieties, in MS65, with a single MS66 finer. **Among Prooflike examples, this is the sole finest certified and only Gem Prooflike specimen at NGC.** PCGS has certified two Gem non-Prooflike examples as the finest. The possibility of duplications in the data is highly likely.

This coin sparkles with lots of prooflike luster on both sides, and in that regard and others it is a virtual match for the marvelous 1795 13 Leaves ten dollar in MS64 NGC from the same consignor, also in this sale. The greenish-gold surfaces are free of significant contact marks, although a small area of wispy lines appears near the obverse rim at stars 4 and 5. The strike is full throughout or virtually so, with amazingly well-detailed design elements on each side. There are no visible planchet adjustment marks anywhere, furthering the amazing appeal.

Both this coin and its companion 1795 eagle coin are sure to elicit immense collector interest, given their historicity and incredible desirability. Census: 1 in 65 Prooflike, 1 finer (10/10). (#8066)



1795 Large Eagle Five Dollar, MS62
Rare BD-14 Variety
Only 14-18 Pieces Believed Known

5077 1795 Large Eagle MS62 PCGS. Breen-6422, BD-14, High R.6. The obverse die has a narrow date with 179 closer than 95, and with star 1 joined to the left side of the low curl. The obverse die appeared earlier on the BD-7 die marriage with a Small Eagle reverse. The reverse has stars 3 and 4 widely spaced, with star 3 below the second T and star 4 below the final S in STATES. The reverse die was used for the unique 1795 BD-13 variety and this BD-14 variety. Both dies are lapped, and the reverse is cracked through ERICA.

The famous and rare 1795 Heraldic Eagle five dollar gold pieces were actually struck in 1797 or 1798, when the new reverse design was first introduced to the half eagle series. Three die varieties are known for the 1795 Heraldic Eagle pieces, utilizing three obverse dies and two reverse dies. The three obverse dies were used earlier in 1795 to produce Small Eagle coins. One of the reverse dies was also used for a 1797-dated Heraldic Eagle five with only one known example permanently in the Smithsonian Institution. Die state evidence proves that the 1795 half eagle was minted after the 1797 piece was struck.

For some unknown reason, most survivors are in high grade. The present example is tied for third finest of the variety and fifth finest of the date, based on our survey of all three varieties.

We have records of 14 different examples of BD-14, along with a single representative of BD-13, and 23 examples of BD-15. Probably a few additional examples of BD-14 and BD-15 are known, bringing the estimated population of those two varieties up to 20 and 30 pieces, respectively.

This Mint State piece has reflective fields with greenish-gold surfaces that show traces of light orange toning in the fields and pale blue patina on the devices. Both sides have minor marks that are consistent with the grade. Most noticeable are tiny dents near the first S in STATES that will provide a positive pedigree match. Well-blended scratches are faintly visible at the center of the reverse. The reflective fields suggest that this example was struck soon after the dies were lapped.

Ex: Heritage (3/2002), lot 17517. (#8075)



Important 1796/5 BD-1 Half Eagle, AU55

5078 1796/5 Small Eagle AU55 NGC. Breen-6418, BD-1, High R.4. The 1796/5 Small Eagle five dollar gold piece is one of the important rarities in the early half eagle series. The obverse has a prominent overdate, one of the earliest overdates from the Philadelphia Mint. Two 1796 over 5 overdate varieties were minted in Philadelphia, the half dime and half eagle. They are the first two overdates in American coinage. It is impossible to know exactly when they were each coined, although the Mint's delivery records suggest that the overdate half dime was probably coined before the half eagle. Regardless, this single variety is the first overdate in American gold coinage.

Following 12 1795 Small Eagle varieties, just one was produced in 1796, despite a similar annual mintage. The only explanation is that 1795 dies were still serviceable, and remained in use through most of 1796. Finally, the 1796-dated obverse die was engraved and placed into use. It is impossible to know how many were actually struck, although John Dannreuther estimates that only 1,057 to 2,000 coins carried the 1796 date from the annual production of 6,196 coins.

Less than 10 Mint State 1796/5 half eagles are known, despite a higher certified population. This Choice AU specimen is similar in quality to the Harry W. Bass, Jr. coin that is now on display at the ANA museum in Colorado Springs. Both sides have lustrous green-gold surfaces with only a few insignificant blemishes. The strike is sharp and the eye appeal is grand. Census: 3 in 55, 23 finer (11/10). (#8067)



Highly Desirable 1796/5 Half Eagle BD-1, AU58

5079 1796/5 Small Eagle AU58 PCGS. Breen-6418, BD-1, High R.4. There is only one variety known for the 1796 half eagle, a pairing of a previously unused 1795 obverse die overdated to read 1796 and a reverse die first used to strike 1795 BD-12. Although the Mint reports that 6,196 half eagles were struck in 1796, this number surely includes some 1795-dated coins. A more reasonable mintage figure is 1,000 to 2,000 pieces. Dannreuther (2006) estimates that between 80 and 100 examples survive. The 1796 is rarer than its 1795 and 1797 Small Eagle five dollar counterparts.

The high number of repeat appearances of 1796 half eagles at auction in recent years seems to indicate the popularity of this issue. As a low-mintage year represented by only one variety, the popularity is likely to endure, if not increase. Further, we believe that the present coin ranks among the top dozen known examples for this year.

All 1796 half eagles, as well as the 1795 BD-12 examples, exhibit a weakly defined wreath on the reverse. It seems likely that the wreath was softly punched into the die at the Mint, and then, as the dies were polished before striking, further detail was lost. Many of the leaves in the wreath are not connected and appear smaller and more shallow than on other Small Eagle reverse issues. The reverse die was subsequently lapped before striking the 1796 half eagles, removing more detail, and then lapped a second time miduse. As a result, many of the leaves appear hollow and stemless on the 1796 fives.

Rich reddish-gold color enhances the slightly reflective surfaces. The surfaces are smooth and attractive, with only a few minor blemishes. There are no marks of any significance. This exceptional specimen is among the finest certified by PCGS and could easily become the centerpiece of an early gold collection. Population: 3 in 58, 4 finer (11/10). (#8067)



Attractive 1798 BD-6 Half Eagle, AU53

5080 1798 Large Eagle, Small 8 AU53 NGC. Breen-6430, BD-6, R.5. The obverse has a bisecting crack from the B of LIBERTY through the forecurl and profile to star 13, probably terminating the use of the die. The reverse is also cracked along the right side, just past the O in OF to the right wing.

John Dannreuther suggests that 30 to 40 examples of the BD-6 die combination remain, although the actual total might be slightly more, perhaps as high as 50 pieces. The present specimen is an attractive example of the surviving population with splashes of lilac and pale blue toning over the vibrant orange-gold surfaces. Considerable luster remains on each side. (#8079)



1800 Five Dollar, MS61, BD-5
Bright, Reddish-Orange Color

5081 1800 MS61 NGC. Breen-6438, BD-5, High R.3. Sometimes referred to as the Blunt 1 type, of which there are four distinct die varieties, according to Bass-Dannreuther (BD-2, 3, 4, and 5). Key diagnostics include: a blunt 1 in the date, reverse star 13 touches the eagle's neck, and both feet of the last A in AMERICA touch the eagle's right (facing) claw. Rich reddish-gold patina is seen over both sides of this conditionally scarce example. The surfaces show full mint luster, and the fields are partially prooflike. The design elements are well struck with nicely preserved features that are remarkably free of all but the most trivial of abrasions. A lovely Mint State example of this early date, which is extremely popular with collectors. (#8082)



Census Level 1802/1 BD-7 Half Eagle, MS61

5082 1802/1 MS61 NGC. Breen-6440, BD-7, R.5. Collectors are sometimes surprised to learn that eight different 1802 half eagle varieties are known from just two obverse dies, and that both of those obverse dies are overdates. Two dies were prepared for an expected half eagle coinage in 1801 that never materialized. As the dies remained unused, they were overdated with a 2 punched over the 1, and eventually placed into service.

The BD-7 die combination is one of three varieties coined from the second die, sometimes called the High Overdate since the top of the 2 actually touches the drapery. The BD-7 is scarce although available with a little patience. This Mint State piece has delightful yellow-gold surfaces with reflective fields. Only a few trivial marks are noted on each side, with some adjustment marks from the minting process visible at 11 o'clock on the obverse. Census: 50 in 61, 45 finer (11/10), for all 1802/1 half eagle varieties. (#8083)

Lustrous 1803/2 BD-3 Half Eagle, AU58

5083 1803/2 AU58 PCGS. Breen-6441, BD-3, R.4. Two overdated obverse dies exist for the 1803/2 half eagles, and the four varieties created from those dies are all about equal in rarity, although BD-2 is a trifle scarcer. This beautiful specimen combines excellent eye appeal with a trace of wear to ensure a lower price. The combination clearly represents a good value. Both sides of this piece are highly lustrous, with a faint greenish tint on the lustrous yellow surfaces. A trace of wear is evident on the obverse, while the reverse appears to be fully Mint State. (#8084)



1803/2 Half Eagle, MS62
Perfect T, BD-4 Variety

5084 1803/2 MS62 NGC. Breen-6441, BD-4, R.4. A respectable mintage of 33,506 Capped Bust Right half eagles was accomplished in 1803, with four die varieties known for the date. All examples seen are overdates. The present coin represents the BD-4 variety, the only one to feature the perfect T in LIBERTY. Interestingly, the T with a broken right foot was used on the reverse die. John Dannreuther believes the BD-4 variety accounted for 6,000-9,000 pieces of the original mintage, with a surviving population of 125-175 examples in all grades. The present coin is a scarce MS62 example, with sharp details in most areas, but a little softness on the eagle's breast. The lustrous surfaces are greenish-gold, with a few adjustment marks on the reverse at 6 o'clock. Census: 51 in 62, 49 finer (11/10). (#8084)



Remarkable 1803/2 Half Eagle, BD-1, MS65 Near the Top of the Condition Census

5085 1803/2 MS65 NGC. Breen-6441, BD-1, R.4. Bass-Dannreuther Obverse State a / Reverse State b/c. The U.S. half eagles from the opening years of the 1800s are a comedy of errors. After producing normally dated half eagles in 1800, the Mint produced no 1801-dated half eagles, yet the half eagles of 1802 are all 1802/1 overdates. Similarly, although there are no normally dated (nonoverdate) 1802 half eagles, the half eagles of 1803 all are 1803/2 overdates.

This is a marvelous Gem of this popular overdate variety, one of four different 1803/2 overdate half eagle die marriages. The BD-1 through BD-3 share one overdate obverse, while the BD-4 has an obverse unique to that die pairing.

The BD-1 through BD-3 obverse die is called the “Imperfect T, 3 Free of Bust” by Bass-Dannreuther. The 3 barely keeps from grazing the lower bust outline, and the bottom right serif of the T in LIBERTY is nearly footless, save for a small, narrow sticklike projection. Most of the left bottom serif on the Y adjacent is also missing.

The BD-1 reverse is a reuse of the 1802/1 BD-7 die, even though it already had several cracks. A star point nearly touches the lower beak tip, diagnostic for the reverse. In the die state of the current piece, the die cracks include: a long, thin crack extending from the rim up through the middle arrow shafts, to the left (facing) shield border, up through the I in PLURIBUS to star 12; several wispy cracks in the area of the rim and laterally through TED; one from star 3 to the cloud above; one connecting a cloud to the bottom of E(S); a small one through the right wingtip, into the field below F.

This splendid Gem example has even yellow-gold color prevailing throughout, with touches of deeper color near the rims and surfaces that are free of any singular contact. The middle arrows on the reverse and the nearby shield border are weakly struck up, a phenomenon often seen on this variety. Minor planchet roughness occurs around stars 2, 7, and 8 above the eagle’s head. A few minor planchet adjustment marks on the obverse are well-hidden in Liberty’s turban cap.

This remarkable coin is one of only three examples certified MS65 at NGC, with one MS66 finer. PCGS has graded one MS65 and two MS66 (10/10). This early half eagle, from one of American numismatics’ most challenging series, forms a perfect complement to the numerous other high-grade gold coins in this memorable consignment. (#8084)



Census Level 1804 BD-2 Half Eagle, MS63

5086 1804 Small 8 MS63 NGC. Breen-6443, BD-2, High R.4. A relatively plentiful variety, the 1804 BD-2 half eagle is known to the extent of almost 100 pieces. Several Mint State pieces are known, including the Bass Foundation coin that is plated in John Dannreuther's reference on the series, and an example in the Smithsonian Institution.

The present specimen, although shy of the finest known, ranks among the best survivors with brilliant yellow surfaces, splashes of orange toning, and faint green overtones. A few light adjustment marks are evident at the center of the obverse. Census: 11 in 63, 12 finer (11/10) for all 1804 Small 4 varieties. (#8085)



1807 Large Date Five Dollar, BD-6, AU58 Rich Color and Significant Remaining Luster

5087 1807 Bust Right AU58 NGC. Large Date, Breen-6452, BD-6, High R.4. Bass-Dannreuther Obverse State b/ Reverse State b. The 1 and 8 in the date are closely spaced, and recutting shows on the flag of the 1 and inside the loop of the 0. Star 13 is distant from the bust and star 8 is close to the Y. On the reverse a claw touches the last A, and a leaf tip touches the right bottom serif of the I. The reverse shows a long die crack that begins at the bottom left serif of the N in UNITED, running through much of that side and ending in cloud 2.

This near-Mint example of a relatively available (although still very scarce) variety shows generous luster scattered over orange-gold surfaces. Abrasions are minor and well-scattered, adding to the excellent eye appeal. Neither side shows visible die adjustment marks. (#8092)



1807 Bust Right Five Dollar, AU58, BD-6
Generous Luster Surrounding the Devices



5088 1807 Bust Right AU58 PCGS. Large Date, Breen-6452, BD-6, High R.4. Bass-Dannreuther Obverse State b/ Reverse State b. The obverse shows evidence of lapping and subsequent shortening of the lowest curl as well as weakened details at the front of the drapery. The reverse shows the rust lump between the tops of TA in STATES, and a fine die crack from the bottom of the N in UNITED, but it terminates before reaching cloud 2. Perhaps the most distinctive aspect of the obverse die is the doubling seen on 180. Bass and Dannreuther call this recutting, but it appears to us to be repunching, probably from the use of a three-digit logotype. The mint luster is thinned in the fields, but generous portions remain around all the devices. The color is bright yellow-gold with a tinge of green. Striking details are strong on each side, and there are a number of tiny abrasions but none are singularly noteworthy. (#8092)



Marvelous Gem 1809/8 Five Dollar, BD-1 Only One Finer at PCGS

5089 1809/8 MS65 PCGS. CAC. Breen-6458, BD-1, High R.3.

John Reich came to the Mint as assistant engraver on April 1, 1807, and worked precisely one decade with no pay raise. Unsurprisingly, he left the Mint's employ after 10 years. During that time, he managed to redesign copper half cents and large cents; silver dimes, quarters, and half dollars (but not the half dime, which saw a coinage hiatus from 1805 to 1829, nor yet the silver dollar, not minted from 1803-1836); and gold quarter eagles and half eagles (but not the eagle, which had not been minted since 1804 and would not be again until 1838). Reich, a German immigrant, was the first Mint engraver to consistently include the denomination on all gold and silver coin designs. Reich also left his "secret mark" on most coinage dies of the era, a notched star point (or more than one), usually on star 13. By 1815, Reich had managed to create a complete set of the circulating coins of the time with a common theme, the familiar Capped Liberty or Capped Bust design.

Bass-Dannreuther estimate that somewhere between 20,000 and 33,875 pieces of this issue were struck, all from a single die pairing. Although the 1809/8 is listed as an overdate and included in the *Guide Book* in that manner, some numismatists have doubted that the 9 is truly over an 8. From Bass-Dannreuther:

"As noted above, Bass doubted the overdate status of this variety, but traditionally it has been considered one. Tradition often wins over reality and, as noted, the author agrees with Bass, the overdate status of this variety is doubtful. There is something under the 9, but whether it is an 8 or remnants of an erroneously punched 9 is uncertain."

The gleaming yellow-gold surfaces of this lovely Gem are bursting with original "skin," and the coin is well-centered and well-struck, with few signs of contact and extremely minor adjustment marks near the top reverse rim. The reverse is lightly clashed. This piece is among four Gem examples at PCGS, and there is only a single MS66 PCGS example finer (11/10). CAC shows only two MS65 coins, with no service specified. (#8104)



Delightful 1810 Large Date, Large 5 Five MS65, Among the Finest Type Survivors

5090 1810 Large Date, Large 5 MS65 PCGS. The flag atop the 1 in the date is virtually horizontal, the reverse showing a “squat, large 5 with the feather tip pointing to the tip of the flag (positioned just past the end of the flag),” in the words of Bass-Dannreuther.

There are four die varieties of 1810 half eagle, two Small Date and two Large Date, but unfortunately they do not form a neat 2x2 matrix. The BD-1 and BD-2 Small Dates nonetheless share different obverses and reverses (the former a Tall 5, the latter a Small 5). The BD-2 Small 5 reverse on the BD-3 is paired with the Large Date obverse, and that obverse is paired with the BD-4 reverse, a Large 5 type. Only the BD-1, Small Date, Tall 5, and the BD-4, Large Date, Large 5, are considered available varieties. The BD-2 and BD-3 are ranked R.6 (25-30 known) and High R.7 (4-6 known) by Bass-Dannreuther. This compares to the High R.3 and R.2 rankings of the BD-1 and BD-4, respectively (150-225 known; 500-750 known).

The relative availability of the BD-4 nonetheless works to the advantage of the present delightful Gem, which is undoubtedly one of the finest survivors of the issue. Although PCGS has certified nearly three dozen examples of the BD-4 in MS64, the PCGS-certified population falls off a cliff at the Gem level, where this piece is one of only two pieces graded; there is but a single coin finer (12/10).

This piece is inordinately well-deserving of the Gem grade, in any case. Any “coin old-timer” (which includes the present cataloger) will immediately recognize the “original skin” as one of this coin’s chief attributes. The “crusty” appearance and glorious greenish-gold color complement frosty luster, with few mentionable marks on either side. Minuscule planchet adjustment marks are confined to the reverse, most noticeable through the ribbon and US. A hint of strike softness on the eagle’s left (facing) claw is undistracting.

It must be mentioned that this piece is not only one of the finest BD-4s surviving; it is also one of the finest examples surviving for this *incredibly difficult U.S. coin type*. Population: 2 in 65, 1 finer (11/10). (#8108)



1812 Capped Bust Half Eagle, BD-1, MS64
Vivid Color, Vibrant Luster

5091 1812 MS64 NGC. CAC. Breen-6466, BD-1, R.3. A substantial mintage of 58,087 Capped Bust half eagles was achieved in 1812, with only two die varieties known for the date. The present coin represents the more available BD-1 variety, recognized by the widely separated 5 D in the denomination. John Dannreuther estimates 300-450 specimens survive today in all grades. Examples in Choice Mint State condition are rare.

The present coin is sharply detailed in most areas, with a little softness apparent on the central reverse. This coin shows two features seen on many examples of this date. One is a die line from the rim at 2 o'clock to the eagle's wing. The other feature is a curving mark through the horizontal shield lines into the left wing. The origin of these marks is unknown, possibly engraver's slips, or other die damage. The pleasing orange and rose-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster. Census: 32 in 64, 9 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#8112)



Uncirculated 1813 Five Dollar, BD-1
With Bright, Yellow-Gold Color

5092 1813 MS60 NGC. Breen-6467, BD-1, R.2. The Capped Bust, Small Bust, Large Size type half eagle (in Bass-Dannreuther's terminology), was produced from 1813-1829, and Dannreuther writes of it:

"This type was more extensively hoarded *and* melted than the prior one, so most of the survivors are in high grade—the average survivor for this type is usually found in the higher circulated grades or Uncirculated, while the previous issues are sometimes found quite worn. Because there were relatively few gold coins in circulation state-side from 1812 onward, and none were seen after 1821 until the introduction of the lighter gold coins after July 31, 1834, this is expected. As mentioned, this type is many times rarer than those of 1812 and prior. Those coins of 1813 are the only available date of this type...."

The preceding places the present coin in its proper context, as an Uncirculated example of the most available date and variety in a very rare overall type. The 1813 half eagle mintage was large—95,428 coins split between two die varieties sharing a common obverse. The BD-1 reverse shows the D in the denomination leaning left; it is upright on the rarer BD-2. This Mint State coin displays bright, even yellow-gold color. The strike is a bit soft, as usual, on the high points, and there are numerous small abrasions on each side, but none worthy of singular mention. No planchet adjustment marks are visible. A singular opportunity for type collectors. (#8116)



Choice Mint State 1813 Half Eagle, BD-1 Prized First Year of Design Type Stunning Luster and Eye Appeal

5093 1813 MS64 PCGS. Breen-6467, BD-1, R.2. CAC. The 1813 half eagle was produced in large quantities, a total mintage of 95,428 pieces. Only two die varieties are known for the date, and both marriages feature the same obverse die. The more available BD-1 variety is easily recognized by the position of the first S in STATES over the space between E and P on the ribbon on the reverse. John Dannreuther believes the BD-1 variety accounted for about 60,000-75,000 pieces of the original mintage, and estimates 450-650 examples are extant in all grades. Of course, specimens in Choice Mint State condition are rare today.

Mint engraver John Reich made many adjustments to the design elements of the half eagle in 1813, and the date is extremely popular with type collectors as the first date of the new type. Some of the more obvious obverse design changes include: Liberty's cap is styled differently, her curls extend further below the bust, and the obverse stars are arranged in a continuous arc, instead of being separated by the bust. On the reverse, the eagle's head is slightly altered, and the arrows are broader and more widely spaced. Note Reich's signature star punch, with a notched point on star 13.

The present coin is a spectacular near-Gem example, with pleasing yellow-gold surfaces and strong rose highlights at the peripheries. The design elements are sharply detailed, and vibrant mint luster beams on both sides. A few light adjustment marks appear on Liberty's cheek on close inspection, but they have little impact on the coin's extraordinary visual appeal. Population: 47 in 64, 3 finer (10/10). (#8116)



Sharply Detailed 1814/3 Half Eagle, MS63 Scarce BD-1 Variety

5094 1814/3 MS63 PCGS. CAC. Breen-6468, BD-1, High R.4.

A small production of 15,454 half eagles was accomplished in 1814, employing an unused obverse die from 1813 with a 4 punched over the final digit, together with the reverse previously used to strike the 1813 BD-2 variety. Only this single die marriage is known for the date, but the overdate feature is hard to distinguish on worn specimens. The reverse was used again the following year to strike the celebrated 1815 half eagle mintage. John Dannreuther estimates 80-100 examples of this popular overdate are extant in all grades, and the issue appears at auction two or three times over the course of an average year. The 1814/3 is scarce-to-rare in any grade, and Select Mint State examples are quite rare. Current population data from the grading services reveals NGC has certified eight coins in MS63, with eight finer, while PCGS has graded another eight examples at the Select level, with four finer (11/10). The NGC-graded Choice example in lot 2083 of the Husky Collection (Stack's, 6/2008) realized \$57,500.

One of the finest known examples of this scarce overdate, the coin offered here combines exceptional visual appeal with a high technical grade. Horizontal clash marks from the shield are evident near Liberty's ear, and the remnants of the 3 can be easily observed beneath the final digit in the date. Clash marks are also evident on the reverse, but the only adjustment marks are peripheral. All design elements are sharply detailed, with fine detail present on the hair and star centrils. The surfaces are attractive greenish-gold, with rose highlights. Housed in an old green label holder.

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#8117)



Lustrous 1818 BD-2 Half Eagle, MS64 STATESOF Reverse

5095 1818 STATESOF MS64 NGC. CAC. Breen-6470, BD-2, R.4.

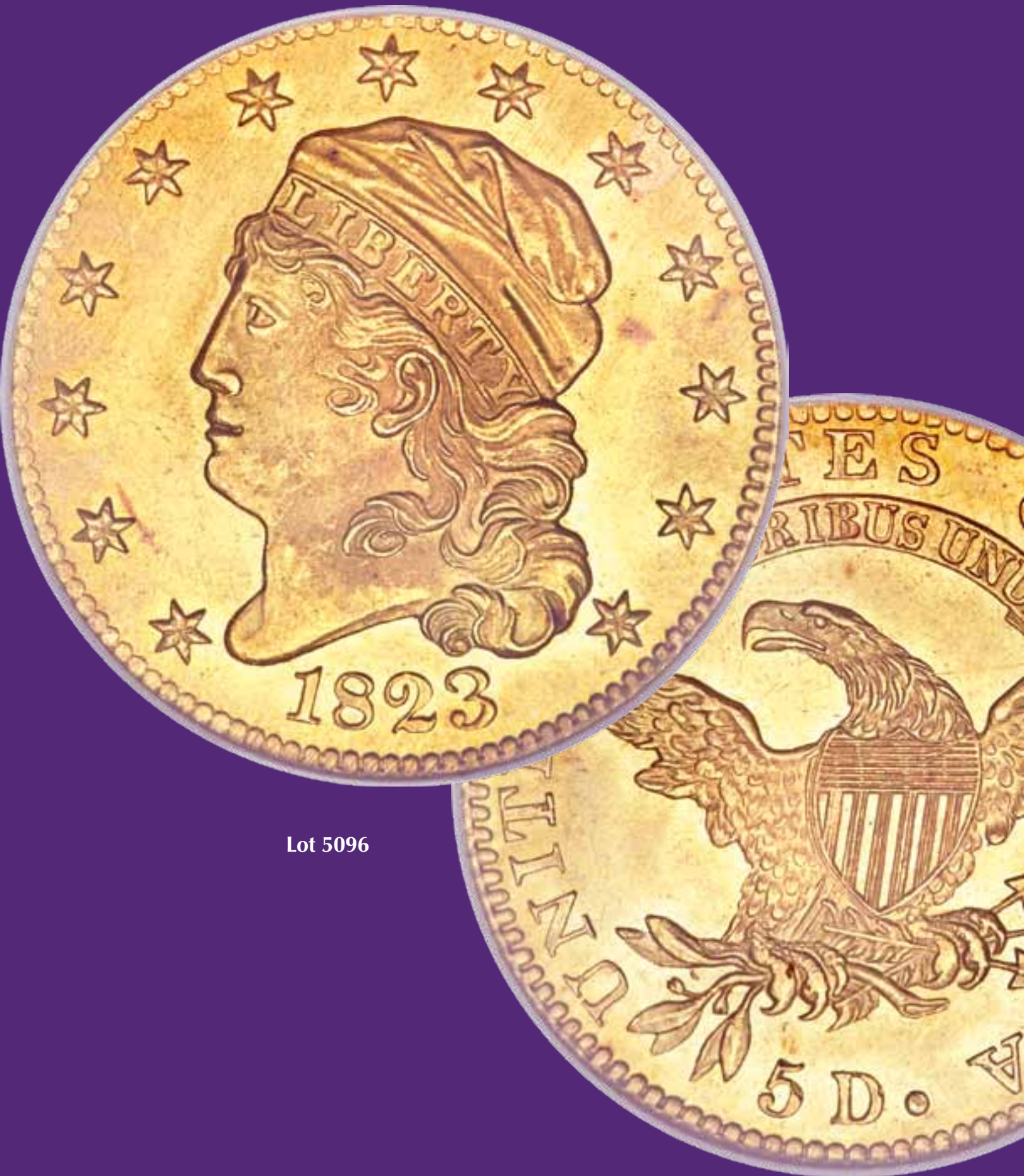
When the legend was placed in reverse dies, engravers would normally start with the E in STATES at 12 o'clock, leaving plenty of space for both words, with an appropriate separation between those words. However, on this die the engraver mistakenly began with the second T of STATES, leaving extra room for STA, but insufficient room for ES OF, and those letters had to be crowded together.

This example has an obverse die crack from star 6, across the cap, headband, hair, and neck, to the final 8, bisecting the die. The crack developed early, and there are only slight signs of clash marks and no evidence of die lapping on the obverse. The reverse die remained in its perfect state throughout the life of this die marriage, and this cracked obverse die state is called terminal in the Dan-reuther reference. The reverse is rotated about 45 degrees clockwise, and that rotation is apparently seen on all surviving examples.

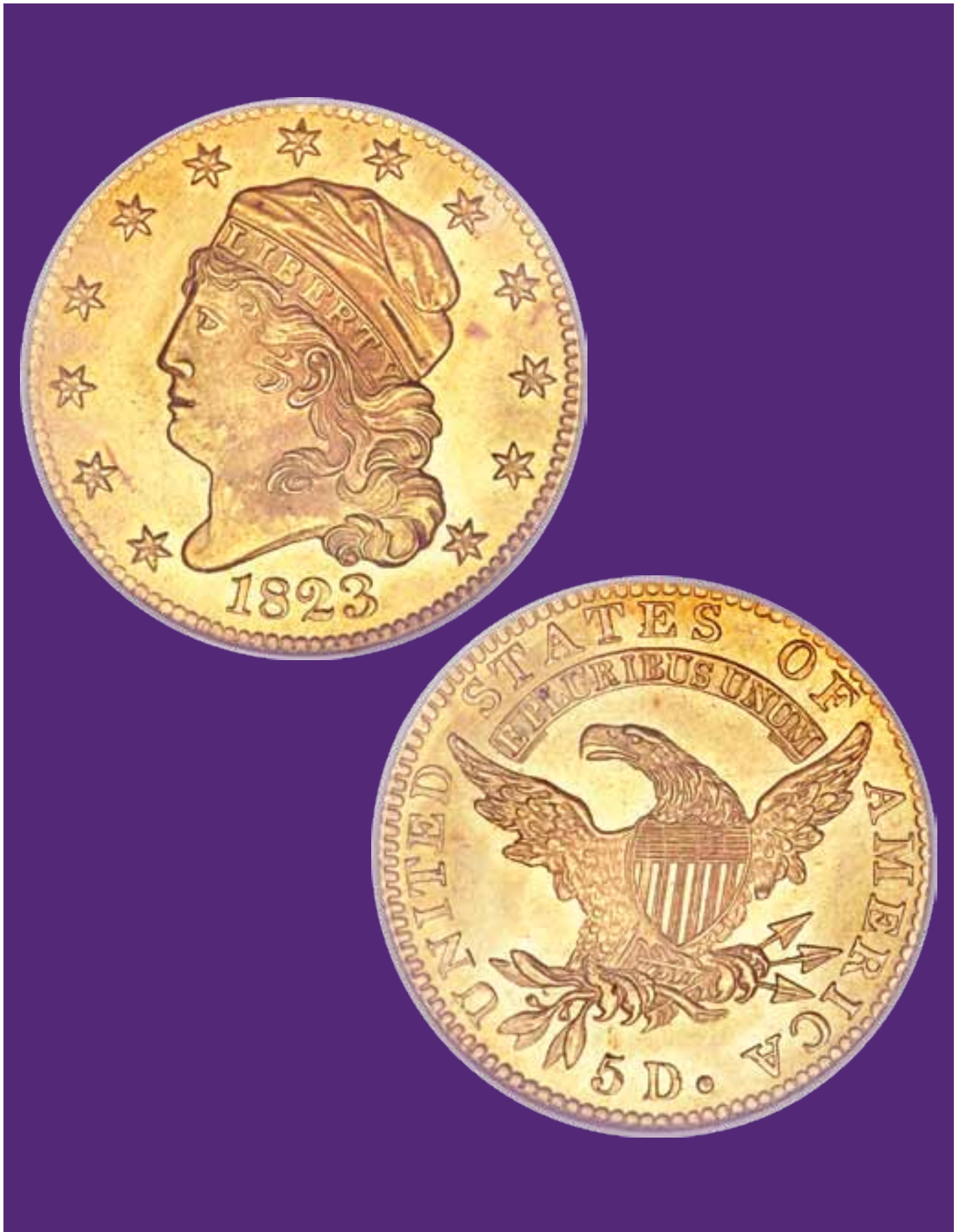
Although there is no formal condition census for the early gold varieties, we are aware of just a few comparable pieces. PCGS has certified just one finer coin, an MS65 appearing in Superior's February 1999 sale, lot 3184. We have records of 12 MS64 coins appearing in various auction sales since 1994, and a little over 50 lower Mint State grade coins appearing in the last two decades. Of course, those figures include multiple appearances of a substantially smaller number of actual coins, much as the PCGS and NGC data includes resubmissions.

This near-Gem has brilliant and frosty yellow mint luster with a hint of orange toning on each side. The strike is excellent, and the surfaces show few marks on either side. Census: 7 in 64, 0 finer (11/10). (#8121)

PLATINUM NIGHT



Lot 5096



Gem 1823 Capped Head Half Eagle, BD-1 Early Gold Type Coin of Unimprovable Quality

5096 1823 MS65 NGC. CAC. Breen-6481, BD-1, High R.4. The present offering of an 1823 half eagle in MS65 marks the *finest example of the issue that Heritage has had the privilege of handling*. The most recent appearance previously at Heritage was an MS64 PCGS example more than six years ago—a specimen in our November 2004 Palm Beach Signature that brought a respectable \$47,250 (Heritage, 11/2004, lot 8353).

In fact, *the present piece is the finest certified for the issue at both services combined*. PCGS has graded five MS64 pieces as the highest, with the possibility of duplicates, as always. The two finest certified at NGC are one coin each in MS64 and MS65—the present example—with none finer (11/2010).

As devotees of the early half eagles know, midway through 1807, the newly hired Mint second engraver (and German immigrant) John Reich introduced a new design for the series, known as the Capped Bust to Left, Large Bust design, replacing the previous Capped Bust to Right design of 1795-1807. The new design featured a Liberty with expansive bustline in front of the date. Some contemporary newspapers, commenting on the new design for Liberty, derided it as emblematic of “the artist’s fat mistress.”

The first type endured for only six calendar years, from 1807-1812, before a second design superseded it. The expansive bustline on Liberty was gone, with a larger head in compensation. This type is sometimes called the Capped Bust, Small Bust, Large Diameter. It endured from 1813 through 1829 and is among the rarest of all U.S. coin types. The half eagle during the early 19th century was America’s largest gold coin, and the gold content frequently rose above the coins’ face value, leading to wholesale melting.

Garrett and Guth say of the 1813-29 type, which they call Capped Head to Left, Large Diameter:

“The Capped Head to Left, Large Diameter type, issued from 1813 to 1829, contains some of the greatest rarities in American numismatics—coins such as the 1815 half eagle, the 1822 (three known), the 1825/4 (two known), and the 1829 Large Date. Most of the dates in this series have low mintages, usually below 50,000 coins. The 1820 half eagle has the highest mintage (263,806 coins), and the 1815 the lowest (635 coins). Some dates, such as 1819, have a reasonably high mintage (51,723 coins) but remain extremely rare today. The rarity of many of the dates cannot be attributed to attrition alone—clearly, vast majorities of many dates were destroyed en masse.”

The 1823 half eagle is considered one of the more available dates of the 1820s—but again, that is the most challenging decade and denomination of U.S. coinage, overall. Akers writes in his 1988 reference:

“The 1823 is a very rare coin but it is still one of the more ‘common’ dates of this type, and certainly the most available date between 1821 and 1829. When 1820 is considered just as a date and the Curved Base 2 and Square Base 2 varieties are not broken out, the 1823 is more rare than the 1820, as well as the 1813, 1814/3 and 1818.”

More recently, Bass-Dannreuther have estimated that only 80-100 examples of the 1823 survive, pegging it at High R.4. Most of those survivors grade AU or better, indicative of the slowness with which these high-face-value coins circulated (if at all) during the period from their production until the early 1830s, when the gold content was reduced. This was an era when silver half dollars were the chief medium of exchange for workaday commerce. Half eagles tended to be either be stored and hoarded, or shipped around from bank to bank during major transactions.

All 1823 half eagles were produced from a single die pair; in fact, the reverse was used with all half eagle obverses dated 1821 through 1824. The lowest fletchings are closer to the D than 5 in the denomination, and the lowest arrow points to the right tip of the I in AMERICA. On the obverse, the 2 in the date has a curved base, and it and the 3 are a trifle larger than the 18. According to Bass-Dannreuther, die state evidence suggests that both the 1823 and 1824 issues were struck *before* the 1822.

The present Gem specimen has an incredibly sharp strike, more so on the obverse than on the reverse. Unbelievably thick mint frost prevails on both sides, an attribute likely responsible (along with the strike) for both the Gem grade and the CAC approbation. A couple of faint, undistracting alloy spots appear on each side, the most noticeable one on the obverse between the Liberty cap and star 10. No planchet adjustment marks are visible on either side. This finest-certified coin represents unimprovable quality for collectors of early gold or early type.

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#8131)



Very Rare 1830 Small 5D Five
BD-2, AU Details

5097 1830—Repaired, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. Small 5D, Breen-6492, BD-2, High R.5. Like all of the later Capped Bust half eagles, the 1830 Small 5D and Large 5D issues are virtually impossible to find in any grade. Garrett and Guth (2006) write that the Small 5D is slightly rarer, while Dannreuther (2006) believes the opposite. NGC and PCGS report a combined 41 coins for *both* varieties (11/10). In nearly 30 years Heritage has sold only eight 1830 half eagles (three Small 5D and five Large 5D). It is clear that both varieties are extremely elusive.

This well-defined specimen has bright yellow coloration on both sides. The left obverse field and the lower cheek of Liberty have been repaired, and the reverse shows scattered marks. The shield and stars show only moderate weakness. It may be years before another 1830 Small 5D half eagle is offered for sale. (#8152)



Elusive 1832 13 Stars Five
BD-1, AU55 Details

5098 1832 Square Base 2, 13 Stars—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details. Breen-6495, BD-1, R.5. There are two 1832 half eagle varieties known, one with 13 stars and the other with 12 stars. The latter is one of the most famous rarities of the half eagle series, and with only five examples known it is nearly unobtainable. While the 13 Stars variety is more available, it is by no means common, and it is estimated that only 50 specimens still exist.

At first blush it may seem surprising to find that all Reduced Diameter (1829-1834) Capped Bust half eagles are rare, despite relatively high mintages. These coins, however, were melted in massive quantities in 1834 after the weight of the five dollar gold piece was reduced from 8.75 gm to 8.36 gm. While some of the early half eagles had already been saved from circulation, these later issues were sent straight to the melting pot.

This 1832 half eagle is a rather nice example despite cleaning. The surfaces are mostly bright yellow, and there remains a significant amount of luster around the devices. The centers are a touch soft, as one might expect, but there are no consequential marks. A remarkable representative of this elusive type. (#8156)



Capped Head, Plain 4 1834 Half Eagle BD-1, MS61

5099 1834 Capped Head, Plain 4 MS61 NGC. Breen-6499, BD-1, High R.5. The 1834 Capped Head, Plain 4 half eagles were struck shortly before the Classic Head half eagles dated the same year were produced, with reduced gold content. The melt value of the so-called old-tenor gold coins had risen above their face value. The Classic Head half eagles featured a fully redesigned obverse by William Kneass, and the reverse was modified, the most obvious change the removal of the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on the scroll above the eagle.

The 1834 Capped Head half eagles are sometimes known as the 1834 Motto half eagles, which distinguishes them from the Classic Head pieces that, as mentioned, lack the motto on reverse. There are two 1834 Motto, Plain 4 die marriages (BD-1 and BD-3), with one 1834 Motto, Crosslet 4 pairing (BD-2). The two 1834 Motto, Plain 4 variants share a common obverse paired with different reverse dies. The Plain 4 obverse die shows the 4 under a fully formed lowest hair curl on Liberty. The reverse of the BD-3 (which was also mated with the BD-2 1834 Motto, Crosslet 4 pairing) shows the denomination 5 D. shifted to the left compared to the BD-1 reverse, so that the 5 is left of the fletchings and the D. is mostly left of the branch tip. On the reverse of the BD-1, as here, the 5 D. is farther right, so that the 5 is under the fletchings, and the D. is partway under the branch tip.

The BD-1 is “merely” High R.5, or rare to borderline very rare—Bass-Dannreuther estimates 30-40 pieces known in all grades—while the BD-3 is High R.7 or extremely rare, possibly three to five known.

This BD-1 is bright overall, with even yellow-gold color over surfaces that are sharply struck, if incomplete over the high points. Evidence of contact is present, as expected of the grade, but it is minor throughout, and strong eye appeal is this specimen’s long suit. (#8160)



1834 Capped Head Half Eagle, MS61 Very Scarce Plain 4, BD-1 Variety

5100 1834 Capped Head, Plain 4 MS61 NGC Breen-6499, BD-1, High R.5. The year 1834 saw the last mintage of "Old Tenor" gold in the half eagle and quarter eagle denominations, while eagles had not been minted since 1804. The gold content of all U.S. gold coins was reduced in 1834, to prevent wholesale melting and exportation, which had prevented the gold coins from circulating since 1821. The design of the gold denominations was changed from the old Capped Bust design to the new Classic Head type, to make the change in bullion content obvious. A reported mintage of 51,141 Capped Bust half eagles was achieved in 1834, with four die varieties known for the date and type.

The coin offered here represents the BD-1 variety of the Capped Bust design, with a plain 4 in the date, and the tip of the arrow feather located left of the 5 in the denomination. John Dannreuther estimates the BD-1 variety may account for 15,000-20,000 pieces of the original mintage, but the issue had a low survival rate because of its higher gold content. Dannreuther believes only 30-40 examples of the BD-1 are extant today in all grades. In the early part of the 20th century, the BD-1 variety was thought to be even rarer than it is today. Edgar Adams and Waldo Newcomer only knew of a single example, which Newcomer purchased for \$500, a huge sum at the time.

The present coin is a rare Mint State example, with lightly abraded greenish-gold surfaces. This piece is sharply detailed in most areas, but a little softness is evident on the lower left stars. The coin possesses satiny, vibrant mint luster and its visual appeal is strong. Census: 5 in 61, 12 finer (11/10). (#8160)

CLASSIC HALF EAGLES



Rare 1834 Capped Head, Crosslet 4 Five
Final Capped Bust Half Eagle, BD-2

5101 1834 Capped Head, Crosslet 4 PCGS Genuine. Breen-6500, BD-2, R.5. The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an AU specimen that has been damaged and cleaned.

1834 was the last year of the Capped Bust type, and there are four varieties known: two Plain 4 and two Crosslet 4. BD-2 is identified by the crosslet 4 in the date, which is centered below an incomplete hair curl. On BD-4, the other Crosslet 4 1834 half eagle, the 4 is under a full and compact hair curl. BD-4 is unique, which makes BD-2 the only available Crosslet 4 variety of this type. Dannreuther's estimate of just 45 to 55 survivors may be too high; population data and auction records seem to indicate that this variety is even rarer.

The surfaces are mostly bright yellow, save for some reddish patina around the margins. Numerous small marks are seen on both sides, with two more noticeable ones that extend from Liberty's lower neck into the left obverse field. The stars and shield are softly defined, but the rest of the details are well defined.



Highly Lustrous and Colorful 1834 Classic
Five Dollar, MS64, First Head, Breen-6501

5102 1834 Plain 4 MS64 PCGS. First Head, Breen-6501, McCloskey 3-C, R.5. A gorgeous pumpkin-gold and sea-green near-Gem with a remarkably smooth obverse. The reverse is nearly as clean, and has only a couple of unimportant grazes. The area near the BER in LIBERTY is incompletely brought up, but the strike is nonetheless better than often seen. At the moment, Classic half eagles are not widely collected by die marriage, even though the dies were formed by many individual punches similar to the half dollars of the era. This may change in the future, once a quality reference becomes available, and rare die marriages may become eagerly contested. (#8171)



1836 McCloskey 2-B Half Eagle, MS64
Possibly the Finest of the Variety

5103 1836 MS64 PCGS. Second Head, Breen-6509, McCloskey 2-B. The obverse has a bisecting die crack through the 6 and bust to star 8 and the border. This die combination is quite scarce, and the present coin is only the 14th example in any of our auctions since 1993. It is also far above the grade of any previous appearance, with AU58 the best we have handled before. Aside from the usual light weakness at the center of the obverse, all design definition is boldly defined. Both sides have brilliant yellow-gold luster with a hint of orange. A few trivial surface marks on each side are consistent with the grade.

From The Milford Collection. (#8174)



Blazing Premium Gem 1837 Half Eagle Finest of the Classic Head Type

5104 1837 MS66 NGC. Large Date, Large 5, Breen-6512, McCloskey 2-B, R.3. This Premium Gem has complete, blazing original luster and is unusually well struck, particularly on the curls near the ear and on the left shield border, which are often incompletely brought up for the type. All of the peripheral stars on the obverse have their full centrils, and the eagle and peripheral legends on the reverse are similarly well-detailed throughout, essentially a full strike. The yellow-orange surfaces show glints of deeper color near the rims, and the central devices show considerable mint frost. Neither side reveals any contact marks beyond a few tiny ticks.

This is the only Premium Gem 1837 half eagle we have offered—twice previously now, as enumerated below—since 1993, when we began our Permanent Auction Archives. The only other auction appearances of an MS66 1837 we know of were in Part II of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/ 1999, lot 860). The Bass specimen is different from the present piece, which can be identified by a small, inconspicuous mark beneath the second S in STATES. Many years may pass before advanced collectors can seize another opportunity.

Only three die varieties are known for the 1837 half eagles, all distinguishable by the obverse alone. Examples have either a Script 8 or Block 8 date style, with the Block 8 style showing either a single or double curl in front of the forehead. This Premium Gem is an example of the Block 8 date style with single curl. There are three different reverse dies as well for the issue, but they are more difficult to attribute. All three die marriages are collectible but scarce, since the 1837 has the lowest mintage among all Philadelphia issues of the type. Presumably, the historically high mintages from 1834 to 1836 fulfilled the economic demand for gold coins during an era when private bank notes were more common in circulation.

The total mintage of Classic Head half eagles exceeded 2 million pieces. Eventually most of the mintage was exported overseas, since foreign traders accepted gold but not paper money. The coins were then melted and transformed into more familiar local types. At most 2% of the original type mintage, or 40,000 pieces, has survived in any condition. Those are distributed among the five years of the type. Many are cleaned, damaged, or otherwise undesirable, and the vast majority show wear.

At the MS66 level, Classic Head half eagles are virtually nonexistent. NGC has certified just three examples—two 1834 Plain 4 pieces (both MS66 Prooflike) and the present 1837, MS66. PCGS has encapsulated four examples, one each of the 1834 Plain 4 and 1838 plus two 1837 half eagles. With possible duplication, the combined NGC and PCGS data consist of seven MS66 pieces, with none finer, for the entire type. Just three of those are 1837 half eagles. Census: 1 in 66, 0 finer (10/10).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2008), lot 2481, which realized \$94,875; Wisconsin Gold Type Set Collection (Heritage, 8/2009), lot 1261, which garnered \$80,500. (#8175)





Possibly the Finest 1838-D Half Eagle McCloskey 1-A, MS63

5105 1838-D MS63 PCGS. McCloskey 1-A, R.3. Following enabling legislation in 1835, the Dahlonega Mint opened its doors in 1838, as did the branch mints at Charlotte and New Orleans. With Charlotte and Dahlonega handling gold discoveries in Georgia and the Carolinas, the New Orleans Mint converted precious metal from Central and South America into coin. The timing was excellent, as just a decade later the California gold discovery ensured that the mints would be operating full time.

Construction of the Dahlonega Mint was successful despite some difficulties. In *Gold Coins of the Dahlonega Mint: 1838-1861*, Doug Winter relates: "Partly because of the remote location, as well as the lack of good building materials, skilled workmen or aggressive oversight by Commissioner Few, the construction of the branch mint edifice languished."

The 1838-D half eagle was the first issue of the new Dahlonega Mint, with the first pieces struck on April 21 of that year. Total mintage for the year was 20,583 coins, and survivors are usually found in VF to AU grades, with full Mint State pieces being extremely rare. The present piece is tied for the finest that NGC and PCGS have certified.

This Select Mint State piece is an exceptional example and might be the single finest survivor of the issue. It is fully struck with satiny yellow surfaces and green and orange overtones on both sides. The surfaces are exceptional with only a few trivial surface marks. Over the years, we have handled four MS63 examples of the date, with this piece being the fifth, but the first in a PCGS holder. Population: 2 in 63, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Milford Collection. (#8178)

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



Select Mint State 1839 Five

5106 1839 MS63 PCGS. The 1839 Liberty half eagles were the first of a denomination that would continue for nearly 70 years, although the design is actually quite different from the issues of 1840 and later, making it technically a one-year subtype. Most known survivors from the mintage of 118,000 coins are well-circulated, and Mint State examples are rare. The yellow-gold surfaces on this specimen offer rich, frosty luster and ebullient eye appeal. A few of the obverse stars around the periphery are incompletely struck up, but the central details are boldly impressed. Scattered light abrasions account for the grade, and a couple of small dark flecks appear on the reverse, which also shows some strike incompleteness on the dentilation. Despite such minor quibbles, this is a nonetheless lovely and elusive conditional rarity. Population: 5 in 63, 1 finer (11/10). (#8191)



1839-C Half Eagle, MS62

Important Obverse Mintmark Type

5107 1839-C MS62 NGC. Variety 1. Sole known dies. The earliest examples of Charlotte and Dahlonega gold are especially popular for their mintmark placement; with the C or D tucked between the truncation of the bust and the date, these coins bear all the relevant information on one easily-displayed side, a bonus for the proud owner of Southern gold. This is an impressively detailed example from early in the Coronet half eagle series, deep yellow-gold with peripheral orange overtones and no trace of wear. A few digs on the portrait and other abrasions account for the grade, but the overall eye appeal is solid on this important piece. Census: 5 in 62, 3 finer (11/10). (#8192)



Third Finest Known 1840-C Half Eagle, MS63

5108 1840-C MS63 PCGS. Variety 1. This lot marks the start of an auction offering of what we believe are the three finest known 1840-C half eagles.

The Charlotte Mint, in just its third year of coinage production, minted 18,992 half eagles from one obverse die and two reverse dies. Half eagles coined in 1838 utilized the Classic Head design of William Kneass. In 1839, Christian Gobrecht's new Liberty Head design was introduced. On those first two issues, the C mintmark was located between the date and the bust. However, in 1840 the mintmark was relegated to the reverse, below the eagle, effectively creating a new subtype. The 1840-C half eagles are the first year of issue with that modification. At the same time, the portrait was modified with the bust line more gently curved than in 1839. Other minor differences also exist.

The obverse die of the 1840-C half eagles has a straight date (unlike the curved date of 1839), approximately centered between the bust and border, and slightly left of center below the bust. While the 1 is vertically centered, the 0 is closer to the border. The left edge of the 1 is over the left corner of a dentil. Defects just inside the dentils below the date are misplaced date digits, a 1 and 8.

David Akers described the blundered date in the 1997 sale of the John Jay Pittman example, which follows in the present sale. He wrote of what appear to be the tops of a 1 and 8 in the denticles below the date that "if this is the case, this is one of the most sensational misplaced dates in U.S. numismatics." Today, with the unparalleled opportunity to study three remarkable Mint State specimens, we feel even more strongly about the misplaced date than Akers did. Doug Winter notes that it is the only Charlotte Mint coin of any denomination to show a misplaced date.

Two different reverse dies are known. Both reverse dies have a large mintmark that is close to the stem. On variety 1, the mintmark appears to be tilted slightly to the right, and on variety 2 it appears to be tilted slightly to the left. Otherwise, both dies are extremely similar in appearance, although die states will generally suffice to distinguish between them.

In all Mint State grades, PCGS has certified three 1840-C half eagles (MS62, MS63, and MS64+), and NGC has certified five examples (MS60, MS61 (3), and MS64). In the 2008 third edition of *Gold Coins of the Charlotte Mint: 1838-1861*, Doug Winter wrote "As of June 2008, PCGS had graded just a single coin in any Uncirculated grade (an MS62) while NGC had graded five." The two coins in this sale are both recent submissions. The opportunity to bid on two of those eight coins in a single sale is, perhaps, unprecedented.

This Select Mint State piece has a typical strike with weakness at the center, especially at the hair curls below the ear and on the neck, and below ER of LIBERTY. The reverse lacks detail on the eagle's head and neck. The surfaces are fully lustrous with brilliant yellow-gold color and faint greenish hues. Some mint-made planchet roughness remains due to the inadequate striking pressure, and a similar granular appearance is seen on nearly every known specimen. Only a few later imperfections can be seen on each side. Considering the coin as a whole, this is a highly appealing example with exceptional desirability. Population: 1 in 63, 1 finer (11/10).

From The Milford Collection. (#8196)

1840-C Half Eagle, MS64

Ex: Col. Green, Farouk, Pittman

Second Finest in the Condition Census

5109 1840-C MS64 NGC. Variety 1. Ex: Pittman. Die State II. This is a coin of monumental importance to collectors of Charlotte gold, the former Colonel Green-King Farouk-John Jay Pittman specimen and the finest certified NGC example by three grade points—an enormous superiority at the high Mint State levels. One MS64+ piece at PCGS, apparently a recent discovery, is marginally finer in technical (although perhaps not aesthetic) terms, with the second finest at that service an MS63 (10/10).

The two varieties of 1840-C half eagle differ little in rarity, but the issue overall is among the rarest half eagles made at the fabled Charlotte Mint. The 1840-C is a first-year subtype; the Obverse Mintmark style ended the previous year, a trait that increases the appeal of the issue to the many collectors.

The 1840-C half eagle had a respectable mintage for of 18,992 pieces, but pent-up demand ensured that most examples circulated within the local economy. The typical certified survivor is only about an XF40 coin. The Charlotte branch mint, like its counterpart in Dahlonega, had opened for coinage only two years previously, and the Southeast region was experiencing brisk commerce that the result of recent gold discoveries, which were the *raison d'être* for the new mints' construction in the first place.

Akers described this stellar branch mint coin in this manner in the Pittman catalog:

"Broad Mill, as are all 1840-C Half Eagles. (Rumors of a Narrow Mill version of this issue are unsubstantiated and, in my opinion, incorrect.) This coin is amazing, almost certainly the finest known example of this rare issue. It is very sharply struck with a square edge, high wire rim, and partially prooflike fields. All of the stars are fully struck to their central points. There is a slight planchet depression on the chin and some weakness at the vertical hair curl on the neck. Light striations, running more or less vertically, are seen on both the obverse and reverse, mostly on the reverse. The fields have only a few very light contact marks, and the color of the coin is a beautiful yellow and coppery gold color. A die break runs from the reverse rim through the I in AMERICA, then to the tips of the top two arrowheads, and continues to the lowest feathers of the eagle's right wing. Curiously, there is a little area of die scratches or die file marks by the denticles closest to each obverse star; they vary slightly, the most prominent at the 13th star. In the denticles below the date, appear what may be the tops of numerals from the date that were originally punched in the wrong position. Just the barest tops of them are visible, and it is difficult to tell exactly what they are, but it looks to be the top of a 1 and the top of an 8. If this is the case, this is one of the most sensational misplaced dates in U.S. numismatics."

With an illustrious pedigree harking back to several of the most famous numismatists of the 20th century, this marvelous coin, like its siblings in the present sale, should spur considerable bidding excitement.

Ex: Colonel E.H.R. Green; King Farouk (*Palace Collections of Egypt, Sotheby's, 2/1954*), part of lot 249; John Jay Pittman Collection, Part One (*Akers, 10/1997*), lot 949, which realized \$77,000; ANA Charlotte Signature (*Heritage, 3/2007*), which realized \$79,499.99. (#8196)



Finest Known 1840-C Half Eagle, MS64+

5110 1840-C MS64+ PCGS. Variety 2. Incredibly, with this piece we complete an offering of the three finest known 1840-C half eagles. This piece appears to be slightly finer than the Pittman coin in the previous lot, long considered the finest known example of the date. The two varieties share the same obverse. Early die states show short die file lines inward from the border at star 1. Later die states lack those file lines, having been lapped away. That seems to be a clue to the emission sequence, suggesting that variety 2 was coined before variety 1.

The reverse of variety 1 is found perfect, or with a die crack through the I in AMERICA to the tips of two arrowheads. Winter calls these Die State I and II. The present MS63 specimen is a much later die state and can only be called a shattered die. The die crack that Winter describes continues faintly to the right wing. It is extremely heavy on the upright of I and continues boldly to the border and beyond, crossing the entire outer rim. A branch of that crack connects the bottoms of AMER I. Another crack begins at the upper border to the left serif of the final S, continuing downward into the field, almost reaching the eagle's neck. Another crack crosses the rim and denticles to the upright of the E in UNITED, continuing through the field to the left wing.

The reverse of variety 2 has a die crack from the border to the left facing wing tip. This die has heavy die file lines left and right of the eagle's legs and within the spaces of the shield. They are also visible at the shield points. The lines behind the field are vertical, horizontal, and diagonal, and fill the entire space.

Winter presents a roster of five Mint State coins in his third edition. Two of the three coins in the present sale are new additions to the Condition Census.

Condition Census

A summary revision to the census follows:

- **MS64+ PCGS.** New Census addition. **The present specimen.**
- **MS64 NGC.** John Jay Pittman Collection (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 949. The previous lot.
- **MS63 PCGS.** New Census addition. The specimen offered two lots previously.
- **MS62 PCGS.** James Stack Collection (Stack's, 10/1994), lot 1089.
- **MS61.** Smithsonian Institution.
- **MS61 NGC.** Heritage (1/2008), lot 3165.
- **MS61 NGC.** Stack's (2/1980), lot 57.

This near-Gem specimen has satiny green-gold luster with excellent design definition. While shy of a full strike, most details on both sides are sharply visible. Slight weakness is evident in the hair below ER of LIBERTY, and some original planchet roughness appears in that area, the strike insufficient to obliterate those planchet imperfections. A hint of pale copper-orange toning on both sides adds to the already incredible eye appeal of this piece. It is undoubtedly the finest known example of the date, based on a comparison of plates from past auction offerings. Here is an amazing opportunity for the advanced half eagle specialist to acquire a remarkable coin. Population: 1 in 64+, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Milford Collection. (#8196)





Bright MS62 1844-C Half Eagle

5111 1844-C MS62 PCGS. Variety 1. Sole die pair for the year. The 1844-C is less accessible than the mintage might lead collectors to expect, especially in high grades; the Charlotte Mint fire of July 27, 1844, which stopped production short on all 1844 issues and kept the facility from striking half eagles in 1845, caused the new 1844-C five dollar coins to circulate longer than would have been expected otherwise. This example, however, seems no worse for all that. Pale yellow-gold interiors cede to deeper butter-yellow margins, all of which have pleasing detail and a remarkable shine. Population: 2 in 62, 2 finer (11/10). (#8220)



Surprising MS63+ 1844-O Half Eagle

5112 1844-O MS63+ PCGS. Variety 2. The 1844-O is well-established as the most available of the New Orleans half eagles in lesser grades; Doug Winter calls it this "by far," citing the date's "record production of 364,000 pieces; a figure that represents close to half the entire mintage figure for all twelve of the No Motto issues of this denomination and Mint." A handful of other dates, however, are more accessible in high grades. This is a remarkable Select-plus survivor with a frosty orange-gold appearance. Well struck with a few copper spots noted at the IT of UNITED and strong State II die cracks for Winter's Variety Two. Population: 1 in 63+, 1 finer (11/10). *From The Milford Collection.* (#8222)



Marvelous MS62 1851-O Half Eagle

5113 1851-O MS62 PCGS. In *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint*, Doug Winter writes: "There are an estimated four to five Uncirculated 1851-O half eagles known." He goes on to list three PCGS-certified pieces and the Harry Bass specimen, which had disappeared from the combined certified population by the time of publication. Connoisseurs of O-mint originality will thrive on this example, bluntly struck as always on the upper curls but with uncommonly strong definition at Liberty's ear. Softly frosted surfaces combine elements of green-gold and orange-gold with glimpses of pint, while copper-spotting appears at the lower left obverse and on the upper reverse rim. Population: 1 in 62, 2 finer (11/10).
From *The Milford Collection*. (#8249)



Select Mint State 1852-C Half Eagle

5114 1852-C MS63 NGC. CAC. Variety 1. The 2 in the date is close to the truncation of the bust. The 1852-C half eagle is a higher-mintage issue that is immensely popular with Southern gold type collectors. It is one of the few Charlotte half eagle dates that is available to more than a tiny handful of collectors in MS63, though it is undeniably a condition rarity so fine. This Select example offers great originality and eye appeal. Rich yellow-gold luster has orange overtones and a number of coppery areas that add to its charm. Definition on the portrait is solid, and while the eagle's neck shows softness, the overall appearance is great with only light, scattered abrasions. (#8251)



Select Mint State 1857-O Half Eagle Finest Known, The Ashland City Coin

5115 1857-O MS63 PCGS Secure. Ex: Ashland City. This is the finest certified 1857-O half eagle, the finest currently known, and likely to remain so for the foreseeable future. It is the only one certified MS63 at PCGS with none finer, and there are none its equal at NGC (11/10). It was unlisted in Douglas Winter's 1992 reference on the series, but in his 2006 revision it is listed as the finest known by two grade points. *Winter specifically cites this coin as the "undisputed finest known example."*

The New Orleans Mint half eagles of the 1850s are historic and numismatically significant pieces in their own right. The 1857-O was the last O-mint half eagle minted before the Civil War, the last produced for some 35 years until the 1892-O.

This is truly an exceptional coin. The surfaces are softly frosted, with a faint glimmer of reflectivity in the fields. The devices are sharply struck, with all star centrils full and the beaded hair cord complete. A touch of softness appears on the upper hair bun and below the coronet, and on the reverse there is a bit of softness on the eagle's right (facing) claw and on the arrow fletchings. The central shield and wing feather details are extremely well delineated. The second vertical stripe in the first pair is broken, a die diagnostic of the issue. Each side has taken on a rich accent of golden-orange patina. The surfaces are remarkably clean for a coin of this grade. A thin, straight scrape runs from behind Liberty's eye downward to her chin, useful for pedigree purposes. A memorable coin, and a must-have for Registry Set collectors or those desiring a historic high-grade example of New Orleans gold.

Ex: Ashland City Collection (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 4800, which brought \$40,250; Delaware Valley Rare Coins; Long Beach (Heritage, 2/2008), lot 2536, which realized \$50,025. (#8274)



Attractive MS62 1858-C Half Eagle

5116 1858-C MS62 PCGS. Variety 2. Doug Winter reports in the latest edition of his *Gold Coins of the Charlotte Mint* that he “was ready to delist this variety,” as he “had not seen any in many years.” He credits Heritage’s own Mark Borckardt with identifying an example in a September 2008 auction and noting several other auction appearances.

This is not only a high-end 1858-C half eagle, it is also a representative of Variety 2. The obverse is the same as Variety 1, but on the reverse the mintmark is further to the right and closer to the branch. This example’s yellow-orange surfaces are luminous, with areas of planchet roughness in the fields tinged in lavender. Better-defined than usually seen with only a few significant marks, though Liberty’s brow is abraded. Population: 4 in 62, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Milford Collection. (#8277)

Lovely MS61 1859-C Five Dollar

5117 1859-C MS61 PCGS. Variety 1. The only known die pair for the 1859-C half eagle. While this issue is fairly easy to obtain in lower grades, it is extremely scarce in About Uncirculated condition and a major rarity in Mint State. PCGS and NGC have certified fewer than 20 Uncirculated coins, most all of them in MS60 and MS61. It is quite likely that a number of these are resubmissions or crossovers.

A delicate blend of yellow-gold and light green resides on the bright surfaces of this MS61 example. The obverse exhibits relatively strong definition, but the reverse reveals the usual weakness on the eagle’s neck and shield. Scattered marks are relatively light, unlike the heavy, deep abrasions that so often plague surviving specimens. Population: 2 in 61, 3 finer (11/10). (#8281)



1873-CC Half Eagle, MS62
Tied for Finest Known
The Harry Bass Specimen
Only Two Mint State Examples Exist

5118 1873-CC MS62 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. This coin is among the two finest examples of one of the rarest issues of Carson City gold. This magnificent coin boasts full, frosty mint luster and medium orange-gold and yellow-gold intermixed on each side, with accents of hazel around the date area. A few light marks are present and consistent with the grade, but the surfaces are far above-average for the issue. Slight strike softness on the curls around the face of Liberty is typical, while the reverse has noticeably sharper detail. This coin combines rarity, beauty, and an impressive pedigree in one package, ranking as one of the most important Carson City gold coins of any date. Only 7,416 pieces were struck, of which today probably no more than 55-65 coins survive in all grades.

This coin was unknown to most specialists between 1976, when Harry Bass purchased it, and 1999, when it was sold as part of Bass II, realizing a remarkable price for the time. Only two Mint State specimens are known today (we have updated the Doug Winter Condition Census below), the present MS62 PCGS and one MS62 NGC coin that was formerly in an MS61 PCGS holder. The third through fifth coins are AU55 examples, with perhaps a half-dozen known in all in AU. Garrett and Guth mention this Bass piece specifically as the finest known, adding that Bass' holdings of a half-dozen examples of the 1873-CC five make the issue appear more available than it truly is. In point of fact, the 1873-CC is rare in any grade, with high-grade examples especially elusive. There are an estimated half dozen known in AU grades.

As a piece that is either the finest known (or tied for finest known, at a minimum) example of one of the rarest gold issues from the legendary Carson City Mint—and with the Bass pedigree—this coin signifies a remarkable opportunity for astute bidders.

Mint State Examples Known

The Uncirculated 1873-CC fives known are:

- **MS62 PCGS.** Ex: 1976 ANA Sale (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 2998; Bass II (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 1188, realized \$66,125; Jay Parrino; Goldbergs (10/2000), lot 915; Legend Numismatics/Summit Rare Coins; Midwestern Collection via Doug Winter. **The present example.**
- **MS62 NGC.** Nevada Collection as MS61 PCGS; Charley Tuppen Collection; New York Gold Mart; California dealer; Doug Winter; crossed by Winter to an MS62 NGC holder. (#8331)



Choice AU 1876-S Half Eagle
One of Only 4,000 Pieces Struck

5119 1876-S AU55 PCGS. CAC. In the *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, Garrett and Guth unleash a torrent of indirect praise on the few high-end 1876-S fives: "The 1876-S half eagle is a very rare coin in any grade. The date has one of the lowest numbers of coins certified by the major grading services, and very few examples have appeared at auction in the last two decades. Nearly all of the remaining 1876-S half eagles are heavily worn or damaged." This briefly circulated (and still-watery at the margins) Choice AU coin is a great exception, sun-gold with light blue-green accents tinting the obverse fields. Population: 3 in 55, 1 finer (11/10). (#8341)





Near-Mint 1878-CC Half Eagle Tied for Second Finest Known

5120 1878-CC AU58 PCGS. The 1878-CC half eagle is an issue that was unknown for many years in Mint State. Akers wrote of the issue in his comprehensive reference (1979):

“After the 1870-CC, the 1878-CC is the rarest Carson City Mint Half Eagle, and in my survey, the 1878-CC actually appeared less often (32 times compared to 37) than the 1870-CC. To the best of my knowledge, no known specimen grades better than the EF and I have seen only two or three that graded that high. Most available specimens (there aren’t many) grade only Fine or VF.”

Obviously the situation has changed somewhat today: The finest few certified at PCGS, including the present specimen and potential duplications, number five in AU58, with none finer. A more recent perspective is provided by Rusty Goe, whose *The Mint on Carson Street* is one of the underrated treasures of numismatic authorship:

“This was the year of the Bland/Allison Act and Morgan silver dollars, and at the Carson City Mint production on all other denominations was significantly cut back. Half eagles were minted in small quantities consistent with the preceding two years....

“Though the mintage for 1878 [9,054 coins] was slightly above that annual average, estimates of surviving pieces are 1% or less, easily establishing this date as one of the top three in overall rarity for the ‘CC’ half eagle series. It was virtually unknown in Uncirculated condition until 2003 when a spectacular MS-63 specimen was graded by NGC. Other than this lone Mint State piece, the highest grades known are three AU-58 examples.

“Comparable in overall rarity to the 1870-CC and 1873-CC half eagles, the 1878-CC is nearly deadlocked with the 1872-CC and 1876-CC for rarity in Uncirculated condition.”

The present orange-gold AU58 PCGS-graded specimen displays glorious orange-gold coloration over lustrous surfaces, a coin that almost certainly passed for Mint State in the days before third-party grading. Only the slightest whisper of rub appears on Liberty’s nose, brow, and highest curls, a phenomenon that could easily be mistaken for minor strike weakness. The few surface marks are unworthy of singular mention. A compelling example for the CC specialists. Population: 5 in 58, 0 finer (12/10). (#8346)



Important 1882-CC Liberty Five, MS62

5121 1882-CC MS62 PCGS. Variety 1-A. A single die pair is identified for the 1882-CC half eagles, rather surprising given the mintage of 82,817 coins. Examination of multiple examples may yield a second die pair, but this piece matches the Variety 1-A description. The finest examples that we have handled since 1993 include a single MS63 NGC coin, three MS62 NGC coins that appeared in five sales, and one MS62 ANACS coin that appeared in two sales.

This lovely example is different from those and certainly qualifies for the Condition Census of the date. Both sides are fully lustrous with rich orange-gold brilliance and minor grade-consistent marks on each side. The combined PCGS and NGC census is 11 pieces in MS62 with one finer. Population: 4 in 62, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Volunteer Collection. (#8359)



Stunning 1892 Half Eagle, MS67

Ex: Wisconsin Gold Collection

5122 1892 MS67 NGC. A stunning Superb Gem of the finest available quality. Splendid pink-gold surfaces have a lemon-yellow border that is confined to the extreme obverse and reverse rims. The design elements are uniformly bold, and the frosty surfaces sparkle with brilliant luster. A few minuscule surface marks are expected but trivial. The collector seeking the finest would do well to consider the present opportunity, only the fifth different Superb Gem 1892 half eagle in our sales over the last 16 years.

Although usually considered a common date, the 1892 ranks among many condition rarities in the Liberty half eagle series. For all grades, circulated and Mint State, NGC and PCGS have certified over 2,500 examples with an average grade of just 60.8. Both firms together have graded 16 coins in MS67, a figure that undoubtedly includes several resubmissions. The present coin's pedigree to the marvelous Wisconsin Gold Type Set Collection that we offered recently adds further to its considerable standalone allure. Census: 14 in 67, 0 finer (10/10).

Ex: Wisconsin Gold Type Set Collection, Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 2557, which realized \$10,925. (#8379)

PROOF LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



Outstanding MS67 1899 Half Eagle

5123 1899 MS67 NGC. An amazing turn-of-the-century Superb Gem that would fit well in a gold type set of the highest order. Garrett and Guth call the 1899 “the start of the truly common dates for the Liberty Head series,” and they specifically note that “high-grade specimens can be found with little difficulty.” The Superb Gem level, of course, is a touch more challenging than that, with seven coins at the MS67 level known to NGC and only one finer (11/10). This frosty orange-gold example is boldly impressed and beautifully preserved, a smooth and magnificent survivor. (#8398)



1873 Half Eagle, PR63 Cameo Only Six Cameo Coins Finer at NGC

5124 1873 Closed 3 PR63 Cameo NGC. The 1873 Closed 3 (or “Close 3”) and Open 3 business strike half eagles ended the 11-year-long string of minuscule half eagle productions, during which no single issue at any mint was produced to an extent surpassing the 52,000 pieces of the 1868-S five. The Civil War began the decline, and the “Crime of ‘73” may have ended it, effectively abolishing the Trade dollar and attempting to tie the United States to a gold standard. Mintages of 1873 half eagles of both varieties approached a quarter-million pieces, but only the Closed 3 coins—produced first—saw a proof production of 25 pieces. (At any rate, no Open 3 proofs are known.) Despite the much larger business strike emission, the 1873 Closed 3 proofs are just as elusive as proofs of the previous few years, all showing tiny mintages in the range of 25 to 30 coins per year.

In PR63 Cameo this piece is one of two so graded at NGC, with six coins finer (10/10), although the data are suspect due to multiple resubmissions. The surfaces are an attractive greenish-gold coloration, with much pleasing contrast between the frosty devices and deeply reflective fields. A few light hairlines appear under a high-power loupe that likely account for the grade. (#88468)



Closed 3 1873 Half Eagle, PR64 Cameo

5125 1873 Closed 3 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. Dr. Robert J. Loewinger, among other proof gold authorities, notes in *Proof Gold Coinage of the United States* that all 1873 proof five dollar coins were of the Closed or Close 3 variety; considering that such proofs were struck in the first couple of months in the year, as a rule, it is only logical that they would be of the earlier variety. The recorded mintage of the date was just 25 pieces, and most collectors view the 1873's as similar to preceding issues.

In his *Proof Encyclopedia*, Walter Breen states that "there is more information available about the proofs of this year than about most others of the period; for much of it I have to thank Harry X Boosel, who has made a special study of the date." (The late Boosel, better known to the numismatic community as "Mr. 1873," was fascinated with the date and contributed much knowledge through his dedication.) Breen notes that for the proof 1873 half eagle, unlike the three dollar and smaller denominations, restrikes at a later date are not believed to have been struck (he claims "no hint" of them), and so the mintage of 25 pieces stands and has reduced to an appreciably smaller pool of survivors.

This is one such survivor, boldly contrasted with yellow-gold mirrors that are downright flashy. Rich frost accentuates the sharp curves of the exactly struck devices. Minimally hairlined for the grade with copper spots noted to the left of the eagle and on the rim above the TA of STATES; this last may serve as a useful pedigree marker in the future.

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#88468)



Elusive 1874 Liberty Five, PR65 ★ Cameo

5126 1874 PR65 ★ Cameo NGC. The year was 1874. The first speculative mania for rare U.S. coins, fueled by the retirement of the “old copper” cents and half cents and the formation of fraternal societies dedicated to numismatics, was less than two decades old.

Despite the passion for all things numismatic, there were numerous obstacles to collecting. The Civil War, and the fears and insecurities it engendered, ensured that first gold and silver—and finally even copper—disappeared from circulation, replaced only by scrip, tokens, rag paper, and other inferior substitutes. It would be the late 1870s before gold, silver, and paper money finally achieved “parity” (or interexchangeability).

Supply imbalances of the precious metals at different times in the 19th century also meant that first silver, then later gold, would be relatively overvalued and subjected to melting and exportation. The “Crime of ‘73” legislated the Seated Liberty silver dollar out of existence and introduced an overweight (and hence overvalued) Trade dollar, ensuring that it would not circulate domestically, while tying the United States to a *de facto* gold standard.

But collecting of gold from circulation was difficult with so few pieces circulating, and few collectors had the means necessary to buy the rare proof gold coins produced yearly at the Philadelphia Mint—particularly of the larger denominations, the half eagle through double eagle.

It is against this numismatic backdrop that the 1874 proof gold coinage mintages saw paltry productions recorded at 20 pieces each, ranging from the one dollar gold through the double eagle. It is unknown how many pieces were melted at year’s end as unsold, as was tradition in those days. At least two complete gold proof sets were issued; one now resides in the Smithsonian Institution and a second in the ANS Collection, with all other sets “broken up long since,” per Breen’s *Proof Encyclopedia*. Breen calls the 1874 proof half eagle “almost a forgotten rarity,” perhaps due to its proximity to the several fabulous 1875-dated gold rarities.

Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth estimate that perhaps 10 pieces exist today of the issue. They declare the 1874 proof half eagle “just as rare” as the 1875, which they acclaim as “one [of] the great classic rarities of U.S. gold coinage.” Our records show only 10 auction offerings (with duplicates) in the past 30 years among all firms, including one impaired proof graded Proof 55 and only a single example, a PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC piece, in a numerically finer grade than the present PR65 Cameo example. Another NGC specimen is graded PR65 Ultra Cameo, and those three are the only examples certified at NGC. PCGS contributes a mere three PR64 examples, with none certified in Cameo or Deep Cameo, for a total of six certified plus the two institutional pieces, leading one to believe that the number of survivors could perhaps be even smaller than 10 coins.

This is a beautiful, rich reddish-golden proof. The fields are exceptionally deep in their mirrored reflectivity and they provide a bright, sparkling backdrop to the frosted devices. Each side is virtually free from post-striking impairments. A rarely offered piece of proof gold and an equally rare opportunity for the specialist.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#88469)



Gem Cameo Proof 1881 Half Eagle

5127 1881 PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC. David Akers, in his justly famous *United States Gold Coins: An Analysis of Auction Records*, points out the split identity of the 1881 half eagle between Mint State and proof pieces. He writes of the former: "The 1881 has the highest mintage in the entire Half Eagle series and it is very common in all grades. In fact, this is probably the most common \$5 gold piece." Of the latter, he notes: "Proofs are very rare and seldom offered."

For a more recent perspective, Garrett and Guth state in the *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*: "The 1881 half eagle is very rare in Proof, with just 15 to 20 examples known in all grades. Of the few coins seen at auction and listed on the population studies, several are impaired.... Proof gold coins from this era were not always preserved with great care. Due to the high face value, many were lost after entering circulation."

This Cameo Gem specimen, of course, is a gorgeous exception to the rule. Its lemon-yellow fields are boldly reflective with only minor suggestions of hazy patina. Cameo contrast is strong on both sides, with that of the reverse a trifle bolder. A small spot is noted under Liberty's chin and a few stray lines are seen away from the frosted devices, yet the overall eye appeal remains impressive. An excellent opportunity for the classic gold proof enthusiast to acquire this challenging date. Census: 2 in 65 Cameo, 4 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#88476)



Desirable 1881 Liberty Five, PR67 Cameo

5128 1881 PR67 Cameo NGC. Examples of 1881 proof fives are rarely available for sale, either privately or via public auction. The reason is simple: only 42 pieces were minted, and less than half of the total production has survived to this day. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth comment in the *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins* (2006):

“The 1881 half eagle is very rare in proof, with just 15 to 20 examples known in all grades. Of the few coins seen at auction and listed on the population studies, several are impaired. The Smithsonian example is lightly hairlined as well. Proof gold coins from this era were not always preserved with great care. Due to the high face value, many were lost after entering circulation.”

Ownership of an 1881 proof half eagle, with fewer than 20 pieces extant in all grades, many of which are impaired in one fashion or another, is reserved for those individuals with much patience and financial wherewithal. Of course, a bit of luck is also beneficial, since the demand for this issue far outweighs the supply.

The current coin is clearly one of the finest known examples, if not *the* finest, of this elusive issue. The NGC *Census Report* has just two coins listed at the PR67 Cameo level, with none so graded by PCGS (11/10), and the two PR67 Cameo pieces at NGC could very well be the same coin.

The fields of this piece display the often-seen orange-peel effect, a rippling, crinkled appearance seen on many, if not most proof gold coins from the 1870s through the turn of the century. The devices are notably frosted and contrast strongly against the depth of mirrored reflectivity in the fields. High-grade proof gold is difficult to pedigree, because by definition there are few imperfections on the surfaces. On this piece it may be possible. There are two tiny planchet flakes in the obverse field by star 11, and a couple more in the reverse field below the eagle's beak. Of the few 1881 proof half eagles that we have handled during the past two decades, the current piece is superior in terms of both technical condition and aesthetic qualities. (#88476)



1886 Five Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Ex: Carter, Surprisingly Scarce



5129 1886 PR64 Cameo NGC. Ex: Amon Carter. A paltry 72 proofs were struck of the half eagle in 1886. Of that number it is reliably estimated that today only 20 to 25 individual proofs exist. Only 17 submission events have been recorded as non-Cameo, Cameo, and Deep/Ultra Cameo combined. This is from the famous Amon Carter Collection. The mirrors are exceptionally deep on each side and noticeably contrast against the lightly frosted devices. Identifiable by two shallow planchet flakes in the left obverse field which are also visible in the Carter catalog. The fields otherwise have pronounced orange-peel texture and there are only the faintest hairlines evident with magnification.

Ex: Amon Carter Collection (*Stack's*, 1/1984), lot 697. (#88481)



Proof-Only 1887 Half Eagle, PR64 Cameo

5130 1887 PR64 Cameo NGC. The 1887 proof five has the easy-to-remember mintage of the last two years of the date, 87. Writing 20+ years ago, Walter Breen stated: "Coins offered in lower grade must be authenticated because many forgeries were made by removing S from 1887 S coins, and some of these have date position same as the proofs." Frankly, it is difficult to imagine that the mintmark area could be effectively effaced and that the fields would have strong enough remaining reflectivity to resemble a proof, but such items were more frequently forged in the "bad old days" before third-party certification.

Most of the proofs struck did not survive. A reasonable estimate of the number extant is around 30 pieces in all grades. Bringing scholarship of rare gold coins forward 20 years from Breen's reference, Garrett and Guth point out that: "Many probably entered circulation, as this date has the largest number of impaired examples seen for Proof issues of the 1880s." Another interesting aspect of the 1887 is offered: "Though more examples of this date than of others of the 1880s have been offered at auction, none have been at the gem level." That is no longer true, but our records indicate that only one Cameo Gem has been sold at public auction in recent years, a piece we sold at our 2007 FUN Auction for \$103,500. This lovely Cameo example is one of only eight that have been certified by both of the major services in PR64, and a mere six Gems have been graded (11/10).

The fields on this piece are deeply reflective, as one would expect, and show noticeable orange-peel texture when closely examined. The devices are moderately frosted and give the coin its Cameo designation. Even reddish-gold color is seen over each side and there are no mentionable contact marks.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#88482)



Lovely PR65 Cameo 1887 Five Dollar

5131 1887 PR65 Cameo NGC. Two gold denominations, the half eagle and double eagle, were proof-only at Philadelphia in 1887, and of all the rest, only the eagle was minted in more than token quantities as a business strike. The date has become synonymous with challenging proof gold. Among With Motto Liberty proof half eagles, it ranks as the second most expensive date in all grades, behind only the still-more-legendary 1875 (whose 20 proofs are linked inextricably to the same date's mere 400 business strikes), and even in the No Motto era, there are no pre-1859 dates which provide a suitable challenge, at least at the Select proof level of preservation.

The other side of the proof 1887 half eagle's rarity is that while the date is undoubtedly elusive, the constant demand has created strong incentives for owners to sell, and the issue appears at auction with more frequency than others in the same range. Of course, such figures are relative rather than absolute, and even the appearance of two examples of the date in this auction cannot change that fact.

These facts make the offering of the present coin all the more important and impressive. It has rich lemon-yellow luster in reflective fields that show light patina and orange-peel texture, and surrounded by the fields are boldly impressed and thickly frosted devices. Only a few light hairlines stand between this near-Gem and an even finer designation. Census: 2 in 65 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#88482)



Bright Yellow-Gold 1889 Five Dollar PR65 Cameo, Starkly Contrasted Surfaces

5132 1889 PR65 Cameo NGC. Ex: Amon Carter Collection. After eight years of larger proof mintages the output of proof half eagles dropped to only 45 pieces in 1889. Of that number there are probably no more than 15 to 20 coins known today, including two in the Smithsonian. With such a small mintage it would stand to reason that there would be a larger percentage of Cameo examples known, as the mint frost would have had little time to diminish with only 45 strikings. The combined numbers from NGC and PCGS bear this out with a total of 17 Cameo coins vs. 8 non-Cameos (there are no Deep/Ultra proofs certified). As pointed out in the Carter catalog, there is even more date pressure on the 1889 proofs as only 7,565 circulation strikes were produced and few are known in high grades. This is a splendid, deeply reflective proof with pronounced orange-peel texture in the fields. The devices are notably frosted which yields the desirable cameo effect.

Ex: Amon Carter Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 701. (#88484)



THE *Jim O'Neal*
#1 ALL-TIME FINEST COLLECTION
OF INDIAN HALF EAGLES



1909-O Indian Head Half Eagle, MS66 PCGS

"The Coin."

— David W. Akers

THE JIM O'NEAL COLLECTION

THE JIM O'NEAL COLLECTION OF \$5 INDIANS

Heritage is pleased to offer yet another world-class collection assembled by Jim O'Neal for your consideration. This is the fourth major collection of Mr. O'Neal's that we have been privileged to handle, starting with his U.S. currency collection in 2005 and most recently his #1 All-Time Finest Registry Collection of \$10 Indians at FUN 2009.

This auction features his even more spectacular set of \$5 Indians (1908-1929), also currently ranked as the #1 All-Time Finest Collection at both PCGS and NGC. Even this unique distinction significantly understates the competitive comparisons and—more importantly—the astonishing difficulty involved in assembling these 24 remarkable coins.

Virtually every gold coin expert (including those at Heritage) believes strongly that assembling a high-grade Mint State set of \$5 Indians is the most daunting challenge facing 20th century gold collectors. Consider the following quotes from just a few of these world-renowned experts:

“The toughest 20th century gold series to assemble are the \$5 Indians.” – Dr. Steven Duckor

“All Indian Head half eagles are rare in full MS65 condition, making this the rarest gold type coin of the 20th century, by far.” – David W. Akers

Mr. O'Neal's collection has an average grade of 65.32, a record for PCGS, illustrating the extreme difficulty involved. In addition, fully 14 of the 24 coins in the collection are from issues with 30 or fewer pieces known in Gem condition; of those pieces, seven coins have just four to 12 pieces known at that level, and three are unique or nearly so.

No collector could have accomplished this remarkable achievement alone. Mr. O'Neal wishes to pay special tribute to Kevin Lipton of Kevin Lipton Rare Coins for his advice and assistance with assembling many of the coins in this auction. Mr. O'Neal is currently putting together a complete U.S. type set, and he is very grateful to both Mr. Lipton and to Heritage Co-Chairman Jim Halperin for their expertise and sage advice.

Mr. O'Neal and his wife Nancy continue to reside in the Dallas area, in addition to enjoying time at their beach home in the San Diego area.



Jim O'Neal

AN ANALYSIS OF INDIAN HEAD HALF EAGLES VALUATIONS

The Jim O'Neal Collection, a complete set of Indian Head half eagles, contains many if not most of the finest examples certified by PCGS. This accomplishment is even more impressive when one considers the rarity of Indian Head half eagles relative to their Indian Head quarter eagle and eagle counterparts. A closer look at these three series reveals not only that five dollar Indians are significantly rarer in high grades, but they also appear to be significantly undervalued in relation to their rarity.

To complete a collection of Indian Head half eagles requires 24 coins issued from 1908 to 1929. The Indian quarter eagle series, struck during that same period, contains only 15 different issues. Despite having nine fewer issues than the five dollars, the Indian quarter eagles have a notably higher population in Mint State. Conversely, the Indian ten dollar series was longer, from 1907 to 1933, and has greater numbers in Mint State than both the quarter eagles and half eagles.

All of the coins in the O'Neal Collection, with the exception of the elusive 1910-D (MS63+), have been graded MS64 to MS68 by PCGS. The chart below offers a comparison of the combined NGC and PCGS population (as of December 2010) of Indian Head quarter eagles, half eagles, and eagles.

	Indian \$2.50	Indian \$5	Indian \$10
MS64	36,595	13,187	32,312
MS65	6,418	1,273	6,416
MS66	424	116	1,170
MS67	9	23	182
MS68	0	3	12

In nearly every upper Mint State grade (the sole exception being MS68 \$2.50 Indians, of which none have been graded thus far), Indian half eagles are much scarcer than their quarter eagle and eagle counterparts. Even at the MS64 level, NGC and PCGS have certified well over twice as many quarter eagles and eagles as half eagles. This disparity becomes even more dramatic one point higher: More than five times as many \$2.50 and \$10 Indians have been graded. The gap between half eagles and eagles widens in MS66 and MS67.

The Indian half eagle series also encompasses many more key and semikey dates than the quarter eagles. There are 10 different \$5 Indian Head issues that each have a combined population of less than 2,000 coins in all grades (three of which have fewer than 1,000 coins), while the scarcest issue in the quarter eagles series is the 1911-D with a population of 7,287 pieces. The Indian ten dollar series contains a number of conditionally rare issues, and these pieces fetch impressive prices.

Nonetheless, the values of the half eagles seem surprisingly low given their relative rarity. If we compare semikey issues from each series, the Indian Head half eagles are consistently valued lower despite similar population figures. For example, a Gem 1908-S \$5, which has a combined NGC Census and PCGS population of 62 pieces at that level, is valued by NumisMedia at \$18,500. In contrast, a Gem 1914

\$2.50, one of the semikey dates in that series, has a combined population of 88 pieces and a NumisMedia value of \$29,500. So, despite having a population about 70% that of the 1914 \$2.50, the 1908-S \$5 is valued at less than 2/3 the price.

Indian Head half eagles also appear to be undervalued when compared to Indian Head ten dollar pieces, especially in high grades. For example, population figures for the 1909-D \$5 and the 1911-S \$10 in MS66 are 7 coins versus 11 coins, respectively, yet the 1911-S \$10 is valued at \$32,500 by NumisMedia, while the 1909-D \$5 is worth just \$23,000. In many cases, Indian Head half eagles sell for a fraction of the price of Indian Head quarter eagles and eagles of similar rarity.

Indian Head half eagle values also fail to acknowledge the difference in rarities of semikey and common issues. While the 1909-O and 1929 have long been recognized as the keys, a number of other scarce dates trade for little to no premium. The 1914 \$5, for example, is significantly scarcer than the 1908 \$5 in grades MS64 through MS66, yet the published values are nearly identical in all three grades. The 1914 has a Census/population of 458 coins in 64, 40 in 65, and 2 in 66, while the 1908 has a Census/population of 1,550 coins in 64, 344 in 65, and 33 in 66. Although there are more than 16 times as many 1908 fives as 1914 fives in MS66, NumisMedia reports that the prices are just \$28,750 and \$32,000, respectively. In any other series, a collector would expect to pay multiples for such a conditionally rare issue, but that is simply not true for Indian Head half eagles.

Astute bidders will find numerous opportunities in this catalog. The quality of the Jim O'Neal Collection coins is unparalleled, and it is only a matter of time before numismatists come to appreciate these treasures.

Pinpointing Individual Undervalued Issues in High Grade

Many methods can be offered to compare the issues of different coinage series. However, a consistent comparison of actual values seems appropriate. Having both PCGS population data and the PCGS price guide allows just such a comparison. While some of the numbers in the chart may appear staggering, they provide a simple method of analysis to compare various issues within a single series, as well as similar issues in different series.

For every date in the Indian gold series, including quarter eagles, half eagles, and eagles, the total value of all PCGS certified coins in grades from MS64 through MS67 has been calculated below. For example, the 1908 Indian quarter eagles have a PCGS population of 1,235 coins in MS64 with a value of \$1,850 each, 447 coins in MS65 valued at \$4,200 each, 90 coins in MS66 that are valued at \$13,500 each, and two coins in MS67 valued at \$46,000 each. Therefore, the total value calculation for those coins is: $(1,235 \times \$1,850) + (447 \times \$4,200) + (90 \times \$13,500) + (2 \times \$46,000)$, giving a calculated total value of \$5,469,150.

The total values are compared to all other issues in the three series, giving an overall ranking. A total of 71 individual coins will complete all three series. Using this method, the 1915-S half eagle is the single lowest valued issue while the 1932 eagle is the highest valued issue. It's interesting to note that the 8(!) lowest valued issues are all \$5 Indians.

PLATINUM NIGHT

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

Issue	Total Value	Rank
1908	\$5,469,150	59
1909	\$2,801,750	51
1910	\$1,692,800	33
1911	\$1,649,750	30
1911-D	\$9,921,500	68
1912	\$2,021,900	41
1913	\$1,998,000	39
1914	\$4,774,500	58
1914-D	\$4,300,500	56
1915	\$2,058,450	42
1925-D	\$5,609,100	61
1926	\$6,611,200	63
1927	\$4,484,650	57
1928	\$3,298,550	54
1929	\$3,201,900	53
TOTAL	\$59,893,700	

INDIAN HALF EAGLES

Issue	Total Value	Rank
1908	\$6,178,620	62
1908-D	\$1,916,550	35
1908-S	\$2,765,000	49
1909	\$2,784,120	50
1909-D	\$9,320,140	67
1909-O	\$2,625,000	48
1909-S	\$720,000	3
1910	\$1,097,400	16
1910-D	\$811,050	8
1910-S	\$749,000	5
1911	\$2,148,720	43
1911-D	\$1,410,000	24
1911-S	\$722,500	4
1912	\$2,007,560	40
1912-S	\$787,500	6
1913	\$2,464,200	45
1913-S	\$795,000	7
1914	\$1,465,060	25
1914-D	\$1,731,000	34
1914-S	\$500,000	2
1915	\$2,188,080	44
1915-S	\$390,000	1
1916-S	\$1,073,500	15
1929	\$5,547,500	60
TOTAL	\$52,197,500	

INDIAN EAGLES

Issue	Total Value	Rank
1907 Wire	\$13,255,000	70
1907 Rolled	\$10,585,000	69
1907 NM	\$7,985,000	64
1908 NM	\$1,680,000	32
1908-D NM	\$1,348,000	20
1908 Motto	\$2,482,000	46
1908-D Motto	\$883,500	9
1908-S	\$1,679,000	31
1909	\$1,034,500	12
1909-D	\$1,036,000	13
1909-S	\$1,048,800	14
1910	\$1,987,000	38
1910-D	\$2,583,780	47
1910-S	\$975,000	10
1911	\$1,941,390	37
1911-D	\$1,500,000	26
1911-S	\$1,269,000	18
1912	\$1,350,400	22
1912-S	\$1,025,000	11
1913	\$1,936,500	36
1913-S	\$1,395,000	23
1914	\$1,349,800	21
1914-D	\$1,529,300	28
1914-S	\$1,517,000	27
1915	\$1,622,230	29
1915-S	\$1,215,500	17
1916-S	\$1,314,500	19
1920-S	\$3,150,000	52
1926	\$8,027,930	65
1930-S	\$4,115,000	55
1932	\$23,366,930	71
1933	\$8,700,000	66
TOTAL	\$114,888,060	



Exquisite 1908 Indian Half Eagle, MS66+ The Second Finest PCGS Certified Specimen

5133 1908 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. President Roosevelt originally intended to have Augustus Saint-Gaudens create designs for all four gold denominations. However, the artist's untimely death to cancer in August 1907 occurred before new designs were created for the quarter eagle and half eagle. Ultimately, Bela Lyon Pratt, a former student of Saint-Gaudens, created the sunken-relief Indian Head design for those denominations, with coinage beginning in 1908. Unpopular at the time they were first issued, both series enjoy considerable popularity today.

This Premium Gem, the second finest piece that PCGS has certified, has a hair-thin graze through the inner point of star 3 that prevents an MS67 grade. Both sides exhibit a bold strike with frosty orange-gold luster. This amazing coin presents incredible aesthetic appeal. Population: 1 in 66+, 1 finer (11/10).

Ex: Dallas Signature Auction (Heritage, 11/2006), lot 2286, which realized \$37,375.

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8510)



The Norweb 1908-D Half Eagle, MS65

5134 1908-D MS65 PCGS. From the famous Norweb Collection where the cataloger wrote: "believed to have been acquired by Albert Holden at the time of issue." A small number of higher grade 1908-D half eagles survive from the Virgil Brand Hoard, the source of nearly every Gem or near-Gem specimen. However, David Akers wrote in *A Handbook of 20th-Century Gold Coins 1907-1933*: "Most of the relatively few choice pieces around today are from that Brand hoard although the Norweb specimen was also a borderline gem."

The Norweb Gem has only a few scattered marks that limit the grade. Both sides have sharp design features with subdued rose-gold color. Two specific characteristics confirm the Norweb provenance. The obverse has a short vertical toning line from the front corner of the headband, ending just right of the base of L in LIBERTY. The reverse has a thin diagonal line in the field over the E in E PLURIBUS UNUM. Both features are clearly visible on the Norweb photo. Population: 10 in 65, 0 finer (11/10).

Ex: Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 975, which realized \$7,975; later, American Numismatic Rarities (1/2006), lot 1038, realizing \$48,300; American Numismatic Rarities (3/2006), lot 1643, bringing \$36,800.

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8511)

THE JIM O'NEAL COLLECTION



1908-S Five Dollar, MS68
THE Single Finest PCGS Mint State
Five Dollar Indian of any Date

5135 1908-S MS68 PCGS. When all three gold denominations of the 1908-S are examined as a group three distinctive traits emerge that are common to all. The five, ten, and twenty dollar coins each have one of the lowest mintages in their respective series, each is among the most attractive and best-produced issues in the series, and each is occasionally available in higher grades. The 1908-S five dollar had a mintage of 82,000 pieces, the lowest of all S-mint five dollar Indians and third lowest in the series, trailing only the 1909-O and the 1911-D. The ten dollar had only 59,850 pieces produced, fourth lowest in that series among regular issues. And the twenty dollar had an impressively low output of only 22,000 coins, the lowest production run among the regular issues in that series. In each case, small hoards set aside at the time of issue account for the availability in high grades of these three denominations. The attractiveness of the 1908-S in all three denominations is primarily from the exceptional mint frost, a trait common to many San Francisco-produced coins. On the gold denominations struck in 1908, attractive color is another plus that adds even more to the superior eye appeal of these coins.

The common trait among each of these three gold coins is the newness and novelty of each design. The quarter eagle and half eagle marked a distinctive break from the Gobrecht-inspired Coronet design that began in the late, and the Longacre design for the double eagle had been in production since 1850. Each of the three new gold designs was a radical departure from its predecessors. Perhaps the most radical and innovative were the quarter eagles and half eagles, designed by Bela Lyon Pratt. These coins featured a naturalistic portrait of a Native American, rather than the 19th century stylized portrait, and the coins were struck in sunken relief. This unfamiliar naturalism and the novel sunken relief were reason enough for both collectors and the general public to set aside these special coins, especially in 1908, the first year of issue.

This piece is tied for finest known with a single MS68 coin certified by NGC (11/10). We do not know this coin's pedigree prior to its appearance in our 2005 ANA Auction. However, Walter Breen mentioned that Virgil Brand once had a small group of Mint State examples (Brand had small groups of just about everything). Perhaps this amazing example traces its history back to that group, which David Akers said "contained a number of gems as well as several superb pieces." In *A Handbook of 20th-Century United States Gold Coins*, Akers also noted that a few exceptional or nearly perfect examples exist today.

In general terms, 1908-S half eagles were quite sharply struck, with strong mintmarks. This is especially significant, for the present example has an S mintmark with exactly the same characteristics as found on the popular 1909-S VDB cent. The most visible characteristic is a small lump inside the upper left curve of the letter. Mintmark punches were used over several years, as long as they were still serviceable.

This incredible specimen is fully struck and highly lustrous, with frosted reddish-gold surfaces that show an occasional trace of lilac. According to Akers: "Most specimens have very good to excellent luster and the color is typically reddish gold or coppery." The only pedigree markers we see that might possibly show up in older photographs of this coin is a shallow, square-shaped planchet flake in the field below UN in UNITED and a second longer, shallow mark at 8 o'clock near the reverse border.

Previously in the collection of David Akers, per Legend Numismatics; 2005 ANA Auction (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 10366.

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8512)

THE JIM O'NEAL COLLECTION



Lustrous 1909 Indian Five, MS66

5136 1909 MS66 PCGS. The year 1909 is important as the only year that Indian half eagles were coined at four different mints. Considered among the common dates in the series, the 1909 is seen only slightly less often than the 1909-D, and it is often chosen for type collections. Even as a common date, Gems are rare and Premium Gems, such as the piece offered here, are very rare. In *Indian Gold Coins of the 20th Century*, Michael Fuljenz writes: "This will prove to be an easy date for most collectors to locate with the exception of perfectionists who seek a coin better than MS65. In this case, the 1909 will be a very elusive member of the Indian Half Eagle set."

The bold strike, exceptional surfaces, and soft, frosty mint luster create an incredible aesthetic presentation. A minuscule diagonal mark on the cheek is a convenient marker to track the provenance of this important half eagle. Both sides have a lovely blend of light yellow, pale blue, and vibrant rose. Population: 8 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).

Ex: Superior (1/2004), lot 907, which realized \$18,400.

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8513)

High-Grade 1909-D Indian Half Eagle, MS66

5137 1909-D MS66 PCGS. With a mintage of 3.4 million coins, the 1909-D is easily the most plentiful date in the entire Indian half eagle series. Examples are available in nearly any grade desired, up to MS65. Higher-grade coins, such as this Premium Gem, will prove elusive to even the most serious students of the series. In *A Handbook of 20th-Century United States Gold Coins 1907-1933*, David Akers wrote in 1988: "True gems are genuinely rare and superb (better than MS-65) quality examples are essentially unobtainable." Those words are equally true today, more than 20 years later.

The bold strike shows every design element in exquisite detail. Both sides of this Premium Gem have frosty yellow luster with pale blue and bright rose overtones. Pristine surfaces exhibit only a few trivial marks on the reverse, with none of any substantial help to trace a prior provenance. This piece is different from either of the two MS66 PCGS coins that Jeff Ambio recorded in his revision of the Akers *Handbook*. It is also the first MS66 example that we have offered in any of our sales. Population: 5 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8514)



1909-O MS66 PCGS



1909-O MS66 PCGS



The Finest Collectible 1909-O Indian Half Eagle, MS66
The Mitchelson-Clapp-Eliasberg-Price Coin
Designated by David Akers as 'The Coin'

5138 1909-O MS66 PCGS. Ex: O'Neal. Congress authorized the New Orleans Mint in 1835, and the facility was producing coins three years later, beginning with silver coins in 1838 and gold coins in 1839. The original legislation provided for the first three branch mints of the Philadelphia Mint, requiring Congress to consider all aspects of the distant operations. The first section stipulated locations:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That branches of the mint of the United States shall be established as follows: one branch at the city of New Orleans for the coinage of gold and silver; one branch at the town of Charlotte, in Mecklinburg county, in the state of North Carolina, for the coinage of gold only; and one branch at or near Dahlonega, in Lumpkin county, in the state of Georgia, also for the coinage of gold only. And for the purpose of purchasing sites, erecting suitable buildings, and completing the necessary combinations of machinery for the several branches aforesaid, the following sums, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be, and hereby are, appropriated: for the branch at New Orleans, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; for the branch at Charlotte, fifty thousand dollars; for the branch at Dahlonega, fifty thousand dollars.

Additional sections of the 1835 Mint Act provided for officers at each branch and their salaries, that the said officers were required to take an oath, and that the direction or control of each branch fell under the jurisdiction of the Mint Director in Philadelphia. The final section of the Act, approved on March 3, 1835, extended all laws for regulation of the Mint to each of the branch mints.

The New Orleans branch mint operated from 1838 to 1861, when Confederate sources captured the facility. At the close of the Civil War, coinage operations remained suspended for a number of years. With the substantial need for Morgan dollars following passage of the Bland-Allison Act in 1878, the New Orleans Mint again produced coins beginning in 1879. Operations continued until 1909, when the last coins were struck in March of that year.

The *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1910*, discusses the idle New Orleans Mint:

The amount of gold which is available for coinage at New Orleans is small, and the total coinage of the country can be done materially cheaper at three mints and with three organizations than at four mints and with four complete complements of officers and employees. The amount of coinage which could be given to the New Orleans Mint under these conditions did not warrant the continuance of operations there, and they were suspended April 1, 1909, and a large reduction of the force made at that time. At various dates in 1910 further reductions were made, and there appearing to be no likelihood that the mint could advantageously resume operations in the near future, the estimates for 1911 have been made for the conduct of the institution as an assay office only.

Frank Aleamon Leach was the Mint director at the time that New Orleans coinage was suspended. At the time, an option to reopen the New Orleans Mint was reserved, although today we know that never happened.

The O'Neal specimen of the 1909-O Indian half eagle, the only Indian Head gold coin ever minted in New Orleans, has a provenance from J.C. Mitchelson to John H. Clapp, Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., Dr. Thaine B. Price, and James O'Neal. The Clapp notebook recording acquisitions of coins in that collection indicates that Mitchelson sold the coin to Clapp in June 1909. That means that Mitchelson almost certainly ordered the coin directly from the Mint. We know that the 1909-O half eagles were coined in February or March 1909, and the present piece may have been among the first coins minted.

A description of the O'Neal Collection was written by gold expert David Akers for the Dr. Thaine B. Price catalog, and we find no improvement is necessary:

The overall appearance of this coin is exceptional, especially when one considers that it is a 1909-O Half Eagle, not normally one of the more attractive issues in the series. It is fully struck with superb frosty mint luster, original, uncleaned surfaces and magnificent medium orange and greenish-gold color. One would have to look very closely to find even a couple of trivial marks and the coin's overall originality and quality are simply stunning. The mintmark is very prominently double punched.

In the Dr. Price catalog, David Akers called this coin "the finest collectible example of the rarest issue in the entire series." He even continued to dub this exact specimen as "THE COIN." The two major grading services report the following (11/10): MS64 NGC (8), MS64 PCGS (7), MS65 NGC (2), MS65 PCGS (1), and MS66 PCGS (1). The total of 19 PCGS- and NGC-certified examples in MS64 to MS66 compares favorably to the estimate that Jeff Ambio provides in his update of the Akers *Handbook*, where he suggests 10 to 15 MS64, three to four MS65, and one MS66 specimen.

A census of the top six examples will prove useful to collectors with a desire for the finest pieces.

1. **MS66 PCGS** J.C. Mitchelson (6/1909); John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate (1942); Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 623, \$30,800; David Hall and Gordon Wrubel; Auction '83 (Paramount, 7/1983), lot 404, \$46,750; Texas Collector; Auction '89 (David Akers, 7/1989), lot 1405, \$71,500; Dr. Thaine B. Price (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 21, \$374,000. **The present specimen.**
2. **MS65 PCGS** Bowers and Ruddy (2/1978), lot 1315; Auction '79 (RARCOA, 7/1979), lot 1279; Robert Kruthoffer (Paramount, 9/1981), lot 6; Dr. Steven Duckor; Auction '90 (David Akers, 7/1990), lot 1803; David Hall Rare Coins; Private Collection. 3. **MS65 NGC** Denver Signature Sale (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 5524; Heritage Internet (12/2006), lot 23749.
4. **MS65 NGC** James A. Stack, Sr. (Stack's, 10/1994), lot 1279, \$99,000; Great Lakes Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1998), lot 4010, \$178,500.
5. **MS65 NGC** Superior (1/2004), lot 911.
6. **MS65** Smithsonian Institution.

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8515)



Impressive 1909-S Half Eagle, MS66 Probably the Third Finest Known Example

5139 1909-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. The 1909-S is a difficult San Francisco half eagle in any Uncirculated grade, even more scarce than its S-mint predecessor despite a mintage that is larger by over 200,000 pieces. The population of Choice Mint State or better specimens thins out even more dramatically and only rarely does a survivor at the MS64 grade level become available. Michael Fuljenz explains:

“The 1909-S is extremely hard to find in Uncirculated, especially in grades higher than MS62. It is rare in MS63, very rare in MS64 and extremely rare in MS65 or higher.”

With that in mind, the probability of a Premium Gem 1909-S coming up for sale becomes even more remote.

The O’Neal Collection coin has pristine surfaces, with lovely satin luster beneath a thin veil of reddish patina that attests to its originality. The strike is bold with a sharp mintmark, clearly from the same mintmark punch used for the 1908-S reverse die, and also the same punch used for the popular 1909-S VDB cent.

The three finest PCGS-certified examples are the MS67 Virgil Brand coin, more recently in the Dr. Duckor Collection that David Akers sold in 1990; this MS66 specimen from the O’Neal Collection; and another MS66 example offered in the Superior sale of January 2004. The present offering is the first MS66 or finer PCGS coin offered in seven years. Its importance to the specialist is of the highest order. Population: 2 in 66, 1 finer (11/10).

Ex: 2002 FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/2002), lot 8195.

From The Jim O’Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8516)

THE JIM O'NEAL COLLECTION



Elusive Gem 1910 Indian Five

5140 1910 MS65 PCGS. When we offered this coin in January 2006, we commented: "The 1910 is regarded as one of the more available issues in the Indian half eagle series, but even it becomes difficult to obtain at the Choice level and rarely appears in such a superior state of preservation." The finest certified examples include 18 in MS65 PCGS, 26 in MS65 NGC, and three in MS66 NGC—the latter probably representing just one or two actual coins. For all practical purposes, the O'Neal coin is among the finest that any collector can hope to obtain.

This elusive Gem exhibits gorgeous frosty luster with subdued orange and sky-blue accents. Not only is the strike almost fully executed, but both sides are nearly free from postminting blemishes. A pair of connecting lines in the field beneath TRUST appear to be as struck. Population: 17 in 65, 1 in 65+, 0 finer (11/10).

Ex: 2006 FUN Auction (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3507, which realized \$21,800.

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8517)

Pleasing 1910-D Half Eagle, MS63+

5141 1910-D MS63+ PCGS. CAC. Despite a low mintage of 193,600 coins, the 1910-D is relatively plentiful in lower Mint State grades, due to the 1979 discovery of a hoard of several hundred coins. However, higher-grade coins were absent from that hoard. The PCGS population data clearly tells the story, with 634 pieces graded MS60 to MS63, this single MS63+ borderline coin, and just 37 finer pieces. The average grade of all 885 PCGS certified 1910-D half eagles is just MS60. The MS63+ from the O'Neal Collection will appeal to provenance collectors who seek a single example from this collection.

This piece is pleasingly detailed, with softly lustrous wheat-gold surfaces that show occasional orange accents near the rims. The obverse is carefully preserved for the grade assigned, although a handful of abrasions are present in the reverse fields. Population: 1 in 63+, 37 finer (11/10).

Ex: Long Beach Sale (Heritage, 5/2008), lot 3337, which realized \$3,335.

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8518)



Delightful 1910-S Indian Five, MS64

5142 1910-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. The San Francisco Mint delivered 770,200 half eagles in 1910, a respectable total for the Indian series. However, nearly all survivors show heavy marks and grade no better than MS62 or MS63. Even in those grades, examples are elusive. Only 142 PCGS certified submissions have received MS60 to MS63 grades, and just 23 examples, including the O'Neal specimen, have been certified in finer grades (11/10).

The PCGS population has changed little since we offered this coin nine years ago. In November 2001, we reported the PCGS population as 15 coins in MS64 with four finer. With the addition of just four coins in MS64, and no finer coins, it seems that nearly every known high grade example of this issue has already been submitted to the grading services.

This is a sharply impressed coin with lovely reddish-gold patina. The texture is softly frosted, the mintmark is well defined, and the only mentionable abrasion is a tiny reeding mark in the reverse field behind the eagle's head. Population: 19 in 64, 4 finer (11/10).

Ex: 2002 FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/2002), lot 8198, which realized \$11,000.

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8519)



Sharp 1911 Half Eagle, MS65

5143 1911 MS65 PCGS. Known as a common date in the series, the 1911 is a coin for cherrypickers. Mike Fuljenz writes: "This is among the worst struck dates of this design. The feathers often show weakness and the bonnet may have some blurry areas where the details are not fully brought up. The reverse is better struck but many pieces show weakness on the eagle's left (facing) wing." His comments provide a roadmap for the collector who desires a sharply struck example, a coin such as the O'Neal specimen. Cherrypicking for quality is highly advised.

This vibrant 1911 half eagle is boldly struck, even on the lower-most feathers of the headdress and on the eagle's shoulder feathers. The golden-orange surfaces are fully lustrous with a slightly granular texture, as nearly always, and there are no marks of any consequence on either side. Population: 49 in 65, 1 finer (11/10).

Ex: 2004 FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 7128, which realized \$10,350.

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8520)

THE JIM O'NEAL COLLECTION



1911-D Five Dollar, MS65+ The Finest Example Certified of This Major 20th Century Rarity

5144 1911-D MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1911-D quarter eagle, half eagle, and eagle are all key issues in their respective series. In the case of the half eagle, high-grade 1911-D fives only trail the 1912-S, 1913-S, and 1914-S. The Denver Mint appears to have made an effort to place both the five and ten dollar gold pieces into circulation in 1911. A large number of each are known today in circulated grades, primarily XF and AU. Lower-end Uncirculated half eagles can be located with little difficulty, but it is obvious that precious few were saved in the better grades of Mint State. Even among those that were saved, 1911-D fives are often unattractive coins. The Akers update to his *20th Century Gold* reference states:

“As one of the rarest Indian Half Eagles in high grades, the 1911-D is a very challenging issue to locate with overall smooth surfaces. Scattered abrasions are the norm, and they are sometimes excessive.... The eye appeal is average at best, below-average luster and scattered abrasions canceling out a sharp strike and good color.”

The award-winning 2010 reference *Indian Gold Coins* by Mike Fuljenz takes the issue of quality a step further:

“The luster is among the worst found on any Indian Head Half Eagle. As a result of the way the dies were prepared; it is typically very grainy in appearance and lacks the vibrancy seen on the earlier Denver Half Eagles.”

Another factor that enters into the general unavailability of this issue is that there were simply few date and mintmark collectors of five dollar gold pieces in 1911. A five dollar gold piece represented a significant amount of value for the collector of a century ago. Of course, ten dollar gold pieces represented an even greater store of value, and the low-mintage 1911-D ten is a key to that series. The twenty dollar gold pieces represented so much value to the average collector that they were generally only used by banks as backing for currency and as payment for overseas obligations. But that was not the case for the five dollar gold piece in 1911. Few were shipped overseas, and its value was not significant enough to be used as a store of value for banks. With no known hoards, the number of Uncirculated examples known today of the 1911-D five is the same number that had been set aside by collectors prior to the Gold Recall Order of 1933. Only one pair of dies was used to produce this issue, and almost all examples show a strong strike and sharply defined D mintmark.

The relation between condition and value for Uncirculated 1911-D fives underscores not only the general unavailability of this issue in the better grades of Mint State, but it is also a comment on the increase in the collector base of this short-lived series over the past century. Less than two dozen coins have been certified in MS60, and these pieces can regularly be found in the \$2,300 range. Just over 250 coins have been certified from MS61 to MS64 by the two major services, and the price for the 1911-D rises steeply with each upward tick in the grade. At the MS65 level (none are finer) there are only four other MS65 pieces certified, with this the sole MS65+ example and arguably the finest of the known Gems. The last time a Gem sold at public auction was in 2006, and that coin brought an astounding \$241,500.

We are not able ascertain the pre-2004 pedigree of this magnificent specimen, but it does not appear to match the image of the coin described as MS65 in Superior's Miguel Munoz Collection sale in June 1978. Akers mentions a second possible Gem in the description of the Duckor 1911-D in Auction '90, and it is entirely possible that this is that specimen. Since the appearance of this coin in our 2004 ANA Sale, only one other Gem has been sold, the above-mentioned MS65 piece in the Bowers 2006 ANA. With a total of five coins certified in MS65 and probably no more than three individual coins known, this indicates the high-grade examples of this key are held in extremely strong collector hands.

The strike on this piece is predictably sharp overall, the only area of softness on the lowest headdress feather. Delicate reddish-gold and lilac patina complements the vibrant, satiny mint luster. This Gem is definitely an exception to the normally expected subpar luster seen on most 1911-D fives. A paper-thin, vertical blemish from the tip of the eagle's left (facing) wing to the S in STATES and a diagonal milling mark to the left of the I in IN are the only surface disturbances and possible pedigree identifiers on this beautifully preserved example.

The 1911-D half eagle is one of the few 20th century coins that is known outside specialist circles. It is one of the rarest coins struck since the turn of the last century, and it is certainly one of the great condition rarities among gold coins of all denominations.

Ex: 2004 ANA Auction (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 7386, which realized \$166,750.

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8521)



Exceptional 1911-S Indian Five, MS65+ The Duckor Specimen Probably the Second Finest Known

5145 1911-S MS65+ PCGS. CAC. This issue's mintage of 1.4 million pieces might encourage over-confidence on the part of conservative bidders. While circulated 1911-S half eagles pepper collections across the country, Gem Uncirculated examples are the province of select cabinets. Little has changed since David Akers discussed this issue in his *Handbook*, published over two decades ago:

"With such a high mintage figure (second only to the common 1909-D) one might reasonably expect the 1911-S to be fairly common in Mint State. That is most certainly not the case, however, and the 1911-S is actually very difficult to find, even in MS-60 to 62 condition. In MS-63 or better, this issue is almost never seen and the 1911-S is virtually on a par rarity-wise at this level with the 1909-S and 1910-S. A small number of gems are known but I am unaware of anything that would even grade MS-65+, much less MS-67. All in all, this is one of the most underrated issues of the series, if not the entire spectrum of 20th-century United States gold coins."

When Akers offered this coin in Auction '90 as part of the Duckor Collection, he called it "a strong candidate for finest known," stating that it was finer than the Kruthoffer specimen or any other 1911-S half eagle. Of course, that was seven years before the Pittman specimen took over finest known honors, but this coin is still probably the second finest example.

This is a beautifully toned jewel whose surfaces display orange, rose, and blue highlights. The surfaces are virtually free of postproduction imperfections, although an inconspicuous planchet flake behind the eagle's head is beneficial for provenance purposes. Population: 1 in 65+, 1 finer (11/10).

Ex: Dr. Steven Duckor Collection (David Akers, Auction '90, 8/1990), lot 1810; Heritage (8/1999), lot 8040.

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8522)



Elusive Gem 1912 Half Eagle

5146 1912 MS65 PCGS. The 1912 is a well-made issue that almost always features bold design definition, making it one of the great choices for type collectors. Despite its general availability, the 1912 is one entry in a lineup of conditionally rare Indian half eagles. The O'Neal Gem ranks among the finest that any collector can hope to obtain. Fuljenz writes: "Unlike the 1908 and 1909, this is a date that is nearly unknown above MS65 and the connoisseur will be lucky to find an accurately graded MS65."

As expected, the O'Neal Gem has a bold strike with remarkable design definition, almost perfectly representing the intentions of the artist, Bela Lyon Pratt. Both sides have brilliant yellow luster with frosty texture, and the surfaces lack any significant marks, rendering all attempts to locate a past provenance unsuccessful. Population: 46 in 65, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8523)



1912-S Five Dollar Indian, MS65 The Only PCGS Gem Certified

5147 1912-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. In a series replete with rarities, the 1912-S ranks second in high-grade rarity only to the 1914-S. An ample number of half eagles were produced in San Francisco in 1912, with 392,000 pieces struck. But a large percentage of those produced were dropped into circulation. Evidence of this can be seen from examination of the population data, which shows dozens of pieces certified in the VF-XF grade range. Once the Mint State threshold is passed, however, the availability of 1912-S fives drops precipitously and the price increases rapidly. But it is not the number of circulated coins that makes the 1912-S the stellar condition rarity it is. Rather, it is the overall poor production of almost all known examples that has prevented all but two pieces from reaching the Gem plateau.

The gold references that deal with the 1912-S are enough to scare away all but the most diehard collectors. Consider these daunting passages from the updated Akers reference:

"The 1912-S is the worst-produced issue in the entire Indian Half Eagle series.... virtually all examples display an amorphous mintmark that is little more than a blob of metal.... usually evidence of die deterioration at the borders on one of both sides.... The typical example has inferior luster and subdued, granular surfaces.... Distracting abrasions are the norm.... lowest eye appeal rating in this series."

The remarks above about the typical 1912-S explain why so few collectors actually complete a set of Gem Indian half eagles. They also underscore how special this coin is. The central design elements show the expected softness, but the peripheries are strongly defined. This makes us believe the soft, blobby mintmark is probably more related to the punch used rather than peripheral striking weakness. The "inferior luster" seen on most pieces is simply absent here. Each side sparkles with mint frost, and the surfaces display rich reddish-gold color with light accents of lilac in the recesses of some of the design motifs. Each side has the numerous small abrasions one expects from this reduced relief design, but the "distracting abrasions" that are the norm are conspicuously absent on this piece.

The updated Akers reference demonstrates the significance of high-grade 1912-S fives by pointing out that Eliasberg, Norweb, and Pittman Collections all had AU examples. In Gem condition, this is a prime condition rarity and one of the most elusive issues in high grades in all 20th century gold series. This is the only PCGS MS65, and a second Gem has been certified by NGC (11/10).

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8524)



Magnificent 1913 Indian Half Eagle, MS66 The Finest PCGS-Certified Specimen

5148 1913 MS66 PCGS. CAC. A spectacular Premium Gem, the coin offered here is the single finest 1913 Indian Head half eagle PCGS has ever handled, and NGC has graded only six examples in this exalted grade (11/10). While numerous offerings of MS65 coins can be found in the archives, we believe this is the first time an MS66 specimen has ever been offered at public auction.

The 1913 Indian Head half eagle was a well-produced date, with a substantial business-strike mintage of 915,901 pieces. In his catalog of the Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection, David Akers called the 1913 "one of the most attractive issues of the series." The typical specimen features a sharp strike, with a little softness on the eagle's left leg.

The present coin displays razor-sharp definition on all design elements, including the eagle's leg. The pristine fields of this coin are another area in which this specimen is markedly superior to the average example, as the flat surfaces, with no rims, were prone to bag marks and other abrasions. No mentionable distractions are evident on either side of this piece. The surfaces are blanketed in delightful shades of yellow and rose-gold, while the mint luster is finely granular but vibrant. The visual appeal of this specimen is incredible. Clearly, this coin stands out, even above the high standards of the 1913 half eagle.

While this issue can be located with ease in lower grades, and even Gem specimens can be found with patience, this offering of a magnificent Premium Gem is the first of its kind. This coin will provide the connoisseur with an unequalled pride of ownership, and no one can predict when the opportunity to acquire a comparable specimen will occur. Population: 1 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8525)



THE JIM O'NEAL COLLECTION



Stunning 1913-S Half Eagle, MS66 The Finest Known Specimen

5149 1913-S MS66 PCGS. The 1913-S Indian half eagle is one of the great condition rarities in the series. This specimen is the single finest example that PCGS has certified, with the NGC *Census Report* showing two submissions certified in MS66. When David Akers offered this 1913-S Indian half eagle, he called it “the second finest example of this issue that I have seen, surpassed only by the incredible Dr. Steven Duckor specimen I sold with his Indian Head Half Eagle collection in Auction ‘90.” The current specimen is the only MS66 PCGS coin with none finer, and it is even finer than the Duckor specimen, which has since been certified MS65 PCGS.

A large number of 1913-S half eagles have surfaced over the past decade, making the date appear more common than others in the series. However, nearly all of those coins are lower-grade pieces. The rarity of this issue in high grade remains considerable. Fuljenz comments in *Indian Gold Coins of the 20th-Century*:

“The 1913-S Half Eagle is usually seen in AU grades and it is scarce in the lower Uncirculated grades. It becomes extremely scarce in MS63 and it is very rare in MS65. Gems are extremely rare.”

Although the mintmark is a trifle weak on this specimen, it is still completely visible and actually looks like an S, rather than the usual blob of metal seen on most specimens. The strike is substantially sharper than usual for the issue. The surfaces have a few trivial marks and hairlines, but they are insignificant and clearly insufficient to lower the grade. The luster is remarkable, with lovely orange and yellow color on both sides. In its 1999 auction appearance, the cataloger used a single word to describe this specimen: Incredible.

An old provenance indicates that this example has only been offered publicly on two previous occasions, in 1998 and 1999. David Akers notes that Dr. Price acquired this piece from “an old-time collection that was assembled in the 1930s and 1940s and, until purchased by Dr. Price, it had been off the market for more than 40 years.”

Only three auction appearances have offered an MS66 1913-S half eagle, including the two previous appearances of this piece and the earlier appearance of the Duckor specimen in Auction ‘90. Behind those appearances are a small number of MS65 coins and several lower-grade pieces. When Jeff Ambio revised the Akers *Handbook*, he recorded the 1999 auction appearance of this coin as the only MS66 coin in his record of Significant Examples. A roster of the finest specimens includes just two coins, the Duckor specimen and the Price specimen. The Duckor coin may now be one of the examples that is certified MS66 NGC, while the Price coin is offered here. Population: 1 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).

Ex: An old-time collection; Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 32; Bowers and Merena (1/1999), lot 1447. From The Jim O’Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8526)



Spectacular 1914 Indian Five, MS66 The Finest PCGS-Certified Specimen

5150 1914 MS66 PCGS. CAC. The 1914 Indian Head half eagle is an available date in lower Mint State categories, but it becomes quite elusive at the Gem level, and virtually unobtainable in higher numeric grades. Currently, only two coins have been certified in MS66, one each at PCGS and NGC, with none finer (11/10). The coin offered here is certainly a coin of surpassing quality, and one of the finest known examples of this important issue.

The 1914 half eagle boasts a small mintage of 247,000 pieces, and the date is rarer than the other Philadelphia Mint issues from 1909-1913. Curiously, there has been no auction appearance of a Premium Gem 1914 half eagle during the last 15 years, and we can find only nine offerings of MS65-graded specimens over that period. The NGC-graded MS65 coin in lot 421 of the Chicago Sale (Akers/RARCOA, 7/1996), realized \$17,050, but it is difficult to estimate what a coin that grades a point finer would bring at auction 14 years later. Clearly, the opportunity to purchase a coin of this quality is not quantifiable, based on past experience.

The present coin is a spectacular specimen, displaying the razor-sharp strike typical of this issue. The lower headdress feathers exhibit pinpoint definition, and the eagle's trailing leg is boldly detailed. The surfaces of this piece are less granular than often seen on half eagles of this date, and the mint luster is vibrant and frosty. Perhaps the most outstanding of this coin's many virtues is its vivid color. The rich orange-gold surfaces are highlighted by exquisite rose and lime-green accents. The combination of high technical grade and tremendous eye appeal represented by this coin has never been offered at public auction before. Population: 1 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8527)



Pristine 1914-D Half Eagle, MS66

5151 1914-D MS66 PCGS. The 1914-D Indian half eagle is a scarcer date in the series, and it is extremely rare in Premium Gem condition. The coin offered here is tied with one other MS66 example as the finest certified at PCGS, while NGC shows a single coin at the Premium Gem level, with none finer (11/10). This coin has realistic claims to the title of “Finest Known,” as we believe it is superior to the other PCGS-graded MS66 example in their census. That coin has a planchet flaw on the reverse, below OF, which does not affect the grade, but can be detected on close inspection. Over the last 15 years, there have been nine public auction offerings of the 1914-D in MS66. In every instance, the coin described was the other 1914-D, with the distinctive planchet flaw. In its appearance as lot 2274 of the Central States Signature Auction (Heritage, 4/2010), the coin with the planchet flaw realized \$86,250. Our present consignor once purchased the other MS66 specimen, but he retained the present piece for his collection, since he felt it was the better coin. The NGC-graded MS66 example has not been available for comparison.

This coin is a magnificent Premium Gem, with pristine surfaces free of even the smallest imperfection. All design elements are displayed in razor-sharp detail except the mintmark, which is characteristically bold, but with a “blobby” appearance. The surfaces are a delightful orange-gold color, with attractive hints of rose when the coin is angled in the light. Vibrant mint luster radiates from both sides, showing off the coin’s vivid color to good advantage. This coin possesses tremendous eye appeal to complement the high technical grade, and it should find a home in the finest collection of half eagles. Population: 2 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Jim O’Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8528)

Elusive 1914-S Indian Half Eagle, MS64+

5152 1914-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The 1914-S is one of the more significant condition rarities in the Indian Head half eagle series. Although 263,000 pieces were minted—not an especially low production—most were apparently placed into circulation. This seems logical, as there was still demand for gold coins in the West, even though most parts of the United States were content with banknotes. Any 1914-S five dollar (or any other San Francisco-minted coin) that entered circulation had the potential to receive a fair amount of wear. Inspection of PCGS/NGC population figures bears this out—most certified 1914-S coins grade between Very Fine and About Uncirculated. A number of known “raw” coins grade even lower.

Numerous low-end Uncirculated 1914-S pieces are available, most from a small hoard uncovered some years ago. The population data reflect this, as the two services report about 650 examples in the MS60 to MS62 range (a number, of course, likely resubmissions or cross-over coins). The certified population falls dramatically at the MS63 level to a little more than 30 specimens, but even here 1914-S pieces can only be considered “scarce.” It is not until the near-Gem level of preservation that the issue’s rarity becomes apparent. A mere 12 coins have been given the MS64 designation by PCGS and NGC; NGC has seen one MS65. This has led Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth to write in their 2006 gold coin *Encyclopedia*:

“... in MS-64 grades, this date is rarer than many other issues in MS-65. Thus, the 1914-S has earned its place as the most difficult and rarest issue of the series to find in MS-64 or higher grades. This date should be considered the key date to the series.”

Medium-to deep orange-gold color adorns both sides of this MS64+ specimen, each of which yields vibrant luster. The latter attribute is particularly significant, as the issue is typically extremely granular and lackluster. Moreover, a well executed strike imparts sharper definition than typically seen on the issue, including the Indian’s hair and bonnet feathers, and the eagle’s left (viewer’s right) shoulder plumage. The mintmark is sharp and well defined in contrast to the ill-defined “blob” seen on most examples. Both sides are remarkably clean, an unusual attribute for the date. In this regard, Mike Fuljenz says of the 1914-S five dollar in *Indian Gold Coins of the 20th Century*: “On nearly all known examples, the surfaces are very heavily marked and there are often deep, detracting abrasions on the cheek of the Indian and in the left obverse field.” The only marks on the present coin are a faint vertical one beneath the chin and a small mark under the O of OF. These are mentioned solely for pedigree purposes (that is, if they can even be seen on a photograph). In summary, this coin yields considerably higher eye appeal than typically seen on high-end Mint State 1914-S half eagles, making it even rarer than the population figures would indicate. Population: 2 in 64+, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Jim O’Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8529)





Conditionally Rare 1915 Indian Five, MS65+

5153 1915 MS65+ PCGS. Only one later Indian half eagle, the 1929, was minted at Philadelphia. The 1915 is the last of the so-called common dates in the series, from a mintage of 588,000 coins. However, this date, like every other date in the series, is an important condition rarity that is seldom seen in Gem grades. Fuljenz talks about this issue in his important reference published last summer: "It is among the more common issues in the series in terms of its overall rarity but it is far scarcer in high grades than issues such as the 1908, 1909, 1911 and 1913."

The interested collector will find great value in the new Michael Fuljenz reference, *Indian Gold Coins of the 20th-Century*. Based on more than 40 years of experience as a professional numismatist, the author discusses every issue of the three smaller gold denominations with a detailed date-by-date analysis.

A stunning Gem, this 1915 half eagle has a full strike with rich orange-gold luster. The surfaces are frosty and pristine. This is possibly the piece that Fuljenz recalled when he wrote: "A small amount of unusual—and really attractive—coppery hued pieces are known as well." A few scattered marks on each side are entirely inconsequential and should prove valuable to the provenance hound. Population: 2 in 65+, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8530)



Remarkable 1915-S Half Eagle, MS64

5154 1915-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. The 1915-S is one of the rarest and most important issues in the Indian Head five dollar series. While the 1914-S issue is more difficult to locate in MS64 or higher grades, the 1915-S is rarer in all grades. Even nice circulated coins can be difficult to find, but it is in Mint State where the '15-S becomes an extreme challenge. Low-grade Uncirculated coins through MS62 are scarce, MS63 pieces are rare, MS64 are very rare, and Gem or better pieces are virtually unobtainable. PCGS and NGC combined have certified only 34 MS63 examples and 18 near-Gems. A solitary MS65 has been graded by NGC. This situation has led David Akers to write in his May 19, 1998 catalog of *The Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection* that "the 1915-S Half Eagle is one of the premier rarities among all Twentieth Century United States gold coins."

The question arises as to why the 1915-S is such a rarity, as the mintage of 164,000 pieces was not really all that small. Evidently, like most San Francisco issues, they were largely put into circulation at or around the time of issue. Relatively few were apparently saved as mementos or passed along as family heirlooms.

The present MS64 piece displays remarkable overall eye appeal—an unusual attribute for this issue owing to most examples showing die deterioration at the border, abundant "surface chatter," or noticeable abrasions. In addition to lacking these imperfections, the present coin displays highly attractive luster and beautiful yellow-gold color imbued with mint-green accents. It is also quite sharply struck for a 1915-S half eagle, including most of the Indian's headdress feathers. Only the two lowest ones are a trifle soft. The S mintmark exhibits much more clarity than typically seen on the issue. This alone is a major contributor to the coin's exceptional eye appeal. Close examination reveals no mentionable marks, not even one or two that might be used as pedigree markers. Population: 10 in 64, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8531)



MS66+ 1916-S Half Eagle Sole Finest at PCGS

5155 1916-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. “Though Heritage has offered [the 1916-S half eagle] in the past, it is impossible to say when an opportunity to acquire an MS66 representative may come again.” Our cataloger wrote those words for the January 2008 FUN Auction, the last time Heritage offered an MS66 1916-S half eagle at auction. Three years later, the answer has come in the form of the magnificent O’Neal specimen. PCGS has certified three examples in the MS66 range as of (11/10), but this is the only coin of the three to be rated MS66+, and the CAC sticker this coin bears is further testament to its exceptional condition.

In its previous auction appearance, Heritage’s August 2007 Milwaukee Official ANA U.S. Coin Auction, the present example (then graded a flat MS66, as both the CAC and Plus grading at PCGS were still in the future) was described in part as:

“[A] piece that has been lovingly and carefully stored for many decades. The only contact mark visible is a small scrape in the field before the Indian. The Indian’s cheek is free of even the smallest abrasions, and elsewhere, for example on the highpoints of the eagle’s wings and breast, there are similarly no mentionable impairments. The surfaces are a light khaki-gold, and radiant luster issues forth from each side, much deeper and more intense than normally seen on this type coin.”

To this, the present cataloger would like to add only that O’Neal’s exceptional eye for quality is on full display here, as advances in grading have reflected his innate understanding that this coin was high-end for the grade. Truly a coin that any collector of Indian half eagles would be proud to own. Population: 1 in 66+, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Jim O’Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8532)

THE JIM O'NEAL COLLECTION



Splendid Gem 1929 Half Eagle Last Issue of the Series

5156 1929 MS65 PCGS. After an intermission of 12 years without a single half eagle coined at any mint, the 1929 made an appearance with a production of 662,000 coins. Then, following that emission, the half eagle denomination was eliminated entirely among circulation coinage. Despite the seemingly significant mintage, the 1929 half eagle is the single rarest issue in the entire Indian Head series when all grades are considered, although in high grades it is more plentiful than many earlier issues. Several MS65 examples of the 1929 half eagle are known, although there appears to be no single coin that is clearly better. PCGS and NGC have graded a combined 15 submissions as MS65, with no finer coins at either service.

A large percentage of the original mintage was never released and melted in the late 1930s, a fate similar to many of the final Saint-Gaudens double eagles. Surviving examples are mostly those coins that contemporary collectors purchased from the Mint or ordered through their local banks. Since many of those coins were preserved in collections through the years, typical survivors are in lower Mint State grades today. Only a few circulated pieces are known, perhaps from collections dismantled in favor of food for family members during the Great Depression.

The O'Neal specimen is one of the several Gem coins known. Although it has a number of trivial marks on each side, including the cheek, there are none of the heavy marks that are normal for surviving coins. Both sides have frosty yellow luster with lovely rose overtones. Population: 8 in 65, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians. (#8533)



End of The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians

INDIAN HALF EAGLES



Gem 1908 Indian Five Nice Color and Eye Appeal

5157 1908 MS65 NGC. CAC. Bela Lyon Pratt's innovative incuse Indian Head design was introduced on the half eagle in 1908, with a reported mintage of 577,845 pieces. The issue is available in high grade, and enjoys great popularity with first-year type collectors. The date becomes scarce at the Gem level, and NGC has certified only 21 coins in higher numeric grades(11/10).

The present coin is a sharply struck Gem, with some lack of definition apparent on the eagle's wing, due to incomplete detail on the die (all 1908 half eagles show this weakness). The lustrous, greenish-gold surfaces display strong highlights of rose color. Eye appeal is outstanding. (#8510)

Charming MS65 1908 Indian Half Eagle

5158 1908 MS65 PCGS. Total strikings of half eagles went to just under a million pieces in 1908, and a majority of those coins—577,845 of them—were of the Bela Lyon Pratt Indian design. The novelty of the coins led to a number of them being saved, and indeed this issue is available for a price even at the Gem level, though finer coins are conditionally rare. This MS65 example has strong yellow-gold luster with rich orange overtones that are especially visible in the reverse fields. Well struck with only a few scattered marks that do not threaten the grade. PCGS has certified a mere 17 coins finer (11/10). (#8510)



Superior 1908-S Half Eagle, MS67 A Fully Struck Specimen

5159 1908-S MS67 NGC. Another hit in the parade of finest knowns (or nearly so), this 1908-S Indian half eagle is one of only seven so graded at NGC, with none finer (10/10). PCGS has also graded seven Superb Gems, although a single MS68 appears on the online *Population Report*.

In general, the San Francisco branch Mint produced many high-quality coins during this era: Both the 1908-S and 1909-S Indian (and the 1909-S Lincoln) cents, for example—also first of their type to be struck at San Francisco—are noted for well-struck surfaces and high production quality overall. This is in notable contrast to the branch mints at New Orleans and to a lesser degree Denver, all of which were producing various coinage denominations during this period.

The Barber 1908-dated silver coinage from San Francisco is also generally well-struck, despite a few exceptions. However, with the greater importance of gold coins and the novelty of the new Bela Lyon Pratt design, it appears that the West Coast coiners may have taken particular care with the 1908-S half eagles. The mintage figure of 82,000 coins is the third-lowest of the series behind the 1909-O and 1911-D issues. Nonetheless, as Mike Fuljenz points out in *Indian Gold Coins of the 20th Century*:

“Despite this issue’s low mintage and its relative rarity in all grades, it is actually among the most common Indian Head Half Eagles in higher grades. There are a surprising number of Gem and Superb Gem pieces known.

“The 1908-S is among the best struck San Francisco Half Eagles. Most examples show complete definition on both the obverse and reverse with strong feathers in the Indian’s bonnet and bold wing and eagle detail on the eagle [sic]. The mintmark is well-defined and can typically be clearly seen even on lower grade examples.”

The present Superb Gem conforms in every way to the description above, fully struck throughout (note the bold, square mintmark with serifs showing, comparable to the 1909-S cent mintmark), with complete definition on the eagle and all feathers in the headdress. The mattelike, fine-grained surfaces show color ranging from orange-gold to khaki-gold, and distracting marks are simply not a factor. Superior eye appeal, suited for a fine type or date set. Census: 7 in 67, 1 finer (10/10). (#8512)



Extraordinary 1909 Half Eagle, MS65+

5160 1909 MS65+ PCGS Secure. Although the 1909 Indian Head half eagle is not a major rarity as a date, the present coin is of such extraordinary quality that it can only be described as extremely rare. In recognition of this coin's high-end status within the Gem grade range, it has been designated MS65+ by PCGS.

From a substantial mintage exceeding 600,000 pieces, the 1909 half eagle is an available date in lower Mint State grades. David Akers estimates perhaps 100-125 examples are extant at the MS65 level, and PCGS and NGC combined have certified 14 coins in higher numeric grades. However, few specimens can exceed the present coin in terms of eye appeal and intangible overall quality. The remarkably clean surfaces are enhanced by traces of light, even reddish-gold color. All design elements are fully brought up, and the exquisite detail is complemented by rich, frosty luster that radiates from all surfaces. We expect this specimen to inspire spirited bidding from gold specialists, discerning type collectors, and Registry Set enthusiasts alike. Population: 2 in 65+, 8 (in 66) finer (12/10). (#8513)

Key Date Mint State 1909-O Five

5161 1909-O MS60 NGC. The 1909-O is the key to the Indian Head half eagle series with a mintage of just 34,200 pieces. Uncirculated specimens are especially rare and have always been in high demand. Population data from NGC and PCGS indicate approximately 175 Mint State examples, but this number is likely inflated due to resubmissions. There is no doubt that a Mint State example of the famously rare 1909-O five is a real prize for a serious collector.

Deeper red-orange accents intermingle with light yellow patination on the surfaces of this piece. The design elements are remarkably sharp for the grade, and the mintmark is quite prominent. A few marks near the B in LIBERTY and to the left of the Indian's face are barely mentionable, and the rest of the abrasions are entirely minor. Traces of luster can be seen in the fields and the recessed areas. This is one of only a few dozen Mint State examples offered at auction in the past decade. (#8515)



Select Mint State 1913-S Half Eagle

5162 1913-S MS63 PCGS. CAC. While the Indian half eagle series as a whole is known to take a dramatic leap in difficulty at the Select level of preservation, the 1913-S follows this trend even more so than usual; it is a borderline condition rarity in MS63 and a no-questions rarity any finer. This is an appealing example for the grade assigned, characteristically soft on a few design elements (such as the issue's infamous mintmark) but better-defined than one might expect on the necklace. Strong gold-orange luster overall with an echo of lighter yellow at the lower right obverse and a copper spot near the left reverse rim. Population: 44 in 63, 16 finer (11/10). (#8526)

Choice 1929 Indian Half Eagle Scarce Date in MS64

5163 1929 MS64 NGC. The 1929 Indian half eagle claims a deceptively large mintage of 662,000 pieces. The issue is actually much more difficult to locate than this production figure would suggest. Specimens in Choice Mint State condition are quite scarce, and only 14 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades by NGC and PCGS combined (11/10). The present coin is an attractive Choice example, with pleasing yellow-gold surfaces, graced by wisps of rose color. The design elements are sharply rendered, and vibrant mint luster completes the outstanding visual appeal. (#8533)

PROOF INDIAN HALF EAGLES



1911 Matte Finish PR67 Five Dollar Nearly Perfect, Finely Granular Surfaces

5164 1911 PR67 NGC. The Mint experimented with many proof finishes in the early years of the 20th century. The artistic, European flavor of proof coins of this era is much appreciated by collectors today, but it did not find favor with contemporary numismatists. In 1911, the Mint abandoned the Roman Proof finish used in the previous two years, and returned to the darker Matte Proof format. The coins exhibit a finely grained surface texture and exquisite sharpness of detail. Unfortunately, collectors continued to reject these innovations, as they preferred the old brilliant proof format.

The proof mintage of 1911 was a mere 139 coins. Despite the small mintage, this issue is still the second most available proof date of the series, behind the 1908. Walter Breen notes proofs of 1908-1915 are much rarer than those of the preceding decade. Even the small recorded mintage totals do not convey the true rarity of these issues. Breen suspects the pieces were not recognized as proofs by many heirs, who may have unwittingly spent them, or turned them in during the Gold Recall of 1934.

Bela Lyon Pratt was the designer of this attractive, unusual design. Many numismatists did not appreciate the unique, incuse design feature. Samuel Hudson Chapman alleged the design was unhygienic and would not stack. These allegations proved false, and the basic design remained unchanged until half eagle production was discontinued in 1929.

The present coin is a marvelous representative of this rare issue. The dull, matte finish seems to add to the quality of realism Pratt aimed for with this design. The detail is crisp and impressive on all devices, and especially on the headdress and eagle's wing. The dark, honey-gold color catches the eye enticingly. Overall, this coin is virtually unimprovable. Census: 11 in 67, 3 finer (10/10). (#8542)

EARLY EAGLES



Fantastic PR64+ 1912 Half Eagle

5165 1912 PR64+ PCGS. Garrett and Guth, in the *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, offer a breakdown of this date's characteristic in proof: "Proofs of this year have a fine sandblast finish, which shows microscopic tiny facets that reflect the light, and are lighter gold in color than the previous matte finish seen on the 1911 and 1908 Proof issues."

That description is a perfect match for this near-Gem specimen, which has light mustard-tan coloration and a gorgeous matte finish. Excellent design detail with only a few tiny disturbances of the delicate matte surface. Astonishingly close to full Gem status. Population: 3 in 64, 24 finer (11/10). (#8543)



1795 13 Leaves Ten Dollar, BD-5, AU Details One of Only a Few Dozen Survivors

5166 1795 13 Leaves—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. Breen-6830, Taraszka-5, BD-5, R.5. On the obverse, the bust overlaps the 5 in the date, and on the reverse a leaf tip is distant from the U in UNITED and points to its left side. There are five 1795 ten dollar varieties, and BD-5 is rarest of the four 13 Leaves varieties. Danreuther (2006) estimates the original mintage at just 500 to 1,000 coins, and he believes that only 35 to 45 examples still exist.

The surfaces of this specimen are an even bright yellow-gold color, which is typical of a cleaned example. Several die adjustment marks are noted between 2 and 3 o'clock on the obverse, and there are a few lighter ones behind Liberty's ear. A couple of small digs are seen above the R in AMERICA on the reverse. The peripheral details are soft in some areas, but the central design elements are bold.



Choice AU 1795 13 Leaves Ten, BD-1 First Eagles Struck at the Mint

5167 1795 13 Leaves AU55 NGC. Breen-6830, Taraszka-1, BD-1, High R.3. Two lumps at the top left of the Y in LIBERTY are diagnostic for this obverse, and on the reverse a leaf nearly touches the U in UNITED. BD-1 is the most available Small Eagle variety, with between 225 and 325 examples believed to exist. As such, the variety is a perennial favorite among type collectors as a representative of the first ten dollar gold pieces struck by the United States.

The ten dollar piece was the jewel of American coinage and the largest denomination until the introduction of the double eagle in 1850. The two other gold coins, the quarter eagle and half eagle, were expressed as fractions of the more significant eagle. However, the denomination of choice for most transactions (both international and domestic) was the half eagle, which had greater mintages than the more impressive eagle. Early ten dollar pieces were minted for just ten years, 1795 to 1804, and their production would not resume until 1838. These coins, labeled as the “most majestic of the early gold issues” by John Dannreuther (2006), are among the most important issues of the United States.

The present coin has mostly pale yellow coloration with occasional orange accents on the high points. The strike is bold throughout. Scattered abrasions are seen on both sides, as one would expect from a large-sized gold piece, but there are none that merit specific mention. The fields retain a good amount of luster.

With most Mint State examples near or well above six figure prices, an About Uncirculated example is an excellent choice for a collector. This Choice AU piece has outstanding eye appeal and would make a superb addition to a carefully assembled set of early gold pieces. (#8551)



Choice AU 1795 Capped Bust Right Ten
Popular First-Year Type Coin
Scarce 13 Leaves, BD-2 Variety

5168 1795 13 Leaves AU55 PCGS. Breen-6830, BD-2, High R.4. Gold coins were minted for the first time under federal authority in 1795, and a small mintage of 5,583 eagles was accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint. Five die varieties are known for the date, including the scarce BD-2 marriage represented by this coin. The BD-2 is recognized by the position of the 5 in the date overlapping the bust, star 11 away from Y in LIBERTY, and the leaf almost touching U in UNITED. John Dannreuther estimates the BD-2 variety accounted for approximately 1,500-2,332 pieces of the original mintage, with 90-110 examples surviving today in all grades.

The 1795 eagle was prized and diligently studied by early collectors. As a result, most of the die varieties were identified at an early date. In the fabulous George Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), the cataloger identified three different varieties among the 1795 eagles offered. Lot 2286 was the BD-2, "1795 Large stars. Star farther from Y. R. Same as last. Very fine. Rare. Plate." Not many issues were so extensively categorized by early 20th century numismatists. In recent times, an AU55 PCGS specimen in a 2009 Goldberg auction realized \$86,250.

The present coin is a sharply detailed specimen, with slight traces of high-point rub on Liberty's cheek and the eagle's breast. The pleasing semiprooflike fields are lightly abraded, and the surfaces display attractive greenish-gold color. A few light adjustment marks are hidden in Liberty's hair, but they can be detected on close inspection. Overall, this coin is an attractive specimen of an important, historical issue. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 34 in 55, 65 finer (11/10). (#8551)



Near-Mint 1795 Small Eagle Ten, BD-5

5169 1795 13 Leaves AU58 NGC. Breen-6830, Taraszka-5, BD-5, R.5. The first American ten dollar gold coins are dated 1795, with production starting in September 1795 and continuing into 1796. Varieties include the plentiful 13 Leaves BD-1 marriage, and the famous Nine Leaves coin, identified as BD-3. Other varieties are all of the 13 Leaves type, including the final die marriage of the 1795-dated series, BD-5 that is offered here.

Great confusion about this die variety has resulted from an old description that Walter Breen wrote in the 1960s, stating that the obverse is the same as that found on the 1795 Nine Leaves coins. Later, any appearance of BD-5 where the cataloger noted that the obverse is different resulted in an extensive description, calling the variety "new" or "unlisted." The reality is that the 1795 BD-5 die combination has been known for many years, as have all five 1795 varieties, since Edgar Adams first described them in his early 20th century notebook.

In *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties, A Study of Die States, 1795-1834*, John Dannreuther estimates that only 35 to 45 examples of BD-5 survive. Among those are five or six Mint State coins and several AU specimens. Unfortunately, Dannreuther had no listing of top grade coins for the various varieties in his reference. However, Anthony Taraszka listed "Significant Specimens" for each variety in *United States Ten Dollar Gold Eagles, 1795-1804*. Taraszka recorded five Mint State coins for this variety in his reference.

The present near-Mint specimen falls just outside the Condition Census. It exhibits lustrous bright yellow surfaces with splashes of orange toning. The fields are reflective in combination with some mint frost. Both sides have a few minor marks but they are entirely trivial. (#8551)



Prooflike 1795 Small Eagle Ten, 13 Leaves, BD-1, MS64

5170 1795 13 Leaves MS64 NGC. Breen-6830, Taraszka-1, BD-1, High R.3. Bass-Dannreuther Obverse Die State c / Reverse State a(?). The present 1795 13 Leaves eagle, BD-1, certified MS64 NGC, is a monumentally important coin in both aesthetic and historic terms. The obverse of the BD-1 variety is attributed by the 1 close to the lowest lock of hair, with a closely spaced date and the flag of the 5 overlying the drapery. Star 11 is quite close to the Y adjacent, which shows two tiny “lumps” (a die line, in reality) on the left outside serif. The stars are arranged 10 and 5 (as on all five 1795 Bass-Dannreuther varieties), with the right-side stars cramped tightly together. This is the only pairing that employs this particular obverse.

The 13 Leaves reverse shows a palm leaf virtually touching the left bottom of the U in UNITED, and the tip of the branch stem just about bisects the bottom of the last A in AMERICA.

As mentioned, the obverse of this variety is unique to this die marriage. The reverse, on the other hand, is shared with the BD-2, slightly rarer at High R.4. John Dannreuther writes in *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*:

“Bass had a State c/b of this variety that was sold in Bass III. There likely, as noted, is a later state of this obverse die, as this variety is its only use. The obverse die broke or received some other fatal injury to cause it to be retired.”

The obverse of this example shows about the same state of die advancement as the Bass coin, with a light die crack running from the rim above star 10, through star 9 and downward through all left-side stars, continuing from there to the bottoms of the 1 and 7 in the date before terminating just below the 9. Another wispy die crack runs from a point of star 13 through the upper part of star 14 and the center of star 15 before ending at the forward bust tip.

The determination of the reverse die state (or stage) is more problematic; light planchet adjustment marks appear in most of the areas diagnostic for die states. Suffice it to say that no cracks are obvious among those enumerated in Bass-Dannreuther.

More important than the die state—which in any case matters to some specialists-researchers a great deal and to many type collectors little at all—is the enormous aesthetic appeal of this coin, which we believe surpasses the Bass III coin mentioned. The orange-gold surfaces show vibrant, prooflike luster throughout both sides, a trait that some Mint State specimens do show. Dannreuther writes in this regard:

“There are prooflike examples known [of the BD-1], and it is possible that at least one presentation striking could exist. Supposedly, an example of the 1795 eagle that was given to President Washington is still at Mt. Vernon. The prooflike Smithsonian coin, likely once owned by Chief Coiner Henry Voigt and Adam Eckfeldt, is of this variety, but appears not to be specially struck.”

While the jury is out on whether this coin was “specially struck,” it nonetheless seems to have been produced with special care, despite a few random small die cracks that were workaday occurrences in the early Mint. The very fact that an example was apparently presented to George Washington is strong evidence that this die pairing was the first employed for this largest and most prestigious U.S. coinage denomination in its debut year. If so, it follows that the pieces were likely struck with special care that was not extended to many contemporary issues.

The planchet on this piece shows a few minor adjustment marks at the left obverse rim, with other faint ones in the lower hair and some at the reverse rim on both sides and the bottom. All of these adjustment marks, however, are much fainter than normally seen on early U.S. gold and largely confined to the denticles. The coiner seems to have chosen a blank planchet that was free of any adjustment marks in the centers. The prooflike luster also indicates special care taken with the dies and the strike, which is bold throughout if not completely full in the centers.

The subsequent preservation is virtually impeccable, with the grade largely accounted for by some minuscule contact marks in the left (facing) obverse field, behind Liberty’s cap.

Depending on the number of duplications present within the certified population data, this near-Gem is either at the lower end of the Condition Census or firmly within the middle of it. The current certified populations for the Three Leaves varieties show three pieces in MS64 at PCGS, with two in MS65 and one in MS66. At NGC, this MS64 specimen is one of two so certified, with two in MS65 finer (10/10). As always, the possibility of duplications in these data is omnipresent.

It has been three years since we have been privileged to offer a Three Leaves 1795 eagle in such remarkable condition. We believe that, even then, this coin’s special appeal will draw the attention of myriad astute collectors. Census: 2 in 64, 2 finer (10/10). (#8551)



1796 BD-1 Eagle, AU50
Scarce, Second-Year Issue

5171 1796 AU50 PCGS. Breen-6832, Taraszka-6, BD-1, R.4. Only one die pair is known for the 1796 eagles following five different varieties coined the previous year. With a mintage of 5,583 coins in 1795, 4,146 coins in 1796, and 3,615 coins in 1797, examples of the Small Eagle design type are seldom encountered.

After production of copper coins in 1793 and silver coins in 1794, the new Philadelphia Mint was finally ready to strike gold coins in 1795 with coinage of half eagles and eagles, and that production continued in 1796, with the addition of quarter eagles. Most of the half eagles and eagles that were minted in 1796 actually continued the use of 1795-dated dies, and only a few coins were struck that actually carried the date 1796. The Mint coined three quarter eagle varieties alongside a single half eagle variety and one eagle variety. All are rare. Only about 125 to 150 examples of this issue survive today. While type collectors usually seek a 1795-dated example, date collectors and variety specialists both seek out examples of the 1796 eagle.

All examples have the vertical obverse die crack of this coin. The reverse has minor clash marks on all known examples. This specimen is a pleasing AU coin with peripheral orange toning accents on the green-gold surfaces. Both sides have traces of luster, along with slight evidence of cleaning. Here is a desirable representative that will delight the advanced collector. Population: 11 in 50, 44 finer (11/10). (#8554)



1796 Ten Dollar, BD-1, AU58 Vibrant Orange-Gold Color

5172 1796 AU58 NGC. Breen-6832, Taraszka-6, BD-1, R.4.

Bass-Dannreuther Obverse State a/Reverse State b. After producing a reported 5,583 examples of the eagle in 1795 of the Capped Bust to Right, Small Eagle type, with five known die marriages between them, the Mint in 1796 recorded a further 4,146 coins—all of a single die marriage. It is sometimes forgotten that the two dates are actually different subtypes, the earlier date bearing 15 stars (10x5 on all), the later bearing 16 stars, arranged 8x8. The new star arrangement reflects the admission of Tennessee to the Union on June 1, 1796, so the coins were presumably struck (and the dies prepared) after that time. The eagle obverse star layouts through 1797 are all over the map—one variety shows 12x4 stars—before generally falling back into some arrangement of 13 stars in 1798.

The single variety known for 1796, BD-1, was produced from a unique 1796-dated obverse die (not an overdated die reused from 1795), but the reverse die was carried over to strike the BD-1 variety of 1797. Given the symmetrical 8x8 star arrangement, the engraver chose to position LIBERTY over the Liberty cap, with the LI quite close, almost touching. Star 16 is fairly close to the tip of the bust and has two points facing it, while star 1 is fairly distant from the lowest hair curl. The reverse has 11 leaves on the palm branch, as compared to the 9- and 13-leaf reverses seen in 1795.

This near-Mint State piece offers lots of vibrant mint luster over praiseworthy orange-gold surfaces. Only minor high-point wear separates the coin from Mint State. A loupe reveals a few moderate adjustment marks in the center obverse, along with some undistracting contact marks away from the focal areas. A small scrape before the bustline and through star 16 is noted. The reverse is relatively free of adjustment marks and abrasions. A small die crack below TES joins the two sides of the wreath.

This super coin should attract legions of type collectors and early gold specialists, both for its high grade and excellent eye appeal. Census: 28 in 58, 15 finer (12/10). (#8554)



Challenging 1797 BD-1 Small Eagle Ten Dollar, VF Details

5173 1797 Small Eagle—Removed From Jewelry—NCS. VF Details. Breen-6833, Taraszka-7, BD-1, R.5. BD-1 is the only 1797 Small Eagle ten variety. This was a transitional year for ten dollar gold pieces, and both Small Eagle and Large (Heraldic) Eagle issues were struck in 1797. As the final issue of the Small Eagle series and the lone 1797 variety of that type, BD-1 is highly popular with type collectors and specialists alike. Nonetheless, just 55 to 65 examples are believed to exist, and they are seldom seen for sale.

This example was once mounted in jewelry and, as one would expect, has been extensively cleaned. The surfaces are bright yellow with numerous small abrasions and a few planchet flaws on each side. The centers are softly defined, typical of a specimen with Very Fine details. It should be noted, however, that this is only the 11th time Heritage has sold a 1797 Small Eagle ten. It would be difficult to locate another example. (#8555)





1797 Capped Bust Ten, AU53 Rare Small Eagle, BD-1

5174 1797 Small Eagle AU53 NGC. Breen-6833, BD-1, R.5. The Small Eagle reverse was retired in 1797, in favor of the Heraldic Eagle motif. Examples of both types were struck during the year, with one variety representing the old Small Eagle type, and three varieties of the Heraldic eagle design. The present coin is easily identified as the BD-1 die marriage, the lone variety with the Small Eagle reverse. The reported mintage for the Small Eagle type was 3,615 pieces, but die evidence indicates some of these coins may have been dated 1796. John Dannreuther estimates the original mintage may have been as low as 1,250 pieces, with 55-65 examples surviving today.

The obverse die features 16 stars, in a 12x4 pattern, the only eagle to exhibit this lopsided arrangement. The number of stars was reduced to 13 in 1798, when the impracticality of adding an additional star to the design for every new state in the Union was realized. The unique die characteristics were recognized at an early date, and the important variety was distinguished in auction catalogs at least as early as the Randall Collection (W.E. Woodward, 6/1885), lot 848:

"1797 No. 3 ; 4 stars facing, 12 back of the head, one under the bust, touches date; rev., small eagle, with olive wreath, excessively rare."

The cataloger also described examples of the other three varieties of 1797 eagles in neighboring lots, an impressive feat of die study at the time.

The present coin is a lightly circulated specimen, with sharp details in most areas, and a touch of softness on the eagle's breast. The lustrous surfaces are an attractive greenish-gold color. This coin is an example of Bass-Dannreuther Die State b, with the characteristic crack from the edge, past star 16, to Liberty's throat. Census: 4 in 53, 18 finer (11/10). (#8555)



BD-2 1797 Ten Dollar, Large Eagle, VF30

5175 1797 Large Eagle VF30 PCGS. Breen-6834, Taraszka-8, BD-2, High R.4. After the 1797 obverse, the main identifier is the large or heraldic eagle on the reverse, which has a star under the beak and a sharply sloping left side to the neck. There are four varieties of 1797 eagles, each comparable in rarity to the others. This BD-2 coin is a High R.4 like its BD-4 contemporary; the BD-3 Heraldic Eagle type and the BD-1 with Small Eagle reverse are both rated R.5. While this VF30 example comes by its grade honestly, there are considerable glimmers of luster remaining in the fields. A lightly abraded, yet attractive survivor of this challenging date.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8559)

AU55 Details 1797 Ten Dollar Large Eagle, BD-2

5176 1797 Large Eagle—Ex-Jewelry—ANACS. AU55 Details. Breen-6834, Taraszka-8, BD-2, High R.4. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b with a vertical die crack through the second 7 in the date. This well struck canary-gold early Heraldic Eagle ten has only a whisper of wear on the drapery, eyebrow, and cap folds of the portrait. Luster dominates the motifs and borders. Scattered small strike-throughs on the reverse field are all as made. The surfaces are a bit bright, and edge damage at 6 o'clock on the reverse suggests removal from jewelry.

Ex: Palm Beach Signature (Heritage, 3/2006), lot 1921, which realized \$11,500. (#8559)



Lovely 1797 BD-2 Heraldic Eagle Ten, AU58

5177 1797 Large Eagle AU58 NGC. Breen-6834, BD-2, High R.4. Three Heraldic Eagle varieties were minted in 1797, all from a single obverse die that is usually seen with a die crack through the final 7. In fact, there are no examples of any variety that are currently known without that crack.

In addition to nearly 100 survivors from the BD-2 die pair, a single example is known from these dies struck in copper. The present gold specimen has lovely orange toning over the greenish-yellow surfaces that display nearly full luster. Faint splashes of violet add to its aesthetic desirability. Census: 59 in 58, 56 finer (11/10). (#8559)



Choice XF 1798/7 BD-1 Eagle

5178 1798/7 9x4 Stars XF45 PCGS. Breen-6836, Taraszka-9, BD-1, High R.4. The obverse has an unbalanced appearance as the engraver placed nine stars along the left border, leaving a need for just four stars on the right. LIBERTY is especially widely spaced. The reverse is a multiyear die that was also used for 1797 BD-3. In fact, the reverse die was used for both 1798/7 overdates before the 1797 BD-3 and BD-4 eagles were minted. A die crack develops on the reverse of 1797 BD-3 after that die was used with the two 1798/7 varieties.

This example has three obverse die cracks, including:

- a prominent crack through the L, cap, and hair, exiting the hair into the left field toward star 3;
- a second crack from the border to the R, crossing the field to the forecurl and continuing faintly to join the first crack in the hair;
- and a third crack branching from the junction of the other two cracks to the hair just above the ear.

Once called a major rarity, the 1798/7 9x4 Stars eagle is scarce, with between 80 and 100 examples known today, according to John Dannreuther in *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties, A Study of Die States, 1795-1834*. While we have been unable to construct a complete pedigree lineup of this variety, we have a database that includes 191 auction listings in grades from Fine to MS63. The XF45 grade falls almost exactly in the middle of that database, with 87 finer auction appearances and 93 lesser appearances.

A pleasing Choice XF, this specimen has light greenish-gold surfaces and retains generous portions of luster, including field reflectivity around the devices. The surfaces have myriad tiny marks that are consistent with the grade. None of those marks are significant. A pleasing and desirable early eagle. (#8560)



Large Stars 1799 Ten Dollar, BD-10, AU53 Sharply Defined With Bright Surfaces

5179 1799 Large Stars Obverse AU53 PCGS. BD-10, R.3. This honey-gold early ten is sharply struck overall with incompleteness limited to the hair over the ear and northernmost pair of reverse stars. The same area on the reverse also displays a few faint mint-made adjustment marks, which are otherwise absent. The honey-gold surfaces display substantial luster, and friction is mostly limited to the cloud centers and the high points of the portrait. Unusually free from marks, with the sole exception of a thin line in the field near obverse star 2. A popular variety for early gold type collectors, due to its 18th-century date, the year of George Washington's passing. Certified in an old green label holder.

Ex: 2008 FUN Auction (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3244. (#8562)

Popular 1799 BD-10 Eagle, AU58

5180 1799 Large Stars Obverse AU58 NGC. Breen-6841, BD-10, R.3. An incredible total of 10 different die varieties were coined of the 1799 eagles, with those varieties ranging from extremely rare to nearly common. In the latter category is this BD-10 die marriage, with possibly as many as 400 examples surviving today. That is good news for the type collector, as this marriage and the 1801 BD-2 are the two common varieties in the entire series, giving those collectors a reasonable chance to acquire a nice one.

The present piece is fully original with smooth and lustrous deep orange-gold surfaces that have pale green accents to enhance the eye appeal. Only a trace of wear and a few minor handling marks are evident on either side. (#8562)



1800 Capped Bust Right Eagle, BD-1, MS64 Important Type Coin

5181 1800 MS64 NGC. Breen-6842, Taraszka-23, BD-1, High R.3. This is the only known variety for the year. Star 9 nearly touches the Y of LIBERTY. The present example has obverse die cracks through the upper parts of LIBER, and a reverse crack from the upper arrow feathers that travels through the tail plumage and lower olive branch. John Dannreuther and Harry Bass, Jr., in *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties: A Study of Die States, 1795-1834*, estimate a mintage of 5,999 to 12,500 pieces, with between 200 and 300 survivors today. Although considered a common issue overall, the 1800 is seldom encountered in the higher Mint State grades. This is evident from inspection of NGC/PCGS population figures. The two services combined report a paltry five specimens in the near-Gem level of preservation and just one coin grading finer.

Excellent luster exudes from both sides of this magnificent MS64 example. The surfaces display bright yellow-gold coloration, and sharp delineation occurs on the well centered design elements. The obverse star centrils are strong save for those on star 11, an area of usual softness. A few minuscule marks preclude Gem classification. A cluster of faint marks between star 2 and the hair might help in future identification of the coin, as will a few on the shield. No adjustment marks are seen. Impressive technical quality and aesthetic appeal make this an excellent choice for a high-grade type collection. Census: 2 in 64, 1 finer (11/10). (#8563)



Popular 1801 BD-2 Eagle, XF45

5182 1801 XF45 PCGS. BD-2, R.2. The 1801 BD-2 die marriage is well known as the single most plentiful early eagle variety, with examples readily available in all grades through Choice Mint State. As such, it is the first choice of type collectors who desire a single representative of the Heraldic Eagle type, and it is also the first choice of date collectors who seek a single example of the 1801 ten. This Choice XF specimen has a hint of green on each side with considerable light yellow luster still present. The surfaces have a few minor handling marks that are consistent with the grade. Overall, a pleasing specimen. (#8564)

Bright, Sharply Struck 1801 Ten, AU53 BD-2, An Excellent Type Coin

5183 1801 AU53 PCGS Secure. BD-2, R.2. A great coin for the type collector, the 1801 BD-2 eagle is easily the most plentiful variety of all early eagles struck from 1795 to 1804, with 600 to 800 examples known, including many in AU and Mint State grades. This pleasing piece exhibits lovely green-gold surfaces with considerable lemon-yellow toning splashed over both sides and bright, semireflective fields. It is an early die state with no evidence of clash marks, lapping, or die cracks on either side. Here is an excellent opportunity to acquire a lovely early ten. (#8564)



Smooth Uncirculated 1801 Eagle, BD-2

5184 1801 MS61 NGC. Breen-6843, Taraszka-25, BD-2, R.2. BD-2 is identified by a series of curious raised lines within Liberty's cap. At first glance, these appear to be clash marks from the shield, but they are not, and their true origin remains unknown. The Bass-Dannreuther reference ignores the feature except for a quote from the Harry W. Bass, Jr. notebook: "Nine vertical spines in cap." A lovely apricot-gold Mint State representative of this coveted large denomination early gold type. Both sides are refreshingly void of abrasions, and mint-made adjustment marks are limited to the reverse border at 10 o'clock. Struck from lightly rotated dies. (#8564)

Attractive 1803 Small Stars Reverse Ten Dollar, BD-3, AU58

5185 1803 Small Stars Reverse AU58 NGC. Breen-6844, BD-3, R.4. Only the single obverse was used in combination with six different reverses. On this reverse, the upper beak just about touches a star right below its point, the right foot of the E in STATES is over cloud space. Dannreuther and Bass in their *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties* estimate about 150 to 200 survivors exist of this variety.

Yellow-gold patina embraces both sides of this near-Mint State example, each of which displays luster in the recessed areas. The design elements are well impressed, including Liberty's hair and the eagle's breast feathers. Only the arrows shafts and adjacent claw are weak. A few light circulation marks are undisturbing. (#8565)



Remarkable 1803 Extra Star Eagle, MS63 BD-5, Sharply Struck Example

5186 1803 Extra Star MS63 NGC. Breen-6845, Taraszka-30, BD-5, High R.4. Bass-Dannreuther Obverse State g / Reverse State b. Bass-Dannreuther refer to the BD-5 as the Large Reverse Stars, Extra Star variety, for the anomalous 14th star reposing atop the last cloud on the right reverse.

And they should know. After all, it was pioneering gold (primarily) researcher Harry W. Bass, Jr. who discovered that curiosity. There are six known die pairings among the 1803 eagles, all of which use the same obverse die. That die shows the 1 and 3 in the date, respectively, nearly touching the tops of the lowest curl and bottom of the drapery. The reverse dies, six in all, fall into two classes, Small Reverse Stars (BD-1 through BD-4) and Large Reverse Stars (BD-5 and BD-6).

Since the extra 14th star is sometimes (but not here) faint, numismatists use other diagnostics to discern the BD-5 reverse: a leaf tip points to the left side of the I in AMERICA; the first two A's, in STATES and the first in AMERICA, are complete, but the last A in AMERICA has a broken inside-right foot.

The BD-6, a notable rarity with only six to 10 examples known, shows the same broken inside-right foot on all three A's, so we know that the punch broke first on the BD-5's last A, after which the BD-6 reverse die was prepared.

As mentioned, here the extraneous star is much bolder than sometimes seen, a likely combination both of the overall excellent strike and lack of wear. Much luster emanates from the orange-gold fields, with some contrast against the frosted devices. Minor contact marks in the obverse fields are consistent with the Select grade, although some of the slight field haze is created by rather extensive planchet adjustment marks that are exclusively confined to the obverse. The reverse, in a later die state, shows a long die crack from the right (facing) side of the shield upward through the wing feathers, with a second die line (or clashing) from the ribbon up through the wing to the feather second from the top. A third small, arcing crack joins clouds 3 and 5 with star 3.

This is an extremely attractive coin, seemingly high-end for the assigned grade, with considerable prooflikeness appearing on each side but more prominently on the obverse. The bold strike and easily discerned extra star add further to the allure. An immensely important example of this historic issue. Census: 5 in 63, 2 finer (11/10). (#88565)



Impressive 1804 BD-1 Eagle, MS61

5187 1804 Crosslet 4 MS61 PCGS. Breen-6847, Taraszka-31, BD-1, High R.4. The *Guide Book* shows that the early gold eagle series concluded in 1804, although the 1803 BD-6 eagles were actually the last coins minted before a long intermission until 1838. The recorded mintage in 1804 was just 3,757 coins, although the actual production of coins bearing the 1804 date was smaller. John Dannreuther suggests that the actual mintage of 1804-dated eagles may have been as low as 2,500 coins. Regardless, the date is a rarity in all grades, and the present Mint State piece is subject to extreme demand.

Both dies were actually first used in 1804, and the reverse die was then mated to a leftover 1803 obverse die to create the 1803 BD-6 eagles. About 100 1804 eagles survive today, along with about a dozen 1803 BD-6 coins. Those survival figures are consistent with a 3% survival rate for the last issues of the denomination.

In addition to die rust in the vicinity of ER of LIBERTY, the obverse has a die crack from the bottom of 18 to stars 1 to 5, and another from the lowest hair curl through the field below the bust to the drapery and the last three stars on the right. Another crack crosses through star 11 to Liberty's mouth. The last two obverse cracks are unmentioned in Dannreuther's reference. The reverse has several die cracks, but it is clearly an earlier state than for the 1803 BD-6 eagles.

This impressive Mint State piece has reflective fields with some minor weakness at Liberty's face and the opposing point on the reverse, the result of light adjustment marks. Other minor blemishes are mostly insignificant, save for a small scratch in the left obverse field that prevents a higher grade. (#8566)



Appealing and Historic 1804 Eagle MS61, Crosslet 4, BD-1

5188 1804 Crosslet 4 MS61 NGC. Breen-6847, Taraszka-31, BD-1, High R.4. Bass-Dannreuther Obverse State b / Reverse State b. The 1804 eagle is an issue with fabulous cachet, as so many numismatists associate the date—rightly so, but of a different variety—with the legendary 1804 silver dollars. The 1804 eagles were the last of their kind for 34 years, as the denomination was discontinued after the 1804 Crosslet 4 coins were struck, not to be resurrected until the Liberty Head pieces of 1838. Although all circulation strikes made in 1804 are of the Crosslet 4 style, the distinction is necessary: The 1804 eagles made for the special diplomatic presentation sets produced in 1834, also containing the 1804 silver dollar, were of the Plain 4 style and produced in proof format.

The obverse shows a prominent die lump around the E of LIBERTY, with a die crack connecting 18 and stars 1-2. Other small die lumps and bumps, as made, are scattered about. The reverse is a carryover from 1803, here showing prominent die cracks through UNITE and the tail feathers to U and A on each side.

This piece shows only minor planchet adjustment marks mostly confined to Liberty's curls in the rear, but there are numerous contact marks peppered in the fields and on the devices that account for the grade. The effect is more cumulative than distracting, however, and offset considerably by the fulsome luster and attractive orange-gold coloration, which deepens near the rims to shades of pink and rose. The strike is decent but incomplete, yet the only notable weakness is on the eagle's claws, opposite the high point of Liberty's cap. Overall, a thoroughly appealing and historic example of this early gold issue. (#8566)

LIBERTY EAGLES



Low-Mintage 1838 Ten Dollar, Choice AU

5189 1838 AU55 PCGS. Coinage of eagles was suspended in 1804 due to minimal need for commerce and would not resume until 34 years later with Christian Gobrecht's Liberty Head design. The Liberty Head design was altered in 1839, so this "Covered Ear" subtype is represented only by the 1838 and the 1839 Head of 1838 issues. The 1838 had a low mintage of just 7,200 pieces, and examples are rare in all grades. Most specimens are Extremely Fine or lower, and About Uncirculated pieces are seldom seen. Mint State examples are extremely rare, with just six certified at NGC and PCGS combined (11/10).

Bright yellow and orange-gold intermingle on the surfaces of this Choice AU specimen. The star centrils lack definition, as always, but the rest of the details are sharp. Scattered abrasions are entirely minor and barely affect the soft luster in the fields. A remarkable example of this popular rarity. (#8575)

Large Letters 1839 Type of 1838 Eagle, MS62 Important Example of This Subtype

5190 1839 Type of 1838, Large Letters MS62 NGC. The Type of 1838, seen on early Gobrecht or Liberty Coronet ten dollar coins, is readily identified by the dramatic half-moon sweep of hair that passes from Liberty's temple over her ear and on to the back of the hair bun. The Type of 1838 has received considerable attention from type collectors, and the present piece is a noteworthy MS62 representative. Flashy, swirling yellow-gold luster dominates the centers, while splashes of orange and rose color are prominent along the rims. This variety with Large Letters reverse is a condition rarity in Mint State. Census: 1 in 62, 1 finer (11/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8576)



Near-Mint 1858-S Ten Dollar

5191 1858-S AU58 NGC. With generous wheat-gold luster remaining in the fields and just the slightest evidence of friction on the central devices, this well struck S-mint ten dollar puts the emphasis on “near” in near-Mint. Neither NGC nor PCGS has certified a Mint State example of this issue (10/10), though the 12 AU58 coins certified by NGC suggest that this is not for their customers’ lack of trying. Technical grade aside, this is a fundamentally pleasing coin with eye appeal that more than compensates for the scattered small abrasions which appear mostly on the obverse. One of just 11,800 pieces struck.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8627)



Impressive 1861-S Ten, AU58

5192 1861-S AU58 NGC. Bright lemon-yellow fields offer plenty of flash, and the obverse portrait is well-defined with only minor evidence of wear. Turn this coin over, and the reverse has the appearance of a fully Mint State piece, revealing the fine line between near-Mint and Mint. A number of small marks are scattered across the obverse, yet the overall eye appeal remains solid. Just 15,500 ten dollar coins were struck for this San Francisco issue, and the vast majority of survivors are worn to a far greater degree than the present coin. Census: 16 in 58, 1 finer (11/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8634)



Choice XF 1865-S Ten Dollar

5193 1865-S XF45 PCGS. Normal Date. The 1865-S is one of several unusual issues in which an abnormal variety (in this case, the 1865-S Over Inverted Date) is actually more common than the “regular” variety. For both types, Garrett and Guth write: “The quality of survivors is lower than average for a No Motto eagle with most examples falling into the VF category. Extremely Fine and About Uncirculated examples are extraordinarily rare....”

This yellow-orange example, though distinctly worn, retains warm luster through the fields. Scattered small abrasions are noted on each side, and patches of coppery encrustation cling to a few of the peripheral devices, but the overall eye appeal is excellent. An unusual feature above the coronet may be a die bulge. Population: 4 in 45, 2 finer (11/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8642)



Historic 1871-CC Eagle

5194 1871-CC NCS Genuine. In our opinion, this coin has AU Details and has been cleaned and shows scratches. Though the holder describes the piece merely as “Genuine,” the devices are sharp with only a hint of actual wear, for an approximately AU Details grade. The luminous pink-gold and apricot surfaces show heavy hairlines from a past cleaning, and the portrait and obverse fields show a handful of small abrasions, the most obvious one in the field just above the eagle’s head. The 1871-CC ten is actually one of the more available CC tens from this decade, but it has the allure of being struck in the second year of production in this historic Western mint.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two.



Flashy Choice AU 1871-CC Ten Dollar

5195 1871-CC AU55 NGC. In its second year of operation, Carson City struck 8,085 eagles. While this was a healthy figure for the nascent mint, today it translates to severely cramped availability, especially in grades above XF. The present Choice AU representative, then, is sure to draw attention from high-level Carson City collectors. Flashy, swirling luster shifts from pale lemon-yellow to deeper sun-gold, with slightly dulled colors on the lightly worn high points. Generally well struck for the type, with a planchet flaw to the left of the neck and scattered light abrasions. Census: 9 in 55, 10 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8661)



Famous 1872 Ten Dollar, Choice AU Mintage 1,620 Business Strikes

5196 1872 AU55 NGC. The ten dollar denomination was generally neglected in the East during the post-Civil War years, and production at Philadelphia was a mirror for the lack of demand. Of the 1872 business strike, mintage 1,620 pieces, Garrett and Guth state: "The 1872 eagle is a great low-mintage rarity with a well-established reputation in a series that is replete with some of the greatest condition rarities in all of American numismatics."

Certainly, this Choice AU coin sits well among the best examples of the date. While light wear has affected the high points of the devices and the luster of the unprotected zones in the fields, considerable lemon-yellow reflectivity stands out in those sheltered zones. Lightly abraded overall with a few more serious marks above the olive branch. Census: 8 in 55, 2 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8663)



1872-CC Ten Dollar, AU55
Top Condition and Absolute Rarity
Among the Finest Known

5197 1872-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 1-A. The 1872-CC is given a first-place ranking among Carson City eagles as both a condition and absolute rarity in the 2001 Winter reference. Only 4,600 pieces were struck, and the vast majority of survivors are heavily worn. No Mint State pieces are known, and only 60-70 pieces are believed extant in all grades. This Choice AU example is a mid-Condition Census coin. This well-struck example is relatively unabraded, with liberal amounts of reddish and lilac patina over both sides. Three light grease stains on the left side of the obverse make this piece readily identifiable: one by star 1, another in the middle of the left field, and the third extending upward from Liberty's nose. Census: 7 in 55, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8664)

Still-Lustrous AU50 1873-CC Ten

5198 1873-CC AU50 PCGS. Bright yellow-gold luster with great all-around eye appeal. While the central portrait shows a combination of striking softness and light wear, the eagle is both sharper and better-preserved, though it also has a near-vertical abrasion across the horizontal stripes at the top of the shield. Liberty too has an abrasion at her temple and several more in the surrounding fields. Nonetheless, an appealing representative of this low-mintage issue, which is far more elusive than even its production of 4,543 pieces might suggest. Population: 10 in 50, 3 finer (11/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8667)



Peach-Gold 1875-CC Ten Dollar, AU53

5199 1875-CC AU53 PCGS. Like other Carson City eagles from the 1870s, the 1875-CC has a meager mintage of just 7,715 pieces. This figure is much lower than the 1875-CC double eagle production of 111,151 pieces. Undoubtedly, bankers and exporters preferred the largest gold denomination possible, since this made payments of large amounts more convenient.

The 1875-CC was rare to begin with, but there were no coin collectors in the Old West, and few could afford to set aside a coin that constituted at least a week's pay. It comes as little surprise that PCGS has certified only one example as Mint State and one as AU58. Thus, AU53 and AU55 coins are the finest that can be practically obtained. The present peach-gold representative is uncommonly smooth, although a small mark above the jaw is mentioned as a pedigree indicator. The luster is especially ample on the reverse. Population: 10 in 53, 6 finer (11/10). (#8673)

Semiprooflike AU53 1875-CC Eagle With Lovely Two-Toned Surfaces

5200 1875-CC AU53 PCGS. Congress authorized a mint in Carson City, Nevada, in 1863, but it would be seven more years, until 1870, before the facility would actually produce its first coinage. The first four CC-mint issues, 1870-CC through 1873-CC, are all on the far side of rare, but the 1874-CC and 1875-CC eagles, while still scarce in XF or finer grade, are somewhat more obtainable. Carson City actually made more eagles than any other mint in this year, and Rusty Goe estimates that up to 90% of the coinage left Nevada for circulation in the West or overseas, likely to be melted.

This AU53 example exhibits lovely semiprooflike surfaces, with deep, mellow orange-gold more prominent near the rims and hazel accents on the high points. A small peppering of abrasions on each side is consistent with the grade and issue, but the eye appeal is excellent. Population: 10 in 53, 6 finer (11/10). (#8673)



1875-CC Ten Dollar, AU55 Conditionally Scarce, Low-Mintage Issue

5201 1875-CC AU55 NGC. Two mints, Philadelphia and Carson City, struck eagles in 1875. In most years, the Philadelphia issue would have a much higher mintage than that of the Carson City pieces. The situation in 1875, however, was an extraordinary reversal of the norm, and for all gold denominations below the double eagle, Philadelphia's production was negligible. Just 100 examples of the P-mint issue were struck, compared with 7,715 coins from Carson City. Of course, any insinuation that this issue is common would be far from correct.

Like a number of other 1870s eagle issues, the 1875-CC eagle is scarce in any grade and a condition rarity even in XF grades. Garrett and Guth (2006) corroborate this assessment: "Very Fine and low-end Extremely Fine examples are the best that most collectors can hope to obtain, as the rarity and prices increase dramatically up through AU58." The opportunity to acquire a Choice AU example such as the present piece comes infrequently; in fact, Heritage has sold only two other examples at this grade level and no finer representatives.

The dusky yellow-orange surfaces of this coin show a number of fine abrasions. A small dig is noted below Liberty's eye, and a spot of rub appears to the left of the eagle's neck. Such flaws, however, are consistent with the grade, and the luminous fields are pleasing. The devices offer above-average definition, particularly on the hair framing Liberty's face and the eagle's feathers. A noteworthy candidate for the Carson City gold enthusiast. Census: 3 in 55, 3 finer (10/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8673)

Appealing AU50 1876-CC Ten Dollar Centennial-Year Issue

5202 1876-CC AU50 NGC. This Centennial-year ten dollar offers uncommonly strong luster for an AU50 coin, including flashy elements on both obverse and reverse. The surfaces are yellow to gold-orange, depending on the angle to the light, and bright despite the numerous fine abrasions peppering each side. Softly struck devices show light but distinct wear that appears mainly on the high points. With a mintage of only 4,696 pieces and the significant local demand for official hard money, it is little wonder that the 1876-CC ten is a condition rarity at the AU level. Census: 10 in 50, 18 finer (11/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8675)



Low-Mintage 1877 Ten Dollar, AU55
Impressive Semiprooflike Surfaces

5203 1877 AU55 NGC. The 1877 eagle concludes a run of dates from the 1860s and 1870s with incredibly tiny mintages, in some cases less than 1,000 pieces, such as the present issue, which was only produced to the extent of 797 coins. This bright semiprooflike example offers brilliant yellow-gold surfaces with blazing luster and minimal abrasions that are consistent with the grade. Star 1's outermost point is chipped. The strike is well executed, and the overall eye appeal is extremely high. With the exception of double eagles, mintages for the 1877 gold coins of all denominations are uniformly low. NGC has graded seven pieces in AU55 with 10 finer, while PCGS has graded four Choice AU specimens with seven finer (11/10). (#8677)

1877 Ten Dollar, AU58
Widely Recognized Rarity
Only 797 Pieces Struck

5204 1877 AU58 NGC. This date is one of the important low-mintage issues in the U.S. gold coin series, with a production that totaled just 797 coins. Few have survived in any grade, and Mint State coins are essentially nonexistent. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth wrote: "The overall quality of this date is quite good, with most certified examples appearing evenly over the Extremely Fine and About Uncirculated grades. However, there's a brick wall separating the circulated pieces from their Mint State counterparts and currently only two examples have overcome that hurdle." This near-Mint piece is a top-level circulated coin with only a trace of wear on the highest design points. Although the fields are lightly abraded, enough mirrored surface remains on each side to suggest that this piece was an amazing prooflike example when struck. Census: 10 in 58, 0 finer (10/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8677)



Rare 1877-CC Ten, Choice XF

5205 1877-CC XF45 PCGS. The 1877-CC is among the rarest Carson City eagles, with a minuscule mintage of just 3,332 pieces. It is also an important condition rarity, and no Mint State examples are known. The present coin is an above-average example of this seemingly underrated issue. The design elements are boldly defined, save for the always-seen softness on the high points of Liberty's hair. Attractive red-orange patina in the center yields to lighter yellow coloration in the periphery. A small mark southwest of star 6 is noted for future pedigree purposes, but there are otherwise no mentionable marks. PCGS has certified 10 examples at the XF45 level with 13 finer, a number almost certainly inflated by resubmissions (11/10). (#8678)

High-End AU53 1878-CC Eagle With Excellent Eye Appeal

5206 1878-CC AU53 PCGS. It might be tempting to lay the small mintage of 3,244 1878-CC eagles solely at the feet of the enormous production of silver dollars, but the causes were more complex. Although the Comstock Lode is generally thought of as a silver bonanza, there were considerable amounts of gold intermingled in the treasure. But good times at the Comstock ended sooner for gold than for silver, and the total gold mintages in Carson City plunged from \$2.85 million in 1876 to less than \$350,000 in 1878.

Today only a single MS63 NGC specimen of the 1878-CC is certified in Mint State. The finest at PCGS are five in AU53 and five in AU55, with none finer at that service (12/10). This AU53 coin boasts far more eye appeal than the typical example, with deep, mellow red-orange color prevailing, accented with glints of lilac near the rims. The surfaces are relatively unabraded, and some prooflike reflectivity rounds out the appeal. (#8681)



Notable Near-Mint 1879-O Ten Dollar

5207 1879-O AU58 NGC. In *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint*, Doug Winter lays out the case for this post-Reconstruction New Orleans issue: "The 1879-O has the second lowest mintage figure of any New Orleans eagle and the second lowest mintage figure for any gold coin struck at this mint. It is the third rarest New Orleans eagle in terms of overall rarity...."

With just one Mint State example in the combined certified population (10/10), the dedicated collector must turn to a near-Mint example such as the present coin to complete a New Orleans eagle candidate. Pale wheat-gold surfaces show numerous fine abrasions but also generous luster, including prominent reflectivity close to the rims.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8685)

1881-CC Eagle, MS62 Tied for Finest at PCGS

5208 1881-CC MS62 PCGS. CAC. The 1881-CC is a popular Nevada ten dollar issue with a mintage of just over 24,000 pieces, and the PCGS *Population Report* tops out at MS62; moreover, there are just 15 certification events at that level, making coins such as the present piece Registry Set rarities (12/10). While scattered light abrasions and luster scrapes preclude Select status, this example has much to recommend it, including yellow-gold luster tinged in orange. Strongly detailed devices show light patina from storage, as do the nearby fields. An all-around important prize from the legendary Carson City Mint.

Ex: Summer FUN (Heritage, 7/2010), lot 4735, which realized \$11,500. (#8692)



Historic 1883-O Ten Dollar, AU55 One of 800 Pieces Minted

5209 1883-O AU55 NGC. Doug Winter gives the 1883-O eagle a memorable introduction in his *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint*:

“The 1883-O eagle is an issue that can best be described with a glowing list of superlatives. It is the rarest New Orleans eagle and is among the rarest New Orleans gold coins of any denomination. It has the lowest mintage figure of any branch mint Liberty Head eagle and only two Philadelphia issues (the 1875 and 1876) have lower mintage figures than the 1883-O. Despite this issue’s unquestionable rarity, it still does not receive the acclaim it deserves.”

The knowledgeable collector will find plenty of reasons to cheer for this Choice AU example. Immensely lustrous sun-gold surfaces show prominent rose overtones in the fields surrounding the devices, and the well struck devices show only minor wear. A few small digs are noted off the truncation of the bust. Census: 2 in 55, 5 finer (11/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8701)

1906 Ten Dollar Liberty, MS65 A Softly Frosted, Problem-Free Example

5210 1906 MS65 NGC. The 1906 ten dollar had an abundant mintage of 165,497 pieces. Predictably, hundreds of pieces are known, but most are in the lower grades of Uncirculated. The number of pieces certified drops quickly above the MS63 level, and there are probably no more than seven or eight individual examples known in MS65. This is a particularly attractive coin whose soft mint frost rolls around each side unimpeded by the abrasions one expects from this date and type. The only mark of any note that can be used as a pedigree identifier is a short diagonal abrasion above the eagle’s head. The strike is strong in all areas, and the color is even orange-gold. Census: 6 in 65, 2 finer (11/10). (#8759)

PROOF LIBERTY EAGLES



Glittering PR64 1861 Ten Dollar

5211 1861 PR64 PCGS. CAC. The earliest regular proof gold coinage years, from 1859 to the end of the Civil War, saw mintages radically in flux, yet a fairly consistent number of pieces sold. Among the more interesting perspectives on this topic is that of Garrett and Guth, who write about this issue in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*: "Although the Mint increased production of Proof eagles to 69 pieces in 1861, the number of pieces sold appears to have been the same amount as in the previous two years. This conclusion is based on the number of survivors, which seems identical for 1859, 1860, and 1861 issues."

This is an outstanding coin with character and history. Bold lemon-yellow hues are prominent across each side. Garrett and Guth claim that "Most, if not all, examples present a strong cameo contrast, despite the lack of that designation on some of the certified pieces." Certainly this coin offers a considerable cameo effect, as the well-defined central devices are mildly but appreciably frosted to present a noticeable contrast with the surrounding fields, which are delicately textured with what is often termed an "orange-peel" appearance. Lightly patinated surfaces show only a few scattered hairlines, though copper spots on Liberty's shoulder and near her nose and star 3 will provoke a mixed reaction, depending on one's penchant for originality. Nonetheless, the overall visual appeal is excellent. (#8797)



1873 Closed 3 Ten Dollar PR64, One of 25 Proofs Struck

5212 1873 PR64 PCGS. A design ambiguity in the original 1873 date logotype led to swift complaints and a just-as-swift correction early in the year. While the Open 3 and Closed 3 three dollar gold proof issues of 1873 muddy the waters, there is little ambiguity among other denominations; proof gold is consistently of the Closed 3 variety. The reasons for that, and more besides, appear in the Garrett and Guth commentary for the proof 1873 ten dollar, from the *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*:

"The Proof eagles of 1873 are all of the Close 3 variety, which is logical since Proofs were generally struck earlier in the year. Since the Open 3 was a correction of the Close 3 (which looked like an 8), it follows that the only Proof would have been of the latter. This date appears to be more common than most of the other dates in the 1870s, even after factoring out resubmissions. The Mint made aluminum trial strikes of this date in Proof, and it is possible that some were gold-plated and passed as the more valuable version (most gilt patterns that exist today are the result of such nefarious activities.)"

This specimen, though, is 90% gold and 100% desirable. It offers deep orange-gold color in the fields and considerable cameo contrast, though the green label holder does not acknowledge this. Lightly clouded in the fields with a few scattered hairlines, yet a coin that retains undeniable majesty, especially in the context of its mintage, a mere 25 pieces. Population: 3 in 64, 0 finer (11/10).
From *The Henry Miller Collection*. (#8813)



PR62 Cameo 1873 Closed 3 Ten Dollar Low-Mintage Gold Rarity

5213 1873 PR62 Cameo NGC. The Closed or Close 3, as seen on every proof specimen of the date, a low-mintage gold rarity with only 25 coins struck. The business strikes of the issue are also of the Closed 3 type, produced to the extent of a mere 800 pieces before the Open 3 fix came into play. While this proof specimen shows cloudiness over parts of the pale yellow-gold mirrors and a number of hairlines, the essential field-to-device contrast remains intact, thanks to the thick frost that covers the exquisitely detailed devices. Any proof example of this date is automatically a rarity. Census: 1 in 62 Cameo, 5 finer (11/10).

Ex: Superior (5/2006), lot 1198.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#88813)

PR64 Cameo 1881 Eagle Only 40 Proofs Struck

5214 1881 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. For their entry on the proof 1881 ten dollar, Garrett and Guth reprint one of Breen's more entertaining and logical speculations, that the proof 1881 tens, already rare due to an initial mintage of just 40 pieces, were further impacted by once-wealthy numismatists spending their collections during the Panic of 1893. As the later authors put it, "After all, \$10 was a significant amount of money in the latter part of the 19th century, and since the collector premiums on Proof coins were so low, who could blame them for spending them?" This survivor, by contrast, was never spent. Its bright yellow-gold surfaces and frosted devices have survived the decades with no more than a few stray hairlines picked up along the way. Simply magnificent eye appeal. Census: 1 in 64 Cameo, 2 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#88821)



Gorgeous Gem Cameo Proof 1887 Ten

5215 1887 PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC. In the context of classic proof gold, particularly for 19th century dates in higher denominations, rarity itself is the only thing that is commonplace. Availability is never more than relative when it comes to proof gold, as Garrett and Guth amply proved when they wrote about the 1887 ten dollar issue for the *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*:

"The 1887 eagle is one of the least rare Proofs from the 1880s, but it is still a very rare and desirable coin. The original mintage for this date was the highest it had been since Proofs were first offered to the public in 1859. However, the difference is that in 1859, the Mint struck 80 Proofs in *anticipation* [italics theirs] of demand, but in 1887, the Mint struck 80 Proofs in *response* to increased demand from collectors. Why the survival rate is so low remains a mystery, but today the total population is less than 30 pieces."

As a counterbalance to the rarity of the issue, the authors continue by noting that when an example is found, it is usually well-contrasted and "very appealing from a visual standpoint," and the present specimen is hardly an exception. Light patina has settled over the deep canary-yellow fields, which light up with incredible reflectivity at the correct angle. Moderately frosted devices supply obvious contrast, which is at its most pleasing in the interplay between stripes of the eagle's shield. Great preservation and eye appeal in spades, an all-around winner. Census: 3 in 65 Cameo, 2 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#88827)



1907 Liberty Ten, PR66 Cameo One of the Finest Known

5216 1907 PR66 Cameo NGC. Ex: Amon Carter. The 1907 is a transitional year for ten dollar gold pieces. It was the final year of production for the long-lived Liberty type, a design that began in 1839. The new Saint-Gaudens designs were going through the various experimental stages with the Wire Rim and Rolled Rim before settling on the regular issue later in the year. The spotlight was definitely on the latter coins, with little note made of the Liberty design. However, it would prove to be the final year not only for the type, but also for mirrored proofs.

The official mintage for proof 1907 tens was 74 pieces. However, the two major certification services have graded a total of 96 coins. This suggests either more than 74 proofs were struck and sold, or there is a large number of resubmissions for this issue.

After the Mint discontinued its short-lived experiment with all-brilliant proofing in 1903, the proofs produced after that time seldom showed the stark contrast seen on proofs from the late 19th century. However, this piece shows surprising contrast on each side. The fields of the dies were highly polished, producing an astounding depth of mirroring on each side. The fields also display minor orange-peel effect, produced by heating the gold planchets in an annealing oven set at too high a temperature. The devices are moderately frosted, suggestive of an early strike rather than an intentional aesthetic device employed by Mint personnel. The heavy die polishing is especially evident when one examines the central devices and notices the detached hair bun, complete polish behind LIBERTY, thinned shield bars, and partially effaced feathers. The coin remains bright yellow-gold, and we note no obvious defects on either side. A simply magnificent example of this popular design type.

Ex: Amon Carter (*Stack's*, 1/1984), lot 800. (#88847)

INDIAN EAGLES



1907 Wire Rim Ten Dollar
Mint State Sharpness



5217 1907 Wire Rim—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. The Wire Rim tens of 1907 were also produced in a high relief format, but they are not as widely known as their more-massive double eagle counterparts. Both issues, of course, are the masterworks of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, but the ten dollar coins are far rarer. Only 500 examples of the ten dollar coin were made, most of which survive to this day. In comparison, the 1907 High Relief twenties were produced to the extent of 12,367 coins, per the latest estimates.

This Wire Rim ten has the normal swirling mint luster a bit thinned out by a light cleaning that has produced hairlines in the fields, but there is strictly no trace of wear. The coloration is medium orange-gold, with lots of eye appeal remaining.



Important Saint-Gaudens 1907 Wire Rim Ten Dollar, MS62

5218 1907 Wire Rim MS62 PCGS. This remarkable Mint State example has highly lustrous greenish yellow-gold surfaces with satiny luster and some khaki toning on the higher points of the design. Historically, the Wire Rim eagles have been classified as pattern coins, but today they are considered to be an integral part of a complete set of regular issue coinage. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, in the *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, called these pieces "the initial concept coins that most perfectly represent Augustus Saint-Gaudens's idea for this coin." They continued to note that "all examples were struck and given out to dignitaries and VIPs." As a result, nearly all pieces were saved and remain in existence today, though demand greatly exceeds the available supply. (#8850)





1907 Wire Rim Ten, MS63
A Bright, Satiny Example

5219 1907 Wire Rim MS63 ANACS. Like the double eagles also conceptualized by Saint-Gaudens, these coins have motifs of much bolder relief than was practical, and the design was quickly modified by Charles Barber. Although the modification was necessary it was unfortunate, and the resultant coins lost much of their aesthetic desirability. The final production total is unknown, but contemporary sources placed the mintage at 500 coins.

This piece has a high level of satiny luster with bright yellow color. The special appearance was created in part by extensive die polishing lines in the fields. Both sides have a few faint hairlines and other minor blemishes that are strictly consistent with the grade.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8850)





Select 1907 Indian Eagle First Design, Wire Rim Only 472 Specimens Distributed

5220 1907 Wire Rim MS63 PCGS. The 1907 Wire Rim Indian Head eagle is the most faithful representation of Augustus Saint-Gaudens' initial design for the series. The issue has been widely collected as a pattern and is listed in the literature as Judd-1774, but collectors have always considered the 1907 Wire Rim an integral part of the regular-issue series, as well. The Wire Rim feature resulted from metal flow between the die and collar when the coins were struck, and this caused problems with ejecting the coins from the die and stacking them for counting. As a result, the design was modified to eliminate the bothersome edge feature, resulting in the Rolled Rim design and the later No Periods design.

Only 542 examples of the Wire Rim design were originally minted, and none were released into general circulation. The coins were distributed to VIPs, Treasury Department officials, President Roosevelt's inner circle, museums, and private citizens who ordered them. Apparently 70 examples were unsold and later melted, so the correct distribution figure for the issue is 472 pieces. Of course, collectors carefully preserved many examples, and the issue is not as rare as the tiny mintage would suggest. Still, the 1907 Wire Rim remains one of the most sought-after and valuable series issues.

The present coin is an attractive Select Mint State piece, with vivid greenish-gold surfaces. Because of the concave fields, all Wire Rim examples show sharp details on the central devices, but the peripheral elements tend to be softly defined. This can be seen on the date of this coin, which seems to fade away at the bottom of the digits. This piece displays strong, satiny luster and bold eye appeal. (#8850)

When **FRANK ALEAMON LEACH** was born in Auburn, New York, on August 19, 1846, he became part of a longstanding American family. His fifth great-grandfather, Lawrence Leach, immigrated from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1629. Just six years after his birth, Frank Leach and his mother traveled to California to join their father, who lived in Sacramento. California became his home, where he spent much of his life until he died in Oakland on June 19, 1929. Leach was a newspaper editor and publisher who founded or published the *Napa Reporter*, *Vallejo Chronicle*, *Benicia New Era*, *Oakland Chronicle*, and the *Oakland Enquirer*. Leach served the Republican Party in the California state legislature, and also served as postmaster in Vallejo.

Leach is best known in numismatics as the superintendent of the San Francisco Mint from 1897 to 1907, seeing that facility and the city through the great earthquake of 1906. He served a second term as superintendent in 1912 and 1913. Meanwhile, Leach served as the director of the Mint, based in Washington, D.C., from September 1907 to July 1909, assuming his duties upon his arrival in October 1907. Leach worked directly with President Theodore Roosevelt to issue the new Saint-Gaudens eagles and double eagles, as well as the smaller gold denominations that Bela Lyon Pratt designed. He also oversaw the Lincoln cent's debut in 1909.



Frank Aleamon Leach

His book, *Recollections of a Newspaperman*, recounts his life story and tells much about life in central California following the Gold Rush. Leach and his staff saved the San Francisco Mint during the 1906 earthquake and fire, and Leach saved San Francisco financially. His recollection of that event is highly informative. An obituary notes: "Leach, in addition to being a newspaper publisher, was a member for several terms of the State legislature, director [*sic*] of the San Francisco mint during the 1906 disaster and later director of U.S. mints and historical writer."

Leach was a humble personality, always marveling at his association with great men of his time like President Theodore Roosevelt. However, Leach was one of those great men himself, although he seems to be a forgotten individual in history. Col. George Monroe, consignator to the present sale, describes Leach as "a man of action as well as a man of thought."

Frank Leach was married to Mary Louise Powell on December 1, 1870, and the couple had four children, Frank Aleamon, Jr., Abraham Powell, Edwin Ralph, and Harry Earl.



Choice Mint State 1907 Wire Rim Eagle The First Frank A. Leach Specimen

5221 1907 Wire Rim MS64 NGC. American art and architecture was still largely in the grips of Neoclassicism in the 1860s. But when Augustus Saint-Gaudens went to Paris in 1867, what he found was realism and naturalism. The term “realism” has many meanings, almost as many meanings as the people who use the term. But the realism and naturalism he found at the prestigious École des Beaux Arts pulled him away from the idealized forms and subject matter seen in Neoclassicism. This movement away from Neoclassicism and toward more real and natural renderings of his subjects can be seen in Saint-Gaudens entire *oeuvre*.

Specific to coins, however, it can most easily be seen by contrasting the ten dollar gold piece and the naturalism seen there with the stylized portraits seen on coins such as the three cent nickel, gold dollar, and twenty dollar gold piece. Saint-Gaudens’ portrait used on the 1907 ten dollar gold piece was indeed based on a real person, or amalgam of as many as three models: Mary Cunningham, Hettie Anderson, and Alice Butler. Whether it was based on one or several models, the fact is the portrait is unflinchingly realistic. Ironically, it was Theodore Roosevelt who insisted on adding an Indian war bonnet, introducing a stylized motif on an otherwise naturalistic portrait of Liberty.

The Wire Rim ten was considered by Augustus Saint-Gaudens to be the final product for the denomination. However, the design was plagued with production problems. In short, the design was unsuited to the needs of high-speed production that could meet the demands of commerce.

A lovely example with sharp design detail and full luster. Both sides have shimmering straw-gold surfaces. The strike is sharp enough to show the period following LIBERTY, a feature that is usually faint or entirely absent. Scattered surface marks are entirely inconsequential but prevent a higher grade. The stars on the tripartite edge are mostly bold, but slightly uneven, with a few stars weaker than the majority. Identification marks include a tiny depression in the field just left of the center of the forehead, small ticks across both L’s in DOLLAR, and a minuscule rim nick below the upright of the second L. Although shallow, the wire edge is visible around the upper part of the obverse rim and around most of the reverse rim.

Ex: Frank Aleamon Leach; Abraham Powell Leach; Florence Gertrude Leach; Col. George Monroe.

From The Colonel George M. Monroe Collection. (#8850)

See lots 5222, 5223, 5238, and 5305 for additional specimens with the Leach provenance.



Abraham (Abe) Powell Leach

ABRAHAM (ABE) POWELL LEACH was the second of four sons born to Frank Leach and Mary Powell Leach in Oakland, California, on July 27, 1873, and died in Contra Costa, California, on May 5, 1962. He married Freda Curdts (1874-1959) in 1901, and they had a son, Abraham P. Leach, Jr. (1903-1949). He married Florence Plant in 1960.

Abraham, Sr., received his law degree from the University of California (Berkeley) in May 1895. He was admitted to the California Bar in 1895 and practiced law in California for more than 50 years, serving as prosecuting attorney for Oakland from 1898 to 1907. He later founded an investment firm, Insurance Securities, Inc. He was a Mason, a member of the Nile Club, and served 11 years as president of the Oakland Boy Scout Council.

Col. George Monroe, consignor to the present sale notes: "He was asked to run for governor by the California Republican Party but turned them down. Parties at his house in Danville, California, were attended by a Who's Who of California politicians, businessmen, and Boy Scouts of America senior leaders." It is said that he was defined by his generosity and kindness.



Incredible 1907 Wire Rim Eagle, MS65+ The Second Frank A. Leach Specimen

5222 1907 Wire Rim MS65+ NGC. The original mintage was 542 coins for the 1907 Wire Rim ten, but 70 were apparently melted around World War I, leaving a net production of 472 pieces. The Rounded Rim or Rolled Rim has an even smaller net production, at 50 pieces after the other 31,450 produced were destroyed due to the impracticality of their design. Many numismatists consider both varieties to be patterns (and they are listed in the popular pattern references by Judd and Pollock), but they have both long been collected as integral parts of the Saint-Gaudens eagle series.

Akers points out that collectors are especially keen on acquiring examples of the 1907 Wire Rim, as it is the “only issue available to collectors that shows Augustus Saint-Gaudens’ original design for this coin.” He also points out that none were released to the general public:

“Most examples are Mint State, as befits an issue that was distributed solely to VIPs, private collectors and museums. There are even some extraordinary Superb Gems, their surfaces essentially as struck with pristine, virtually blemish-free features.”

Although the pattern-versus-regular-issue debate has engendered a second debate about whether the Wire Rims were produced in proof or business strike format, there appears to be no such confusion at NGC or PCGS, which certifies both the Wire Rim and Rolled Rim versions using the Mint State scale rather than that for proofs. Nonetheless, the Wire Rim pieces typically show random, swirling raised die polishing lines, much the same as seen on the 1907 High Relief twenties. Many examples seen of the issue, as a result of the unusual distribution, show memorable surface preservation that complements the genius of the original Saint-Gaudens design.

Fully brilliant straw-gold surfaces exhibit the unusual luster of all pristine Wire Rim eagles that results from the extensive die polish lines in the fields. This piece has a bold strike, even down to the period after LIBERTY. The wire rim is boldly evident around most of the obverse and reverse rims, with a small blemish at 12 o’clock on the reverse. Identification characteristics include a small disturbance on the third feather of the headdress and a tiny patch of chatter marks just inside the reverse border at about 8:30.

Ex: Frank Aleamon Leach; Abraham Powell Leach; Florence Gertrude Leach; Col. George Monroe.

From The Colonel George M. Monroe Collection. (#8850)

See lots 5221, 5223, 5238, and 5305 for additional specimens with the Leach provenance.



Jane (Plant) Monroe and Florence (Plant) Leach

FLORENCE (PLANT) LEACH, known to her friends and relatives as Floss, and her twin sister, **JANE (PLANT) MONROE**, were Canadian citizens who served in the U.S. Army Nurse Corps during World War II. Already honors nursing graduates, the Plant twins attended basic and advanced Army training together and remained together on Army nursing assignments, including service in the brutal conditions of the New Guinea jungles. Jane's son and consignor to the present sale, Col. George Monroe, notes that President Franklin Roosevelt personally approved the request of the two young nurses to serve together.

Following the war, Floss served wounded soldiers as a Veterans Administration nurse in Portland, Oregon, and in San Francisco. In California, she met Abe Leach and served as a private nurse to his first wife. After the latter passed away, Leach asked Floss to marry him, which she did in 1960. While Abe Leach passed away in 1962, his widow lived nearly 50 more years and passed away in May 2009.



Stunning 1907 Wire Rim Eagle, MS65+ The Third Frank A. Leach Specimen

5223 1907 Wire Rim MS65+ NGC. As Mint Director, Frank A. Leach was closely involved in the Saint-Gaudens eagles and double eagles. He worked closely with President Roosevelt, the Saint-Gaudens estate, and Mint personnel. Leach discussed his involvement in *Recollections of a Newspaperman*:

Three models of the new design were made by Saint-Gaudens. Five hundred trial pieces were struck from the first model, and 34,100 [sic] pieces were struck from the second model, but all of this lot were subsequently remelted except forty-two coins, which, with those of the first lot, were given to museums of art and officials and others connected with the work. Dies from the third model were found to work satisfactorily in the ordinary coining presses.

Today we recognize the “first model” as the so-called Wire Rim pieces, although Roger Burdette prefers the term “Knife Edge.” The “second model” are the Rolled Edge pieces, which might also be called “Normal Edge” coins, and the “third model” are the 1907 No Periods eagles that remain plentiful today.

The brilliant straw-gold luster of this beauty is consistent with all Wire Rim eagles. Both sides exhibit the heavy die polish that creates those distinctive surfaces. The strike is bold, including all of the intricate detail that Saint-Gaudens created. This piece has an elongated horizontal copper spot in the left obverse field at about 9 o'clock, midway between the border and the nose.

Ex: Frank Aleamon Leach; Abraham Powell Leach; Florence Gertrude Leach; Col. George Monroe.

From The Colonel George M. Monroe Collection. (#8850)

See lots 5221, 5222, 5238, and 5305 for additional specimens with the Leach provenance.



Gorgeous Gem 1907 Rolled Edge Ten Dollar The Famous Judd-1903, All But 50 Melted

5224 1907 Rolled Edge MS65 PCGS. More than a quarter-century before the infamous Franklin Delano Roosevelt Executive Order and the subsequent gold recall of the 1930s all but destroyed many of the late classic U.S. gold issues, another single issue was virtually wiped out during his cousin Theodore Roosevelt's administration. That issue was the "Rolled Rim," also called the "Rolled Edge" or (paradoxically) the "Normal Edge."

The Rolled Rim coins were meant to solve the problems of their Wire Rim predecessors, but wound up creating problems of their own. In the September 10, 2007 edition of *Coin World*, Roger W. Burdette and Jeff Reichenberger discuss the reasons for the Rolled Rim coins and their nature:

"The first version of [Saint-Gaudens] \$10 coin had no properly defined rim, made a wobbly stack when the experimental pieces were piled, and required the use of a medal press to bring up the design.

"To remedy these defects, [Chief Engraver Charles] Barber made a new set of hubs and dies from the same set of models as before. But this time, he cut a well defined rim into the hubs. Experimental pieces demonstrated that the relief was low enough that the coins could be struck on ordinary presses. These were shown to the Treasury secretary and President Roosevelt and approved.

"This second gold eagle version had the design in slightly higher than normal relief. The fields ended at a well defined rim on which the coins could sit when stacked. On the reverse, the legends had small text stops - usually called periods - at ends of each inscription, just as on the first version.

"The Philadelphia Mint struck 31,500 pieces of the second version on normal coinage presses in late September 1907 and the coins seemed destined for release across the country."

This was an extensive commitment; for example, the 1911-D eagle issue has a recorded mintage of 30,100 pieces. It was also a commitment that ended up undone. With a new model from the studio of the late Saint-Gaudens, the Mint produced what would be known as the No Periods regular issue, rendering the Rolled Rim coins obsolete. Burdette and Reichenberger quote Philadelphia Mint Superintendent John Landis, in a letter sent to acting Mint Director Robert Preston:

"You will notice that the eagle from the last model is a great improvement over those of the first model.... If this last model meets with your approval, I would strongly urge upon you the expediency of immediately replacing the \$315,000 now on hand, of the first model with eagles of the last models.... I think we will be severely criticized, and certainly deserve to be, if the eagles already struck should be allowed to go into circulation."

The decision was not unanimous; the authors cite an Assistant Treasury Secretary, John Edwards, as being in opposition. Nonetheless, the replacement Mint Director, Frank Leach, ordered all but 50 of the Rolled Rim pieces melted down. The 50 survivors were then distributed over the course of the next year; Burdette's writing in *Coin World* and elsewhere includes a remarkable distribution table showing where various pieces were directed.

A previous cataloger praised the luster of this coin, calling it "satiny." While the coin offers bolder luster than that usually associated with satin, there is considerable fine texture in the sunset-orange fields. This Gem has a couple of tiny copper flecks in the fields, but the coin's most visible defect—a small circular feature above the L in PLURIBUS on the reverse that may have been a gas bubble trapped in the planchet—apparently occurred prior to striking. This is also the coin's most reliable pedigree marker and a good feature to note for future appearances.

Ex: Heritage (3/1999), lot 6790; later, Goldberg (9/2008), lot 1283, which realized \$230,000.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8851)



No Periods 1907 Ten Dollar, MS67

5225 1907 No Periods MS67 NGC. A simply outstanding survivor from the beginning of the Saint-Gaudens ten dollar design as a circulating concern. Color ranges from pale gold to stronger canary-yellow, the latter hue mostly at the margins, and the swirling luster is uniformly intense. While the hair over Liberty's ear is characteristically soft, the reverse's eagle is remarkable for all its little sharp details. The only flaw warranting any level of individual mention is a tiny luster scrape in the left reverse field. Truly a magnificent survivor for the type or date collector to consider. Census: 28 in 67, 2 finer (11/10).

From The Milford Collection. (#8852)



Marvelous MS65+ Motto 1908 Ten Dollar

5226 1908 Motto MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Even collectors who prefer the artistry of Augustus Saint-Gaudens to the more workmanlike approach of Charles Barber must acknowledge the taste the Chief Engraver showed in adding the motto *IN GOD WE TRUST* to the artist's designs after a Congressional mandate in 1908. The double eagle had the motto added around the sun disc on the reverse, while Barber tucked the motto into the large left reverse field on the eagle, as seen on this Gem-plus example. Effusive yellow-gold luster is softly frosted with an undercurrent of orange, and the surfaces are remarkably smooth. PCGS has graded 38 numerically finer representatives (11/10). (#8859)



With Motto 1908 Saint-Gaudens Ten, MS67

5227 1908 Motto MS67 NGC. Unlike the more famous No Motto-With Motto pairing of 1908 double eagles, in the eagle denomination With Motto Saint-Gaudens pieces of 1908 are more accessible in general than their No Motto counterparts, thanks to greater mint-ages. While there was an apparent drive to produce as many No Motto 1908 double eagles as possible before Congress passed a law forcing IN GOD WE TRUST on the Saint-Gaudens twenty dollar design, such was not the case for the ten dollar.

For the Philadelphia issue, while it is considered fairly generic through the lowest Mint State reaches, it begins to command a premium over type at the Select level. Garrett and Guth state that “as a date the 1908, With Motto comes very nice and is most of the available dates in gem grades.” Nonetheless, the date’s price premium steadily grows with increases in grade until the date becomes a flat-out condition rarity in MS67.

Offered here is a gorgeous Superb Gem. Garrett and Guth note the issue is “usually found with satiny luster and a sharp strike,” a definition that fits the piece perfectly. It is well-defined with remarkably smooth features on Liberty. Bold yellow-gold luster swirls across each side in magnificent cartwheels, and the faintly textured surfaces show only a few minor disturbances. The all-around eye appeal is simply magnificent. An incredible opportunity for the dedicated collector of Saint-Gaudens ten dollars. Census: 4 in 67, 3 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#8859)



Gem 1908-D With Motto Ten Bright Satiny Surfaces

Attractive 1910-D Ten Dollar, MS66

5228 1908-D Motto MS65 NGC. Both the 1908-D With Motto and No Motto eagles are difficult to obtain at the Gem level, although examples of each appear from time to time in the numismatic marketplace. This Gem With Motto ten is an example of an issue that Garrett and Guth rank as “12th rarest of the 32 issues in that lofty grade.” Interestingly, NGC has certified only three examples in MS65, but it has graded 11 pieces finer (11/10). This is a flashy Gem with tons of eye appeal and a two-toned appearance, golden-orange predominating with lilac accents on Liberty’s cheek. As expected of the grade, contact is minor and undistracting. (#8860)

5229 1910-D MS66 NGC. While a large number of the 2.3 million-piece 1910-D ten dollars were melted, many were still saved in America and abroad. The date is widely available through the near-Gem level of preservation, and can even be had in MS65 with patience and searching. Premium Gems such as this example take a drop in the certified population and finer-grade pieces are extremely rare.

Highly attractive light to medium orange-gold color embraces the radiantly lustrous surfaces of this specimen, and a well executed strike imparts sharp definition to the design elements. Both sides are somewhat frosty with a finely granular texture and are impeccably preserved. Census: 44 in 66, 8 finer (11/10). (#8866)



High-End 1911 Eagle, MS67

5230 1911 MS67 NGC. The 1911 ten dollar is a relatively high-mintage issue, with just over half a million circulation strikes. The combined NGC and PCGS population data also indicate that it is one of the more available dates in the series through MS64. Gems are scarce, however, with a little over 200 pieces graded at both services. Premium Gems account for about 70 specimens, and fewer than 20 Superb Gems are certified.

This MS67 example displays finely granular, frosty surfaces covered in yellow-gold patina and giving off a faint greenish cast. A decisive strike imparts sharp detail to the design elements. Close inspection reveals no mentionable contact marks, nor is there evidence of the copper-colored alloy spots that are so frequently seen on the issue. All of this adds up to superior eye appeal that high-end type collectors and aficionados of high-grade gold coinage will truly appreciate. Census: 8 in 67, 3 finer (10/10).

Ex: October Signature (Heritage, 10/2009), lot 1600, which garnered \$27,600. (#8868)



Low-Mintage MS62 1911-D Ten Dollar

5231 1911-D MS62 NGC. No discussion of the 1911-D ten dollar is complete without mention of its absurdly low mintage of just 30,100 pieces, a figure smaller than even that of the more famous 1911-D quarter eagle. This unworn coin's yellow-orange surfaces show a single small obverse copper spot, a reddish patch near 9 o'clock on the obverse rim, while the reverse has more prominent green spotting through the right reverse. Well-defined devices and surrounding fields appear smooth at first glance, though closer inspection turns up the wispy abrasions which account for the grade. Census: 52 in 62, 25 finer (11/10). (#8869)



Amazing MS67 1915 Ten Dollar

5232 1915 MS67 NGC. Census: 5 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). With no such coins certified at PCGS, a Superb Gem NGC coin such as this marvelous survivor is at the height of desirability for this plentiful, popular Philadelphia Saint-Gaudens eagle issue. The strike is sharp, particularly on the fine definition of Liberty's hair over the ear, and frosty yellow-orange surfaces are almost impossibly smooth. The single copper streak in the upper left obverse field adds a remarkable dimension to this coin, a hint of humility that somehow enhances the coin's already preternatural visual appeal. (#8878)



1916-S Ten Dollar, MS65 Lustrous, High-End Example

5233 1916-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. In the ten dollar Indian series, the 1916-S is a moderate rarity. Several decades ago it was unattainable, especially in higher grades. Then a couple of small hoards were discovered, and within a few short months the 1916-S became attainable. This issue never really circulated, and most of the survivors are lower-grade Uncs. That remains the case today, even after the hoard coins became available. Gems are predictably rare—as are all MS65s in the ten dollar series—because of the usual presence of numerous abrasions on the face of the Indian and the eagle. Nonetheless, this wonderfully clean example has no singular, mentionable abrasions. Sometimes the 1916-S can have subdued mint luster, but this piece is remarkably bright and frosted. The color is reddish-gold, with a hint of lilac in the center obverse. A rare opportunity to acquire an original, problem-free Gem example of this highly sought-after issue. Population: 12 in 65, 8 finer (11/10). (#8880)



Historic 1920-S Ten Dollar, XF45 An Unusual Circulated Example

5234 1920-S XF45 PCGS. Among the most famous (as well as earliest) melt rarities in the 20th century gold series, the 1920-S was practically wiped out in the two decades after its creation, rendering the official production of 126,500 pieces meaningless. Ownership of any example is a mark of accomplishment, and this Choice XF example, an unusual circulated representative, can fulfill the dream for the winning bidder. Still-lustrous canary-gold and sun-yellow surfaces are lightly worn across the higher parts of the devices. Both sides show scattered light abrasions, and a wispy mark travels from Liberty's lips to the rim. Nonetheless, an appealing and important coin. Population: 2 in 45, 50 finer (11/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8881)



1930-S Indian Ten, AU Details

5235 1930-S—Polished—NGC Details. AU. The 1930-S eagle is a premier rarity in the Indian series, despite a mintage of 96,000 coins. Nearly all were melted in the late 1930s, with only a few survivors that coin collectors acquired shortly after the time of issue. Preserved in collections since then, nearly all surviving examples are in higher grades. Collectors who seek circulated pieces are essentially out of luck. However, the present piece, with its gleaming yellow surfaces, is an example that should prove affordable in relation to all the others, unless enough budget-minded collectors pursue the lot to establish a new record price. This may be the only opportunity to acquire an example below the Mint State level.



Near-Gem 1930-S Ten Dollar Last of the San Francisco Eagles

5236 1930-S MS64 PCGS. The San Francisco Mint had a history of striking the ten dollar (or eagle) denomination that stretched all the way back to its official establishment in 1854. That facility, however, did not see the classic gold denomination all the way to the end. After striking the famously elusive 1920-S issue, a decade passed between it and the finale, a 96,000-piece-strong 1930-S emission. In *Indian Gold Coins of the 20th Century*, Mike Fuljenz comments that “unlike the earlier dates from this mint, the 1930-S did not appear to circulate and, [sic] as a result, it is almost never seen in grades below MS60.”

Among Mint State coins, however, condition can be highly variable. Fuljenz later notes:

“Many 1930-S Eagles were roughly handled and as a result, the surfaces are often heavily abraded. It appears that a few small hoards have been found on which the surfaces are much cleaner and these pieces were probably not thrown loosely into bags as with other surviving examples.”

Paradoxically, the 1930-S is more accessible in grades such as MS64 than several other issues with much higher mintages; nonetheless, it is a condition rarity any finer, and in any event, the date’s overall rarity is well-established. This Choice coin is a perfectly lovely example, shining lemon-yellow with occasional green-gold overtones. A few small field disturbances, such as the two horizontal abrasions in the right obverse field, may preclude Gem status but have little impact on the overall visual appeal. Population: 37 in 64, 20 finer (11/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8883)

PLATINUM NIGHT



Lot 5237





1933 Eagle, MS65 A World-Class Rarity

5237 1933 MS65 NGC. The accepted mintage figure for the 1933 gold eagles is 312,500 coins, as published in the *Guide Book* and various other sources. While that is accurate as far as it goes, it is only half of the story. Nearly all of the original production was melted shortly after the coins were manufactured, due to the Gold Recall of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The 1933 U.S. coinage portrait is an unusual one at any rate, in that the only coin denominations produced were the Lincoln cents, in Philadelphia and Denver (the latter also making an Oregon Trail half dollar); the Walking Liberty half dollar, in San Francisco only; and the two gold issues, only in Philadelphia. (Was the U.S. Mint purposely providing Depression-era “make-work” assignments for some employees at each facility?)

The 1933 eagles are the only U.S. gold coins bearing that date that are legal to own, save for the single celebrated King Farouk 1933 double eagle that was legally “monetized” and sold for \$7,590,020 in July 2002. (Ten other examples of the 1933 double eagle, formerly in the estate of Philadelphia jeweler Israel Switt and passed down to his daughter Joan Langbord, continue to be the subject of litigation between the U.S. government and the Langbord family. Two others are in the National Numismatic Collection of the Smithsonian Institution, making at least 13 pieces that survive today; others are rumored.)

The year 1933 opened normally at the Philadelphia Mint, although the country was in the depths of the Great Depression. The Mint’s production of the year’s eagles totaled 312,500 pieces in January and February. Although for many years it was thought that perhaps two dozen of those coins were released in the normal order of business, it is now believed that from 30 to 40 specimens escaped in this way. Presidential Order 6260, issued in March, officially halted the release of gold coins from the Mint.

All known examples of the 1933 ten dollar are Uncirculated—but Gem examples such as the present specimen are quite rare. Mike Fuljenz writes in *Indian Gold Coins of the 20th Century* concerning the 1933 eagles:

“For some reason, this date is usually seen with scattered deep marks. The typical 1933 may not have as many abrasions as on the typical 1932 but the marks seen on the 1933 are often located on the prime focal points and they can be fairly detracting. More often than not, the marks are located on the obverse and on a few pieces they are positioned squarely on the jaw or cheek of the Indian.”

Acquisition of any 1933 eagle has been considered a badge of accomplishment, one of the coins that separate great collections from world-class ones. The Kutasi and O’Neal-Morse collection specimens were MS65 PCGS examples. The current Condition Census for the 1933 eagle includes a single MS66 at NGC, with three MS65 (including the present piece) and one MS65 ★ in the Gem category. The PCGS population shows seven pieces in MS65 and a single MS65+ as finest at that service; as usual, the probability of duplications must be factored into all of these totals. The certainty of duplications is also present in the total graded at both services combined, 37 coins. A detailed roster of some of the finest known examples can be found in our Permanent Auction Archives.

The present Gem specimen is a coin that is new to us. Bright, satiny luster complements an uncommonly bold strike on both sides, the chief hallmarks of this simply spectacular coin. Note how well-defined the headdress feathers are, all the way to their tips (save for a couple of the lowest ones), and observe the fine plumage details throughout the eagle’s wings. The 933 in the date is fully struck, while minor softness occurs on the 1. The predominant coloration is yellow-gold, with a slight accent of reddish patina perceptible on each side. Fortunately, this coin has escaped any overly distracting marks, although some small signs of contact appear below the ear and on the chin area. The super strike and attractive satiny luster more than compensate. Census: 3 in 65, 1 finer (11/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8885)



Legendary 1907 Rolled Edge Eagle, PR67 The Frank A. Leach Specimen The Single Finest Example Possibly a Trial Piece

5238 1907 Satin PR67 NGC. One of five gold coins in the present sale that belonged to Mint Director Frank A. Leach, this satin finish proof 1907 With Periods Rolled Edge eagle is a monumental coin that ranks among the most important individual specimens in 20th century American numismatics. We have no hesitation calling the Leach specimen the single finest example of the 1907 Rolled Edge ten that is known today.

Population and Proofs

It is thought that just 50 of the 1907 Rolled Edge eagles were preserved for museums, numismatists, and those associated with the design. Past estimates of the rarity of these coins have varied widely. Some older catalogs suggest that only about 10 examples still exist. Others have suggested that two or three dozen survive. Still other catalogers, such as David Akers, place the population at 40 to 45 coins. The present cataloger made an attempt to create a complete roster of surviving examples through examination of old catalogs. At the point of identifying 27 distinct specimens, there were still 50 photographic auction appearances to review, and the project was dropped as an impossibility. It appears that nearly every one of the original 50 coins still exist, but the Leach specimen is in a class of its own, clearly the single finest surviving example available to collectors today.

Over the years, a few especially sharp examples have been labeled as proofs, but with only one other exception, none of them have a confirmed proof status. When Michael Fuljenz authored *Indian Gold Coins of the 20th Century*, he wrote that a single proof example is known, suggesting that "it was likely a trial piece." That piece is the PR66 NGC specimen that was offered in the Bowers and Merena Rarities sale in July 2002. The present specimen was unknown to Fuljenz when his reference was published last year, and is a finer specimen.

Another example, appearing in the 1972 ANA sale with documentation that it was the first 1907 Rolled Edge eagle struck, was described as a proof and sold to Harry W. Bass, Jr. The Bass specimen was later lost in an airport incident that Dave Bowers described in the July 2002 *Rarities* catalog. The illustration in the 1972 ANA catalog is clearly a Rolled Edge coin, although the description calls it a Wire Edge piece. Until such time as the 1972 ANA-Bass coin is relocated, its status as a possible proof is unknown.

Additional specimens described as proofs include the Eliasberg coin that was later described as MS65, and the Bell and Flanagan coins, both appearing at auction in 1944, with the same photo used in both catalogs. The Bell and Flanagan coin (or coins) is no longer traced since the photography and printing quality from 1944 makes plate matching a near-impossibility.

Documented Trial Pieces

Numismatic researcher Roger W. Burdette has uncovered considerable information regarding Mint practices and policies in his *Renaissance of American Coinage* trilogy. Digging through the National

Archives for many years, Burdette discovered immense files of previously unexamined material. His three-volume series covers the years from 1905 to 1921, beginning at the suggestion of President Roosevelt that the national coinage required update, and ending with introduction of the Peace dollars in 1921.

Burdette documents the entire story of the Rolled Edge coins, along with all other 1907 eagles and double eagles. His analysis of edge devices indicates that both patterns and production pieces exist. Irregular edge stars coins are considered patterns, and normal edge stars coins are production pieces. The pattern strikes were made on the Mint's medal press, and the only known examples are in the Smithsonian Institution. Later, 31,500 examples were minted on the regular coinage presses, with all but 50 pieces melted. The collar containing 46 stars used for the pieces struck on the medal press is different from the collar used for the regular production pieces, and the edge is the key to identification.

The Leach Specimen

The actual edge of the Leach specimen has heavy finishing lines, similar to die polish lines that are normally seen on the obverse and reverse. The specific pattern of those finishing lines is the key to attribution of pattern strikes on the medal press versus regular strikes on the coining press. This example has heavy finishing lines on the edge, and they may match those found on the Smithsonian pattern pieces. If the Leach specimen has the pattern edge device, it is the only existing pattern available to private collectors, and will be one of the most monumental discoveries in recent numismatic history.

This 1907 Rolled Edge eagle certified PR67 Satin by NGC is, in a word, astounding. Every aspect of the coin makes a statement that it is something special, unlike any others of its kind. With just four owners since it was first issued, it has escaped the normal handling that most others witnessed. The surfaces are light yellow with brilliant, satiny luster and heavy die polishing lines on both sides, the latter separating this piece from all others. The surfaces are, for all practical purposes, absolutely mark-free. Only slight grazing of the luster is visible in the left reverse field.

The characteristic that clearly sets this piece apart from all others is the strike. The typical example has a poor strike. David Akers wrote in his 1988 *Handbook*: "The strike on a typical Rolled Edge is rather weak, particularly at Miss Liberty's ear and on the eagle's wing and trailing leg and claw." However, the Leach specimen is clearly special. Every detail is bold, including the period following LIBERTY on the headband—a feature that few even know is part of the design because it is never visible. Every individual feather in the eagle is visible, even on the highest part of the left wing (the point of highest relief).

Ex: Frank Aleamon Leach; Abraham Powell Leach; Florence Gertrude Leach; Col. George Monroe.

From The Colonel George M. Monroe Collection. (#8898)

See lots 5222, 5223, 5223, and 5305 for additional specimens with the Leach provenance.

PROOF INDIAN EAGLES



Important 1909 Roman Finish Eagle, PR66

5239 1909 PR66 NGC. “Time and tide wait for no man,” goes the old bromide, and tastes change with the times in numismatics, as in all other things. What was once in disfavor is today greatly admired.

When the new dark matte proof gold coinage of the Saint-Gaudens design was introduced, the collector reaction was near-uniform condemnation.

The eagles debuted in 1907, and the proof eagles of that year are legendary rarities that Breen calls “so rare as to be controversial.” Nonetheless, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, in their *Gold Encyclopedia*, enumerate one 1907 Rolled Edge, Periods satin proof and two 1907 matte proofs.

The year 1908 is the first for which proofs are relatively available, produced to the extent of 116 specimens. Although there are a few outliers, the most commonly seen finish is a dark matte finish, one that Dr. Robert Loewinger in his reference on proof gold calls “an olive dark matte finish.” Garrett and Guth write that “orders for these coins were large, as the 1908 coins were the first Proofs generally available to collectors.” After the outcry arose against their distinctive, dark, and olive-drab appearance, the Mint tried a compromise in 1909 and 1910, with the Satin or Roman finish proofs. Of the latter coins, famed early pattern collector-numismatist and future U.S. Treasurer William H. Woodin wrote:

“I am surprised at the statement that the dull finish of the gold proof coins was objected to by many collectors. If any collectors objected to this finish it was because they did not understand that the St. Gaudens [sic] designs are not adapted to the production of polished proofs. The present proofs of the St. Gaudens designs and of the Pratt designs are simply rotten. I know of no other word to express it.”

Woodin preferred the dark matte finish—which could not be mistaken for circulation-strike coinage—to the lighter, somewhat ambiguous semibrilliant finish of the Roman coins, which appeared neither fish nor fowl, to Woodin’s view.

In any case, with the passage of a century, collectors today treasure either the matte or Roman finish proofs. The present 1909 Roman finish coin in PR66 is among only eight specimens so certified at NGC, with six finer (10/10). Examples above this level are seldom offered. When we handled the Dr. Robert Loewinger PR66 NGC coin in 2007 (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3139, it realized \$51,750. The following year, a second example in the same grade sold in an October 2008 Stack’s auction (lot 1078) for \$69,000. A third PR66 NGC example in a Stack’s auction sold earlier this year (8/2010), lot 1215, for \$60,375. Finally, a PR67 NGC piece that we handled in our Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 1313, brought a strong \$74,750.

The present yellow-gold example presents delightful, pristine surfaces on both sides. The only markers we can find for pedigree purposes are a pair of tiny planchet chips out of the reverse field above the eagle’s wing. Otherwise, the surfaces are uniformly fully struck, with no visible ticks or breaks in the thick, rich luster. An important proof gold coin of the Saint-Gaudens design. (#8891)



Gem Matte Proof 1914 Ten Dollar

5240 1914 PR65 NGC. After a few early attempts to modify the new matte finish of 1907-1908 to pacify collectors accustomed to brilliant gold proofs, the Mint abandoned that strategy—which had produced the much-maligned “Roman gold” finish and pleased almost nobody—and catered to the knowledgeable collectors who understood the Mint’s decision to “go matte” for the daring modern designs of Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Bela Lyon Pratt.

One of the strongest collector champions of the matte proof finish was future Treasury Secretary William Woodin, who wrote in a private letter dated August 25, 1910 and reprinted in Roger W. Burdette’s *Renaissance of American Coinage 1905-1908*:

“...it seems to me that the difference between the [matte] proofs and the proofs that are now issued is so great and so obviously in favor of the dull proof coins, that I should think the Mint Dept. would be justified in making them, as certainly the most artistic results are desired for coins of this class that go into the hands of collectors.”

Deep orange-gold surfaces are overtly granular on this late-date Saint-Gaudens eagle specimen, which shows a few tiny flecks of copper color in the left obverse field. The detail on the central devices is as precise as any collector will see it, and there are only a few trifling disturbances to the overarching matte texture, again at the left obverse. An elegant coin of sophisticated beauty. (#8896)

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES



Fantastic MS64 1852 Double Eagle

5241 1852 MS64 NGC. CAC. The first “golden era” of double eagle strikings at the Philadelphia Mint began with the famous unique pattern in 1849 and continued until the opening of the San Francisco Mint in 1854. As the larger and more logical outlet to strike the massive coins, Philadelphia received the lion’s share of the work; the first four years of the regular issue saw more than a million pieces struck each time, and for the two dates in the middle, 1851 and 1852, there were mintages in the multiple millions.

A high mintage, however, does not guarantee availability in high grades on its own. The 1852 twenties were meant to circulate, and circulate they did. Q. David Bowers writes in *A Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins*, “As the mintage of over two million pieces might suggest, the 1852 is plentiful today. Most are in grades such as VF and EF, with occasional examples in AU coming on the market, punctuated at long intervals by Mint State coins. Among the latter are a few choice and gem pieces.”

This survivor is one of the few, and virtually any double eagle collector would be proud to own it. Peach-tinged yellow-gold surfaces are smooth and subtly frosted, and the devices offer impressive detail. Only a few small marks, such as a minor abrasion on Liberty’s chin, preclude a finer designation. Easily one of the most impressive examples known, and a Philadelphia twenty that boasts preservation seldom seen save on San Francisco shipwreck issues. Census: 2 in 64, 1 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#8906)



Near-Mint 1852-O Twenty Prooflike Fields

5242 1852-O AU58 NGC. CAC. The 1852-O Liberty Head double eagle is probably the second most available twenty dollar issue from the New Orleans Mint. The reported mintage of 190,000 pieces was quite generous in the series context. Doug Winter estimates 900-1100 examples survive in all grades, with 200-250 AU specimens. Current population data indicates a slightly smaller population, as NGC and PCGS together have graded 921 coins, with 113 pieces in AU58; those figures undoubtedly contain a few duplicate submissions (11/10). Only one variety is known for the date, and the issue is extremely popular with mintmark type collectors.

The present coin is a sharply detailed specimen, with the slightest traces of wear on the design high points. The fields are greenish-gold and prooflike, with remarkably few abrasions for the grade. Census: 79 in 58, 14 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#8907)



1852-O MS65 NGC



1852-O MS65 NGC

Gem 1852-O Double Eagle Off the Market for Decades Finest Known Specimen

5243 1852-O MS65 NGC. Easily the finest known 1852-O double eagle, *the coin offered here is quite likely the finest New Orleans twenty of any date.* This Gem has been off the market since the early 1970s, when the present consignor purchased it through a private treaty transaction with Stack's. It has been unavailable for study by most modern researchers, although Doug Winter was aware of it when he wrote the first edition of *New Orleans Mint Gold Coins: 1839-1909* in 1992. At that time, Winter considered the specimen in the Dallas Bank Collection the finest known 1852-O, with this coin listed in the number two spot. Like the present coin, the Dallas Bank specimen had only been examined by a few specialists during the 1990s. After the collection was sold in 2001, Winter had the opportunity to view the coin, and he determined that the present specimen is actually superior to the Dallas Bank example. Jim Halperin, Co-Chairman of Heritage Auction Galleries, had the opportunity to study this coin many years ago, and he always believed it was special. Halperin states that this coin is "by far the best condition New Orleans twenty I have ever seen." Discounting the SP63 PCGS 1856-O double eagle, a coin that many consider a full proof, no other New Orleans Mint twenty has been certified in any grade above MS63 by NGC or PCGS (11/10).

A generous mintage of 190,000 Liberty Head double eagles was achieved at the New Orleans Mint in 1852, due to the influx of gold from the California gold fields. The New Orleans facility benefited immensely from the flow of Western gold in the years before the establishment of the San Francisco Mint. Treasury records indicate more than \$4.5 million in gold bullion was received from California for coining purposes in 1850, and the flood continued through 1853. At least \$2 million worth of the precious metal was received every year until 1854—when the San Francisco Mint opened—and New Orleans gold deposits dropped to a trickle. Production totals followed suit, and the mintage of O-mint double eagles after 1853 was never more than a fraction of the totals accomplished in the earlier years.

The importance of New Orleans as a center of far-reaching commerce before the Civil War can be demonstrated by the distribution of New Orleans double eagles. While gold coins of the other Southern mints tended to circulate in the regional economy, New Orleans issues have been discovered at all points of the compass. Two 1852-O double eagles were found in the Baltimore Hoard in 1934, along with many other New Orleans gold coins. A total of 20 examples of the 1852-O were recovered from the wreck of the *S.S. Republic*, and the date has been found in European holdings down to the present day. Last summer the discovery of another New Orleans double eagle, the Bullock specimen of the 1856-O, captured the imagination of the numismatic community when it surfaced in a safe deposit box in Ohio, suggesting that New Orleans coins were used in the Mississippi-Ohio River traffic. The O-mint coins were clearly important as a medium of exchange in a wide variety of locations.

Archives research indicates that six obverse and four reverse dies were shipped to the New Orleans Mint for use in 1852, but further study shows that some reverse dies were still on hand, left over from 1851. Despite some positional differences in the placement of

mintmarks and dates, Winter is only aware of a single variety for this date. The date is small and positioned centrally between the denticles and the truncation of the bust. The 5 in the date is closed, with the ball nearly touching the bottom point of the upper loop, and the upright is slanted in an italic fashion. Winter notes the reverse die is the same as the die used for the 1851-O emission, with the mintmark high in the field, centered over the N in TWENTY. On the 1852-O reverse, the A in STATES has been patched.

Because of its substantial mintage, the 1852-O is one of the more available Type One double eagles from the New Orleans Mint. Winter estimates a surviving population of 900-1100 pieces in all grades. Most examples seen are in lower circulated grades, and the issue becomes scarce in AU55 and quite rare in Mint State. Due to the availability of the 1852-O in AU, the date is always in demand from mintmark type collectors, seeking a high grade example for their collections.

Of course, the present coin is in a class of its own as a condition rarity. No 1852-O double eagle of comparable quality has been offered at auction since the Dallas Bank specimen came on the market, nearly a decade ago. In 2006, an MS62 PCGS specimen realized \$48,875 as lot 5580 of the Denver Signature Auction (Heritage, 8/2006), but even that coin clearly lacked the quality of this magnificent Gem, which grades a full three points higher.

As the finest known specimen of the date, with claims to the title of finest New Orleans business strike double eagle, it might be fair to compare this coin to the finest known specimens of other issues offered at auction recently. Considered as a date, the 1852-O is not in the same rarity category as the 1856-O, the classic rarity of the series, but the rarity of the 1852-O in MS65 is just as great as the rarity of the 1856-O in SP63. Both issues are represented by just one coin in these respective grades, the finest known specimen of each date. The SP63 PCGS example of the 1856-O sold for \$1.4 million when it was offered as lot 1989 of the Long Beach Signature Auction (Heritage, 5/2009). Another landmark O-mint issue, the AU58 NGC 1854-O double eagle, has sold for \$675,000 via private treaty. Clearly, the sky is the limit when a coin of such surpassing quality and rarity is offered, and we expect epic competition when this lot is called.

The surfaces of this spectacular Gem are vivid greenish-gold, with hints of rose in the fields. Vibrant, satiny mint luster radiates from the obverse devices—but the surfaces also display areas of prooflike reflectivity, especially on the reverse. All design elements are sharply rendered, with full star centrils, and fine detail on Liberty's hair. The only pedigree markers are a small, mint-made planchet flaw by IT in UNITED, and a few insignificant marks by the second A in AMERICA. This coin has been off the market for nearly 40 years, and it may be decades before collectors have an opportunity to acquire this piece again. As the finest known example, no other coin can provide the connoisseur with an equivalent pride of ownership. This specimen should take its place in the finest collection of Southern gold.

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#8907)



Challenging 1853 Double Eagle, MS62

5244 1853 MS62 PCGS. The 1853 double eagle is easily available in Very Fine and Extremely Fine grades, and even About Uncirculated coins can be located with little trouble. Mint State coins are more challenging, and when located are apt to be in the lower levels thereof. Indeed, MS63 and finer specimens are quite rare and out of the reach of most collectors.

This peach-gold MS62 example displays nice luster and well struck design elements. LIBERTY is strong as are the obverse stars, most of Liberty's hair, and the eagle's feathers. A few minuscule marks prevent a finer grade, but all in all both surfaces and rims have been well cared for. Population: 22 in 62, 1 finer (11/10). (#8908)



Mint State 1854 Large Date Twenty

5245 1854 Large Date MS60 NGC. The 1854 Large Date, while much rarer than the Small Date, is a variety that occasionally can still be cherrypicked today; in reality, the two variants could be called "Small Date" and "Not Quite So Small Date," leaving room for knowledgeable collectors to employ their skills. On the Large Date, the top of the 1 virtually touches the forepart of the bust truncation, and the right edge of the 4 is closer to the right edge of the lowest curl. Garrett and Guth note that the recovery of the *S.S. Republic* shipwreck, which foundered in 1865 off the coast of Georgia, offered a random sample of 36 Small Dates and seven Large Dates.

The present golden-orange specimen offers surprisingly strong appeal and would garner a finer grade, were it not for a planchet flaw in Liberty's hair behind the coronet. Otherwise, the orange-gold surfaces are well-struck and relatively mark-free, showing minor bits of die grease near the obverse rim at stars 10 and 12. The reverse is thoroughly engaging and distraction-free. (#98911)



1854-O AU55 PCGS



1854-O AU55 PCGS

1854-O Double Eagle, AU55, A Legendary Rarity One of the Finest Known

5246 1854-O AU55 PCGS. The 1854-O and the 1856-O are the two key issues in a collection of twenty dollar Libertys. As Doug Winter states in *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint: 1839-1909* (2006), “Ownership of an 1854-O double eagle is considered a hallmark of a truly great collection of New Orleans coinage.” For years there was dispute among experts about which was rarer, but it now is settled that the 1856-O is the number one issue in the series. But not by much. A diligent search of auction records reveals only 23 different example of the 1856-O, and the 1854-O has a similarly low estimate of only 25-35 coins known. Each coin is impossibly rare in high grades. The only coin certified above AU58 between the two issues is the branch mint proof 1856-O. The finest examples certified of the 1854-O are a trio of AU58 NGC pieces. One of them, recovered from the wreck of the *S.S. Republic*, sold for a record \$675,000 in late 2004 in a private treaty transaction.

There is considerable disparity between the number of 1854-O twenties certified—or, more accurately stated, “submission events”—and the number actually believed known. When the numbers certified in AU50-AU58 are added together from both PCGS and NGC, the total is a surprisingly high 24 events (11/10). But only five to seven *different coins* are believed to exist in all grades of AU, which leads one to the conclusion that most of the AU coins known have been submitted multiple times without being dropped from the population data.

The 1854-O boasts a tiny mintage of only 3,250 pieces, down from a respectable 71,000 examples the year before. Double eagles were produced in small numbers every year from 1854-1861, when the New Orleans Mint was seized by the Confederacy and coinage ceased. The mint was hampered by extensive building repairs and equipment modifications during this time period, which undoubtedly led to production delays.

Another, perhaps even more important explanation for the decline might be the opening of the San Francisco Mint in 1854. Prior to the opening of the new facility, the New Orleans Mint was the closest mint to the California gold fields, both by land and sea routes. After the San Francisco facility became operational, the long journey, arduous and dangerous, could be avoided. Deposits of gold bullion must have dropped precipitously at the time, accounting for the low mintage of double eagles during this period.

Collecting large-denomination gold coins did not become popular in this country until the 1930s. At the time the 1854-O was minted, it is doubtful that even a single numismatist was systematically collecting double eagles by date and mintmark. By the time a few collectors, such as John M. Clapp and Virgil Brand, became interested in these coins in the 1890s, the tiny mintage of 1854-O double eagles had been widely dispersed. None of the great collections of the 19th century included an example of the 1854-O, and little information was available about them. Augustus Heaton mentioned the 1854-O in his seminal work on mintmarks in 1893, but he only knew about it from reading the mint reports of that era. Heaton assumed the issue was rare because of the low reported mintage, but he had never actually seen one of the coins himself.

Even in the early 20th century, the rare double eagles of the New Orleans Mint were almost never encountered. In 1909, Edgar

Adams published a price list of U.S. gold coins, but he did not itemize Liberty Head double eagles because there was no demand for them. There was no example of the 1854-O in the Mint Cabinet when T.L. Comparette inventoried those holdings from 1912 to 1914. No one exhibited a specimen at the great 1914 ANS Exhibition. To quote the cataloger of the Cicero Sale (New Netherlands, 12/1960), where an 1854-O appeared in lot 8, “Back in the 1920s, when Waldo Newcomer obtained his, only one other specimen was known.” The earliest auction appearance we have been able to trace is the coin that appeared in the John Nickerson Collection (Thomas Elder, 12/1933), lot 1124:

“1854. New Orleans. Don’t believe we ever had it before. It has a sale record of \$200. Very fine. Unpriced in Raymond’s book.”

The coins began to appear more often in auctions of the 1930s and 1940s. Colonel Green obtained a specimen, possibly the Newcomer example, which was sold to King Farouk via Stack’s in a blockbuster private transaction in 1944. Farouk was charged \$125 for the 1854-O, which was called “V.F. Mint Luster.” Auction appearances have continued, with prices rising unabated to the present day. The present coin set the all-time record for prices realized at auction, \$603,750, when it appeared as lot 3012 of the Dallas Signature Auction (Heritage, 10/2008).

A coin of such rarity has certain die characteristics that are seen on all genuine examples. This piece has all the characteristics including: small digits in the date which slant up to the right, die lines in the area of TY of LIBERTY on the coronet, and a tiny, raised die lump on Liberty’s neck in front of the largest curl. While striking characteristics generally are of no concern on an 1854-O, they are consistent on this piece just as are die characteristics. Slight softness is seen on the hair curls closest to Liberty’s face, and on the reverse some weakness can be found on the eagle’s tail feathers and the banner. As usual, the denticles are sharply defined and the peripheral stars show significant definition on the centrils.

As with all known high-grade 1854-O twenties, each side retains a significant amount of prooflikeness. On this lightly handled example, reflectivity is limited to the more protected areas surrounding the devices. The surfaces are unusually clean for this normally heavily abraded issue; both obverse and reverse have a noticeable accent of reddish patina, with yellow-gold clinging to the areas around the devices and further accenting the prooflikeness. The only marks that could be used for pedigree purposes are a short, diagonal abrasion below Liberty’s ear, a short mark above the 54 in the date, and a short bagmark between stars 6 and 7.

The chance to acquire an 1854-O in any grade is an opportunity to be considered by the specialist. The availability of such a high-grade piece as this one, one of the finest examples known, should give the advanced collector pause to consider the overall and conditional rarity of this extraordinary coin. The 1854-O is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. Population: 3 in 55, 0 finer (11/10).

Ex: Dallas Signature Auction (Heritage, 10/2008), lot 3012, realized \$603,750.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8912)



1854-S Twenty, MS64 Soft, Satiny Mint Luster

5247 1854-S MS64 NGC. The 1854-S twenty is a historic first-year issue that is available in a wide range of grades. Most of the Uncirculated examples are from the salvage of the *S.S. Yankee Blade* in 1977. Some of these pieces have distinctly granular surfaces, others only slightly so, and some are so slight it is uncertain if they are salvage coins. We would place this twenty in that latter category. The surfaces are satiny and only close examination reveals the slightest granularity. The only mark of any note is a shallow one between stars 1 and 2, there is also a planchet flake between stars 5 and 6. Just a touch of reddish patina is seen over both obverse and reverse. Census: 9 in 64, 1 finer (11/10). (#8913)

Sharply Defined 1855 Double Eagle, MS61 An Important Condition Rarity

5248 1855 MS61 NGC. The 1855 twenty dollar is fairly scarce in all grades. Most seen are Very Fine or Extremely Fine, less often About Uncirculated. The issue becomes rare in Mint State, where a paltry 30 examples have been graded by NGC and PCGS, primarily in MS60 and MS61.

The brass-gold surfaces of this MS61 example display partially prooflike fields, and an exacting strike leaves sharp definition on the design elements. Numerous ticks are scattered about, but these do not significantly detract from the coin's overall eye appeal. An important condition rarity. (#8914)



1856-O XF40 NGC



1856-O XF40 NGC

Elusive 1856-O Liberty Twenty, XF40 The Rarest Coin From the New Orleans Mint

5249 1856-O XF40 NGC. The 1856-O double eagle is quite simply the rarest New Orleans Mint gold coin, although it has been frequently compared to its close cousin, the 1854-O twenty. The 1856-O had a mintage of 2,250 coins—exactly 1,000 less than the 1854-O twenty, at 3,250 pieces the second-rarest regular issue in the series.

The 1856-O double eagle garnered extensive coverage recently in the numismatic press, after the heirs of James Bullock turned his newly discovered specimen over to expert numismatist John McCloskey for evaluation. The front-page cover story of *Coin World* on July 26, 2010, proclaimed **“1856-O gold double eagle surfaces in Ohio / Rarest New Orleans Mint gold coin in family holdings.”**

McCloskey's extensive *Coin World* coverage included detailed diagnostics of the newfound specimen. Heritage was privileged to offer the example, certified XF45 by NGC, soon after in our Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2010), lot 5554, where it realized the healthy sum of \$345,000—quite a payday for the Bullock family consignors, who were unaware of the coin's value and rarity until they turned it over to McCloskey.

The present coin is not the Bullock coin, but it is certified XF40 by NGC—a slight difference when one considers the elusive nature of the 1856-O double eagles as a whole. This coin will accordingly provide an important opportunity for the *numerous underbidders* in the Long Beach auction with a second chance to acquire what is among the most historic and desirable gold coins ever made by the New Orleans Mint.

It is today unknown exactly why the mintages of the 1854-O and 1856-O double eagles were so skimpy. One possibility is the extensive repairs that the building had required—virtually since its opening, but especially during the mid-1850s. Its designer, William Strickland, had styled many other classical (mostly) Greek Revival structures, beginning with the second Philadelphia Mint, the Dahlonega and Charlotte mints, and the Tennessee State Capitol. (Strickland also occasionally designed Egyptian Revival spaces, such as the famous Downtown Presbyterian Church in Nashville, Tennessee, mere blocks from the Tennessee Capitol.)

For the earlier New Orleans Mint, Strickland used a Greek Revival design with a red-brick façade. Doug Winter's reference on the *Gold Coins of the Orleans Mint: 1839-1909* opens with an introduction to the history of the mint, by Greg Lambousy, Director of Collections at the Louisiana State Museum. He writes:

“Strickland was paid \$300 for which he provided the government with four watercolor and ink drawings and sixteen pages of manuscript specifications for the New Orleans Branch Mint. He never visited New Orleans and did not oversee the construction. Strickland designed supports and foundation that were better suited to the firm ground of Philadelphia, as opposed to the soft soil of New Orleans. Accordingly, an endless number of repairs, reconstructions, and makeshift accommodations had to be made in various parts of the building throughout its history.”

In 1854, the federal government hired West Point engineering graduate and Louisiana native Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard—who would later achieve national prominence as Brigadier General Beauregard, the Confederate officer who attacked the Union garrison at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, during the April 1861 bombardment which would mark the beginning of the Civil War—to fireproof the building, rebuild the arches supporting the basement ceiling, and install masonry flooring. Beauregard completed the work by 1859. During this same period, the Mint's heavy machinery was converted to steam power.

Amid such chaos, it is little wonder that New Orleans managed to produce only 2,250 examples of the 1856-O twenty—and one notices that the later O-mint issues through 1859 are also on the skimpy side. With the Bullock specimen joining the population totals, there are now an even two dozen pieces certified at NGC and PCGS combined—11 at NGC and 12 at PCGS ranging from Very Fine to AU58, plus one Specimen-63 NGC coin. As we wrote when cataloging the Bullock coin, “The certified total almost certainly includes duplications. We would be unsurprised to learn that as few as 16 separate coins exist today that are theoretically available in the marketplace.”

The present example shows even wear over the high points on each side, giving the coin a well-balanced appearance. The surfaces are remarkably free from the handling marks one would expect from a coin that was circulation for many years. The only post-striking marks of any note are in the reverse field below the eagle's right (facing) wing. The more obvious pedigree identifiers are two planchet flaws: a small one below star 12 and a larger, irregular-shaped one between star 13 and the date. The subdued orange-gold surfaces show just the slightest trace of charcoal patina around the devices and within the recesses. The 1856-O is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins* by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth. The pattern of planchet flaws on the lower obverse suggests this example is the Akers plate coin.

Ex: European collection; ANA Auction Sale (Superior, 8/1975), lot 1601, which realized \$37,500; Arrowhead Collection (Sotheby's, 5/1987), lot 352. (#8918)

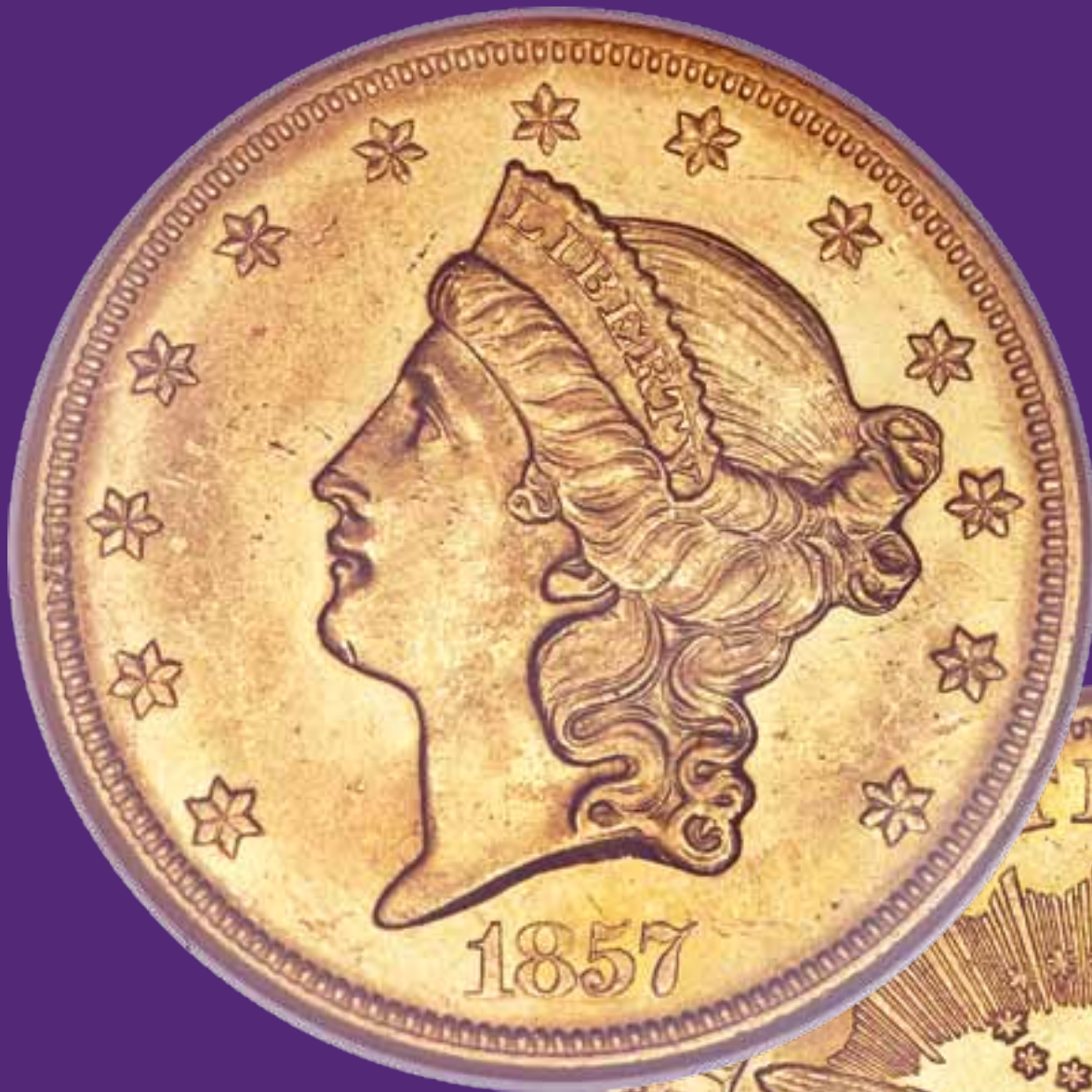


Lovely 1857-O Double Eagle, AU55

5250 1857-O AU55 NGC. With San Francisco Mint operations underway in 1854, the New Orleans Mint saw a drastic decline in gold coin production. That was especially true in 1854 and 1856. The other years of the 1850s also saw low production, such as the 30,000 double eagles coined in Louisiana in 1857.

Only a few high grade survivors remain from that mintage, with the typical example grading XF40 or XF45. This Choice AU specimen has bright green-gold luster with faintly reflective fields. The surfaces have myriad marks but none are singular. A lovely example for the advanced collector. Census: 24 in 55, 27 finer (11/10). (#8921)

PLATINUM NIGHT



Lot 5251





1857-O Liberty Head Twenty, MS62 Low-Mintage New Orleans Issue Second Finest Known

5251 1857-O MS62 NGC. CAC. A coin of exceptional quality and probably the second finest known 1857-O double eagle, this example is the number two coin in Doug Winter's list of Significant Pieces Known. This 1857-O is one of only two specimens certified in MS62 by NGC, with none finer, while PCGS has graded no coins at the MS62 level, with only the Harry Bass specimen finer, at MS63 (11/10). The present coin has been certified in its current grade since the early 1990s, establishing its claim as a Condition Census example before the appearance of the "saltwater Unc" specimens from the *S.S. Republic*. Certainly, no charge of grade inflation can be attached to this offering.

The 1857-O is an elusive issue in all grades, from a tiny mintage of 30,000 pieces. The mintage was widely distributed at the time of issue, and it is doubtful any coins were saved for numismatic purposes. The 1857-O is usually seen in VF or XF grades, while AU coins are quite scarce, and Mint State examples are very rare. The supply of circulated coins was augmented in the 1990s, when a hoard of several dozen pieces came on the market. Most of those coins graded in the XF40-AU50 range, with many specimens showing heavy abrasions. Only four examples were saved from the wreck of the *S.S. Republic*, but they were high-grade specimens. Even after the new discoveries, the 1857-O remains a scarce issue, with Winter estimating a surviving population of 175-200 pieces in all grades. Q. David Bowers postulates a slightly lower figure of 150 coins. Current population data from the grading services coincides well with those estimates, as NGC has certified 110 examples in all categories, while PCGS has graded a total of 86 specimens across the grading spectrum (11/10). The 1857-O continues to be very rare in Mint State grades, with only six to eight specimens known.

While the rare New Orleans twenties, including the 1857-O, are prized by collectors today, they held little appeal for numismatists of the 19th and early 20th century. The high intrinsic value of the coins mitigated against holding a large number of pieces for an extended period of time, and there was no widespread interest in mintmarked varieties of any denomination. Things changed in the 1930s, when the Gold Recall of 1933 made collecting large-denomination gold coins an attractive means of legally investing in gold. An early auction appearance of an 1857-O was in lot 3060 of the Sloane, Lenz, and Other Collections (Thomas Elder, 1/1936). Elder simply stated "1857. \$20. O. Mint. Fine and rare." Interestingly, this sale also included examples of six other dates in the New Orleans double eagle series, an indication of their growing popularity at the time. Later auction appearances have enjoyed increasing success down to the present day. When the MS63 Bass coin was sold in May 2000, it realized \$97,750.

The present coin is one of the finest examples from this storied branch mint. The strike is bold, with fine detail on Liberty's hair and the star centrils. The mintmark is a little weak, as seen on almost all specimens of this date. The pleasing surfaces are attractive greenish-gold, with reflective, prooflike fields. Close inspection reveals a pair of minute rim bruises and a few insignificant abrasions in the obverse field that explain the grade. This coin possesses stunning eye appeal, and will be a highlight in the finest collection of Southern gold.

Ex: Adolphe Menjou Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 6/1950), lot 1958, per Walter Breen; Public Auction sale (Stack's, 6/1995), lot 846. From The Henry Miller Collection. (#8921)



Gem 1857-S 'Spiked Shield' Double Eagle From the *S.S. Central America*

5252 1857-S MS65 PCGS. Variety 20-A. Spiked Shield. Ex: *S.S. Central America*. SSCA 1167. A Gem example of the popular and plentiful Spiked Shield variety should be a wonderful acquisition for many collectors, a memento of the historic shipwreck that is equal parts Gold Rush romance and high-seas tragedy. The obvious nature of the Spiked Shield error, visible even without magnification, makes this variety (and the present example) even more appealing. Bountiful luster is in evidence, with rich color that is more yellow-gold than the usually seen reddish-gold. Population: 32 in 65, 3 finer (11/10). (#8922)

S.S. Central America 1857-S Twenty, MS65 Type Coin and Shipwreck Treasure

5253 1857-S MS65 PCGS. Ex: *S.S. Central America*. SSCA 0003. A Type One double eagle that was suitable for type collecting at the Gem level—just three decades ago, the idea was all but unfathomable. Today, however, the unfathomable is reality, and those type coins are also treasure coins, most famously the 1857-S double eagles salvaged from the wreck of the *S.S. Central America*. Offered here is one of the issue's Gems, deep yellow-gold at the border areas with pale but intensely lustrous straw-gold at the interiors. Excellent design detail with just a few shallow marks and luster scrapes. Comes in a book-style presentation case with certificate of authenticity and outer box. (#8922)



1857-S Double Eagle, MS66, Bold S
From the *S.S. Central America*

5254 1857-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. Variety 20B. Ex: *S.S. Central America*. SSCA 1235. This appears to be an early die state of the Bold S shipwreck variety, since the S mintmark is closed in the top loop, while in later die states it opens up a bit. The diagonal die scratch from the first T in STATES to the A adjacent is also characteristic of the early die state. The mintmark shows less space above it than below. This splendid Premium Gem is one of less than four dozen so certified at PCGS, with only three coins surpassing it in grade—testimony to the excellent conditions for preservation that these watery treasures encountered for so many years on the floor of the Atlantic Ocean. Glorious luster emanates from both sides of this orange-gold specimen, and the few trivial surface marks are unworthy of singular mention. Population: 45 in 66, 3 finer (10/10). (#8922)

Grand 1857-S Bold S Twenty, MS66
Found on the *S.S. Central America*

5255 1857-S Bold S MS66 PCGS. Ex: *S.S. Central America*. SSCA 0024. An unusually low number and an unusually high-quality representative of the Type One double eagle issue made famous by its recovery *en masse* from the wreckage of the *Central America*. This is a beautiful example that boasts the *Central America* coins' signature appearance, deep yellow on the outer zones with pale straw-gold interiors, though the surfaces are a touch more frosty-granular than often seen. The strike is exquisite, and the only mark warranting individual mention appears just above the Y in TWENTY on the reverse. (#8922)



Rare 1858-O Liberty Head Twenty, MS62 Condition Census Specimen Prooflike Surfaces

5256 1858-O MS62 NGC. One of the finest specimens of this rare New Orleans issue, this coin should challenge the MS62 NGC example from the *S.S. Republic* for third place on Doug Winter's list of Significant Pieces Known. The only coins with claims to a higher position are the MS62 PCGS coin from the Harry Bass Collection and another example from the *S.S. Republic*, the MS63 NGC specimen that sold for \$135,000 in a private sale in 2004. Of the other three coins mentioned above, only the Bass example has previously been offered at auction, underscoring the importance of this offering.

The New Orleans Mint struck only 35,250 double eagles in 1858, and the issue circulated widely, leaving few high-grade examples available for collectors today. Doug Winter estimates a surviving population of 150-175 examples in all grades, with six or seven specimens extant in Mint State. The neglect of the mintmarked double eagles of the 19th century is a familiar tale by now. Few collectors were interested in collecting mintmarked issues in general, and double eagles in particular, before the 1930s. Demand for the 1858-O, and other New Orleans double eagles, increased after the Gold Recall of 1933 because collectors like Louis Eliasberg and Charles W. Green realized collecting large-denomination gold coins was a legal way to invest in gold during the period.

An early appearance of the 1858-O was in the Sloan, Lenz and Other Collections (Thomas Elder, 1/1936), lot 3061, "1858. \$20. O. Mint. Fine and rare." Other appearances followed, with most offerings consisting of low-grade circulated examples, down to the present day.

The present coin is an exciting MS62 specimen, with greenish-gold, prooflike surfaces. Winter lists only a single die variety for the date, but this specimen displays a prominent die break on the reverse, between U and N in UNITED, so another reverse die may turn up someday. The strike is especially sharp for an O-mint issue, with just the slightest softness showing on stars 1 and 2. Only minor abrasions are evident on this piece, an important distinction since most examples are heavily bagmarked. The opportunity to acquire a comparable specimen of this rare double eagle may not recur for years. We expect this coin to find a home in one of the finest collections of Type One double eagles. Census: 1 in 62, 1 finer (11/10). (#8924)



Choice XF 1861-S Paquet Double Eagle

5257 1861-S Paquet XF45 PCGS. In this age of easy and nearly instantaneous communication, it is easy to forget that the flow of information has become far more rapid in recent decades. Twenty years ago, most of the people on the Internet today were not; just over a half-century ago, the first United States presidential debate was televised; and a generation before that, air mail was not a routine fact of global commerce but a distinctive service marked by danger and costly stamps. In 1861, the difference in communication between America east of the Mississippi River and west of it became especially apparent.

At the beginning of 1861, not only was transcontinental rail incomplete, but not even transcontinental telegraph lines were established. When the Philadelphia Mint discovered problems with the Paquet reverse to the double eagle, it sent telegraphs on January 5th to the branch mints in New Orleans and San Francisco. New Orleans was connected directly to Philadelphia by telegraph, and the Southern facility never released any Paquet-reverse twenties.

For the main Mint's message to reach San Francisco, however, it had to go to the western telegraph terminus at St. Joseph in extreme western Missouri, whereupon it was sent along with other mail via mounted courier—the legendary Pony Express. The message did not reach San Francisco Mint Superintendent Charles Hempstead until February 2nd, and he was forced to reply that he had struck and released a number of Paquet twenties. In his words, "The amount issued was \$385,000." This translates to 19,250 pieces.

The Paquet twenties experienced considerable wear, and only a relative handful survive today. Offered here is a Choice XF example, yellow-gold with prominent orange overtones and a handful of copper spots along the reverse rim. Scattered minor digs and light, even wear contribute to the grade, but the coin offers significant overall appeal. Population: 22 in 45, 30 finer (11/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8936)



Low-Mintage, Infrequently Seen
AU58 1862 Twenty Dollar

Gorgeous MS64 1865 Double Eagle
Ex: *S.S. Republic*

5258 1862 AU58 NGC. With the outcome of the Civil War in doubt, the mintage of double eagles from the Philadelphia Mint dropped from nearly 3 million pieces in 1861 to 92,000+ pieces in 1862; examples are accordingly rare in all grades. Most coins seen are in the XF and the lower AU range. High-end AU and Mint State pieces are infrequently seen.

The present near-Mint State specimen boasts lightly abraded and delightful orange-gold surfaces with just a trace of high-point wear and a generous amount of luster. The design elements are well impressed, including nice detail in all obverse star centrils. A couple of reeding marks are noted on Liberty's cheek. Census: 17 in 58, 11 finer (11/10). (#8937)

5259 1865 MS64 NGC. Ex: *S.S. Republic*. For collectors who prefer their Type One double eagle type coins to be from Philadelphia rather than San Francisco, the small but impressive number of Select and better 1865 twenties recovered from the *S.S. Republic* are an option. This near-Gem is one such coin, pale canary-gold with powerful, slightly granular luster and great design definition. Just a few small reed marks high on the cheek preclude an even finer designation. Comes with an informative booklet and CD and housed in a wood presentation case with *S.S. Republic* top-plate. (#8943)



1866-S No Motto Twenty, XF45 With Traces of Mint Luster

5260 1866-S No Motto XF45 NGC. The approximate mintage of this issue is 12,000 pieces, all of which were delivered in February 1866. After the 1861-S Paquet Reverse, the 1866-S No Motto is the rarest San Francisco Mint Type One double eagle. Only a couple of dozen AU coins are extant (and we suspect numerous resubmissions are in the population data), and NGC nor PCGS have certified only four Mint State pieces (10/10). Despite 15 points of wear, the present example retains sufficiently bold definition for the type. The reverse eagle appears to be sharper than Liberty's portrait on the obverse, particularly toward the center, and both sides display even copper-gold color. A number of moderate abrasions are scattered about.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8945)



Rare 1866-S No Motto Twenty Dollar, AU53 Last No Motto S-Mint Double Eagle

5261 1866-S No Motto AU53 NGC. The decade of the 1860s produced two S-mint double eagle keys in the series, the 1861-S Paquet, of which 19,250 were struck, and the 1866-S No Motto, of which 120,000 were reportedly produced. Garrett and Guth estimate that 100 of the former survive, and perhaps only 200 of the latter.

The 1866-S No Motto is an oddball issue, in that the With Motto design came into being in this year. The Philadelphia Mint manufactured nearly 700,000 examples of the With Motto; San Francisco produced more than 840,000 pieces of the With Motto issue. But apparently, at least two mintmarked reverse dies were left over from the No Motto issue in San Francisco, which were used to make the No Motto coins.

For reasons that are unclear today, few of those coins survived.

Obverse dies dated 1866 were sent to San Francisco in November 1865, but the With Motto reverse dies were not sent until March 1866; the No Motto coins were produced in the interim.

It is not wild speculation to ponder the possibility that the No Motto coins—or most of them, at any rate—were held in storage until a sufficient number of With Motto coins had been produced, at which time the No Motto coins were melted and recoinced into With Motto pieces. (Breen in his *Complete Encyclopedia* fails to explain why an issue with a putative mintage of 120,000 pieces is so rare today. He does provide the comment “Usually F to VF. Prohibitively rare in AU.”)

The finest examples that we have offered at Heritage to date are four AU58 and three AU55 pieces, followed by a slightly larger complement of AU53 coins such as the present example. Orange-gold surfaces retain part of the luster on each side. There are a few of the expected signs of contact, but the only mentionable abrasions are some small ones on Liberty’s cheek, neck, and in the left (facing) obverse field. The strike is well-executed overall, despite a couple of obverse stars along the periphery lacking their centrils. The reverse is choice for the grade. Census: 21 in 53, 31 finer (10/10). (#8945)



1871 Type Two Twenty, MS64 Bright, Semiprooflike Fields One of the Finest Known

5262 1871 MS64 PCGS. Type Two twenties of any date are scarce to rare in mint condition, and type collectors cannot be too picky as a rule. The 1871 is not one of the usual suspects for a type piece. The mintage is the lowest of the type with only 80,120 pieces struck, and it does not appear to have been sent to Europe and repatriated like other issues, such as the 1867 and 1873 Open 3.

Of the 360 submission events recorded by both PCGS and NGC, there is a distinct dropoff in availability above the AU58 threshold. A mere 23 pieces have been certified in MS60 or finer grades (11/10). There are four MS64 grading events for the 1871, representing from two to four actual coins. We first thought this had to be the Browning coin, as that piece has semiprooflike fields also. However, it does not plate-match to that coin, as it lacks the tiny planchet flake out of the obverse field above star 2, and it has a more substantial flake in the field to the left of the truncation of the bust.

This is an extraordinary example not only of an 1871 but of any Type Two twenty. The fields are bright and semiprooflike. The strike is strong throughout, with uncommonly pronounced hair detail surrounding Liberty's face. Only a few tiny disturbances in the fields are noted on each side, and close examination shows them to be tiny planchet flakes, for the most part. The centers are bright yellow-gold, surrounded by deep orange-gold at the margins. Population: 2 in 64, 0 finer (11/10). (#8960)



1872 Type Two Twenty, MS62 Rarely Found This Fine

5263 1872 MS62 PCGS. The 1872 is often compared to the 1867 in overall availability, but the 1872 is actually scarcer overall and there are fewer high grade examples known. What all too often distinguishes 1872 Uncirculated twenties are numerous and heavy abrasions. This is a lightly marked coin, and what few abrasions are present are almost all confined to the obverse—the reverse would grade at least two points finer. This is definitely an upper-end coin for the grade. Sharply struck throughout, the surfaces exude bright, frosted mint luster and light orange-gold coloration. Population: 9 in 62, 2 finer (11/10). (#8963)



1873 Open 3 Twenty, MS65+ An Extraordinary Gem Type Two Coin

5264 1873 Open 3 MS65+ NGC. What most collectors know about the 1873 Open 3 twenty is what Paul Green wrote in *Numismatic News* several years ago:

“Most collectors are simply content with any 1873 and the open ‘3’ variety is readily available. In most cases the available grades tend to stop at About Uncirculated although in some lower Mint State examples are also found with some regularity.”

If one needs a nice Type Two twenty, the 1873 Open 3 is *the* issue. Hundreds of coins have been certified in MS62 and MS63. Above that level, at the MS64 plateau, only seven coins have been graded by both of the major services (five at PCGS and two at NGC). This is the only coin to carry the Plus designation that indicates an upper-end coin for the grade.

This coin’s quality presents a conundrum. This issue was absent in the major shipwreck recoveries (*Republic*, *Central America*, and *Brother Jonathan*). And frankly, it looks too nice to have come out of a European bank holding. So what is the source of this magnificent coin? If it has been in major collections since the year of issue it has been quietly held, because we can find no auction records of such a coin.

The surfaces are extraordinary. Whether they are measured against a Gem 1904 or one of the MS65 Type One shipwreck coins, this coin is simply immense. The mint luster is softly frosted, as one would expect from a Philadelphia product. The strike is strong throughout, if not quite complete over all the high points, and the color is medium orange-gold. A couple of tiny marks within the right (facing) scroll and a couple of grease specks on each side are all the aid one has in tracing the pedigree of this Gem. In the entire run of Type Two twenties, NGC has only certified two other MS65s and there is a single MS67. It will be interesting to see how highly bidders value this exceptional piece. (#8967)



1879-CC Twenty, AU53 Problem-Free Surfaces

5265 1879-CC AU53 NGC. The explanation (provided by Rusty Goe) for the low mintage of 1879-CC twenties is that the Nevada mint “decided to make a concerted effort to produce more \$5 and \$10 gold pieces ... the net result of these decisions and events was the lowest \$10 eagle mintage in its history, and the second lowest double eagle mintage of its first 10 years of operation.” However, an unusual high percentage of the survivors are XF and AU. This is a pleasing example that has bright surfaces and noticeable mint frost surrounding the devices. The orange-gold surfaces show no mentionable abrasions on either side. (#8989)

Impressive Mint State Details 1879-CC Twenty

5266 1879-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. A mere 10,708 double eagles were coined at Carson City in 1879, and the typical survivor from that mintage carries an XF grade. Although this piece shows obvious signs of cleaning, with some planchet imperfections, it retains full luster with brilliant yellow surfaces and bold design features. Although a few minor surface marks are evident on each side, this pleasing piece lacks the heavy bag marks that are normally associated with the Carson City double eagles. Here is an excellent opportunity for the Nevada coinage enthusiast to add this important date to his or her collection. (#8989)



Fantastic Choice AU 1879-O Twenty

5267 1879-O AU55 NGC. At the beginning of 1861, there were five active Mints in the United States: Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans, and the gold-only facilities at Charlotte and Dahlonega. By the end of the year, the last three facilities, now in Confederate states, were defunct. While the gold-only Southern mints were shuttered forever by the conflict, the New Orleans Mint had a generation of new life following Reconstruction. As Doug Winter explains in *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint*:

“The 2,325 pieces struck, of which 75 to 85 survive according to Winter, place the date at fourth among 13 New Orleans double eagle issues in both his overall and high-grade rarity rankings.”

Certified population figures for this date are inflated by numerous resubmissions, yet even if one did not correct for such events, this date would still rate as a condition rarity in Choice AU and better. The present piece has considerable remaining yellow-gold luster with light abrasions and a few splashes of cloudiness in the fields. The strike is decent, and the coin's wear is mild and even.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8990)



Still-Lustrous AU53 1881 Double Eagle Famous Low-Mintage Date

5268 1881 AU53 PCGS. While other dates such as the 1882 are more infamous, it was the 1881 that began the sequence of low-mintage Philadelphia double eagle issues shortly after the introduction of the Type Three design. Garrett and Guth write: "Predictably, the 1881 issue is a major rarity in all grades. It is estimated that fewer than 40 coins are known." This example, though distinctly worn over the high points, retains considerable yellow-orange luster in the protected parts of the fields, which suggests that it spent only a short time in circulation. Well-defined and moderately abraded overall with a shallow arcing scrape at the left obverse but solid all-around eye appeal for the grade. Population: 3 in 53, 7 finer (11/10). (#8994)

Well Struck 1882-CC Double Eagle, MS61

5269 1882-CC MS61 PCGS. Despite the relatively small mintage approaching 40,000 pieces, the 1882-CC double eagle is readily available in grades Very Fine to About Uncirculated. This results from coins that were used in international trade, many of which have returned to the States in recent decades. Mint State pieces are relatively difficult to come by, however, and when encountered are in the MS60 to MS62 range. Higher grade coins are virtually unknown.

The current MS61 example displays peach-gold color on lustrous surfaces. A sharp strike leaves strong definition on the design features, including Liberty's hair, the star centrils, and the eagle's plumage. While small handling marks preclude a finer grade, this is an excellent specimen for the designated grade. Population: 26 in 61, 17 finer (11/10). (#8997)



1885 Twenty Dollar, AU55 Only 751 Circulation Strikes Produced

5270 1885 AU55 NGC. CAC. Any coin with a mintage of only 751 pieces is bound to catch the eye of collectors. Only two other double eagle issues have a lower output: The 1882 twenty with a mintage of 571 coins, and the 1861 Paquet, of which only two pieces are known. Low mintage and low availability make the 1885 a popular coin, one that is a highlight of any auction. For collectors the availability of proofs does not help, as only 78 proofs were minted and are even rarer than the business strikes. Naturally, with a mintage so low, all 1885 business strikes are first strikes and show reflective fields. This was problematic in the past, as it was uncertain whether coins were prooflike business strikes or banged-up proofs. Over the past 30-40 years clear diagnostics have become available to collectors of these ultra rarities. Business strikes show:

- The date positioned further left than seen on proofs.
- The 8 in the date positioned beneath the B in J.B.L. on the truncation of the neck.

In the Fuljenz-Winter reference from 1999, the comment is made that the 1885 is “slightly more available than in the past few years.” They note the appearance of a few more 1885 twenties between 1992 and 1994 and attribute those coins to a possible small hoard. Such a hoard would indeed be a windfall. Still, from the tiny mintage of 751 pieces, they estimate only 45-55 examples survive today in all grades. The largest distribution by grade is in AU condition. To date (11/10), 90 submission events have been recorded by both major certification services combined. Numerous resubmissions are included in the numbers certified, as there is a considerable economic incentive for an increase in grade, even if it is just two points.

This example has the bright, reflective fields expected from business strikes, but lacks the depth of mirroring on a proof. Each side has rich reddish-gold color, and there are few marks that would aid in tracing the pedigree of this important coin. One is a bit of light grease staining in the area of the 188 of the date, and a milling mark at the top of Liberty’s hair is another. The collector of Liberty double eagles has few opportunities to acquire this ultra rarity, especially in such high grade.

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9003)



1891 Twenty, AU58 Prooflike Only 1,390 Circulation Strikes Minted

5271 1891 AU58 Prooflike NGC. This flashy example is seemingly free of high-point wear and shows numerous small abrasions over each side. The only surface disturbance worthy of mention is a planchet flaw above the head of Liberty near star 9. The brightly prooflike fields more than compensate for these small disturbances with dynamic reflectivity and surfaces that are awash in rich reddish-golden color and subtle lime-green undertones. The bold striking details, like the prooflike finish, are both characteristic of this elusive issue of just 1,390 business strikes. Across the country and at the other end of the spectrum, the San Francisco Mint cranked out nearly 1.3 million pieces this same year. Within two short years the Philadelphia Mint would begin to more evenly share the burden of double eagle production.

According to Michael Fuljenz and Douglas Winter (2000):

"The 1891 Double Eagle is very rare in all grades. It is generally found in Extremely Fine or in the lower ranges of About Uncirculated. It becomes very rare in the higher About Uncirculated grades and extremely rare in Mint State."

We would add that a total of just 10 Uncirculated pieces have been certified by both major services. It seems likely that a couple of these are resubmissions. Obviously, with the Prooflike designation as a part of its grade assessment, the issue is even rarer, as evidenced by the NGC *Census Report*: 2 in 58 Prooflike, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#79016)



1891-CC Twenty Dollar, Unc Details Only 5,000 Pieces Minted

5272 1891-CC—Reverse Scratched—NGC Details. Unc. The 1891-CC Liberty Head double eagle boasts the second-lowest mintage of the Carson City series, at 5,000 pieces. One variety is known for the date, with a tall, closely spaced mintmark. Doug Winter suggests perhaps 150-200 examples may have survived in all grades, but Mint State pieces are quite rare. The present coin displays vivid orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant frosty mint luster. On the reverse, a group of hairline scratches are evident near STATES OF. Many of these scratches are difficult to detect with the naked eye, but NGC has determined these defects constitute damage, making the coin not gradable. Despite the noted defects, this coin remains a most attractive example of an elusive issue, and this offering is an important opportunity for the Carson City specialist.
From The Henry Miller Collection.

CAC Gold Label 1892 Twenty, MS62

5273 1892 MS62 NGC. CAC Gold Label. At just 4,430 business strikes produced, the 1892 double eagle is scarce regardless of grade. Garrett and Guth estimate that “just 150 to 200 coins remain” from the original mintage, and they further call it the “last of the low-mintage ... Philadelphia double eagles.” The Smithsonian lacks the issue in circulation format, though as with several other Philadelphia dates, there is a proof in the National Numismatic Collection.

Offered here is a coin graded MS62 by NGC, though the CAC gold label suggests even finer quality. So too does examination of the surfaces, which are surprisingly smooth yellow-gold with strong luster and light patina. The overall eye appeal is suggestive of a Select coin, if not one even finer. Census: 11 in 62, 6 finer (11/10).
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9019)



1892-CC Twenty, MS61 Elusive, Penultimate CC Issue

Select Mint State 1905 Double Eagle

5274 1892-CC MS61 NGC. The penultimate Carson City issue, the 1892-CC is scarce in all grades and quite challenging in Mint State. Although some examples were shipped overseas and have since returned to the United States, the majority of 1892-CC twenties entered circulation. Choice examples are virtually unobtainable.

The surfaces of this specimen are mostly yellow-gold with just a tinge of red patina. The luster is complete on both sides. Numerous small abrasions are peppered over the obverse and reverse, but none are worthy of specific mention. The strike is a bit weak over the high points, as often seen, but the rest of the details are bold. An above-average representative of this desirable CC-mint double eagle.

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9020)

5275 1905 MS63 PCGS. CAC. After the record-breaking mintage of more than 6 million double eagles at Philadelphia in 1904, production suffered a metaphorical hangover, and the next year's production of just 58,919 business strikes was less than *one-hundredth* the previous date's total. This attractive Select example is one of the better survivors from the five-figure mintage. Lightly abraded, moderately patinated yellow-gold surfaces host well-defined devices at both the margins and the centers. Warmly lustrous with great all-around eye appeal. Population: 49 in 63, 9 finer (11/10). (#9047)

PROOF LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES



1860 PR64 NGC. CAC



1860 PR64 NGC. CAC

Rare 1860 Liberty Head Twenty, PR64 About 10 Examples Known in All Grades

5276 1860 PR64 NGC. CAC. Proof Liberty Head double eagles of any date are rare, especially in high grade, and a proof double eagle of the 1860s vintage, as the present coin, is exponentially rarer still. The year 1860 was only three years after the first great wave of coin collecting arose in America. Most members of the burgeoning collector community were pursuing either Washington items, Colonials, foreign coins, and/or the “old coppers,” the large cents and half cents that had been only recently withdrawn from circulation.

The Liberty Head double eagle design was developed in 1849 and launched commercially in 1850 in response to the great wave of newly mined gold from the West. Dr. Robert Loewinger reports that proof double eagles dated before 1858 are all but nonexistent:

“There was at least one Proof made in 1850 in Philadelphia, and also a brilliant Proof made in 1854 at the San Francisco Mint. No Proofs were made from 1851-1853 and from 1855-1857. The city of Bremen, Germany Proof set likely contained an 1854 double eagle. Proofs were made during the years 1858-65.”

In 1860, few indeed were the collectors interested in assembling modern-era gold coins, and fewer still were the number interested in obtaining (and preserving) a proof double eagle over a Mint State business strike. The year 1860 was also only the third year that the Mint publicly marketed proof coins to collectors.

The proof mintage of the 1860 double eagle is recorded as 59 pieces. The proof coins were manufactured with frosted devices against deeply mirrored fields, a prized attribute among collectors today and one that is responsible for the existence of wonderful borderline Cameo examples such as the present PR64 specimen. Despite the original mintage figure, Breen writes in his *Proof Encyclopedia*:

“**Gold proof sets.** All the gold proofs were delivered April 5. At least 30 were sold in sets, some of the lower denominations as individual coins, the remainder unsold being melted in January 1862 per R.W. Julian. There are not now 30 proofs extant of any of the higher denominations.”

Regarding the 1860 double eagle proof in particular, Breen opines that “probably less than 10 survive in all.” We would be unsurprised to learn that the total is actually smaller still. Although the combined NGC/PCGS population is 11 “pieces” ranging from PR63 Cameo to a single PR65 Ultra Cameo at NGC, there may be numerous duplicates in those figures. Note that two examples are off the market, presumably forever, in museum collections.

We can account for these 10 specimens, although some duplications may also be present here:

- **PR65.** Ely; Woodward (1883); Garrett Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1980), lot 789.
- **PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Wolfson; Stack’s (10/1962), lot 872; ANA Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 2294, \$201,250. In that sale, we noted, “It is perhaps a strong statement that the remarkable Harry Bass collection did not contain a proof example of this issue. Neither did the Eliasberg, Pittman, and Norweb collections.”
- **PR64 Cameo NGC.** Ex: Ed Trompeter. Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2000), lot 6883; Pittsburgh Signature (8/2004), lot 7683, PR64 Cameo PCGS; 2006 ANA (Bowers and Merena, 8/2006), lot 4397, \$189,750.
- **PR64 Cameo NGC.** Superior (7/2005), lot 556, \$189,750.
- **PR64 NGC. CAC. The present example.**
- **PR64.** Father Flanagan (Superior, 5/1990), lot 5737, \$148,500.
- **PR63 Cameo PCGS.** Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2004), lot 7983.
- **PR63 PCGS.** CSNS Signature (Heritage, 4/1999), lot 6259.
- **Proof.** Smithsonian Institution.
- **Proof.** American Numismatic Society.

The deep field-to-device reflectivity present on this rare near-Gem proof is quite close to a Cameo designation, and we are surprised that the piece failed to achieve it. There are no singular contact marks visible on either side, although the surfaces are just a touch hazy, which may have prevented an even finer grade. The date logotype is lightly stamped into the die, a feature of the issue as a whole and not indicative of any strike deficiency. Census: 1 in 64, 0 finer (11/10). There are five NGC examples certified PR64 Cameo, and one PR65 Ultra Cameo.

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9072)



Fantastic 1863 Type One Double Eagle PR64 Cameo

5277 1863 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. The Civil War raged unabated when the proof coinage of 1863 was produced, and most of the proof gold coins of the year had recorded mintages on the order of 30 pieces (Breen reports a few more for the three dollar gold, 39 to be precise).

Despite the recorded mintage, however, it appears that far fewer proof 1863 double eagles exist today. Garrett and Guth estimate that only a dozen survive, including two in complete proof sets in the Smithsonian and ANS, respectively. They also note that the population data are misleading (as often), due to resubmissions.

Another factor that has likely contributed to the small number of survivors is the rarity (and consequent demand) for the proof-only 1863 quarter eagle, an illustrious and longstanding delicacy in U.S. numismatics. Due to demand for the lower-denomination gold piece by gold aficionados of an earlier era, most of the existing 1863 proof sets were likely broken up long ago.

Some surviving 1863 proof double eagles are impaired proofs. A notable exception was the Gaston DiBello-Harry W. Bass, Jr. example (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 1759, which garnered \$66,700. Garrett and Guth comment: "The coin would easily sell in the six figures today. *Proof Type 1 double eagles of any date are very desirable and rarely encountered.*" (Emphasis ours.)

The present coin boasts not only an identical numeric grade to the Bass piece (although it is not the same coin), but it also offers the desirable Cameo designation by NGC. Certified in an old-style NGC holder, this incredible PR64 Cameo 1863 double eagle displays virtually immaculate surfaces that would not look out of place in a PR65 Cameo holder. The field-device contrast is splendid, although not quite meriting an Ultra Cameo designation. The fields are intensely reflective, the devices moderately frosted (a bit more heavily on the reverse), producing a noticeable gold-on-black appearance when tilted slightly. This is an absolutely breathtaking and spectacular specimen, undoubtedly among the finest survivors from this year midway through the Civil War. The obverse is a consistent orange-gold coloration, but the reverse has deeper orange-red hues around the periphery, with a compelling two-toned appearance created by ample accents of pale jade within the confines of the glory of rays and central devices.

The Breen *Proof Encyclopedia* notes the large, heavy date, shifted far right with the 3 close to the border and the left base of the 1 over the left edge of a dentil. On the reverse, the top of the second shield stripe is thin (Breen says those attributes are not necessarily diagnostic, but they do appear here). A small copper alloy spot appears on the reverse at the extreme rim at 7 o'clock, possibly precluding the Gem grade but failing to dampen the incredible allure of this coin.

On the obverse, there is a tiny dark fleck just in the center of the cheek, completely undistracting. What is much more noticeable is how *incised* the strike is, with high squared rims, all stars bold and full, the incused initials J.B.L. more prominent than usual on the bust truncation, and full sculptural detail in Liberty's hair. A loupe reveals another tiny dark fleck at the juncture of the hair and forehead. Despite these minuscule quibbles, this magnificent coin is one of the most attractive proof Liberty Head double eagles in this spectacular array of them. Census: 3 in 64 Cameo, 3 finer (12/10). (#89075)



1864 Double Eagle, PR65 Ultra Cameo Perhaps Fewer Than 10 Proofs Available

5278 1864 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. Although the proofs are immeasurably rarer, even the business strike 1864 double eagles are seldom seen; formerly they were quite rare, until the recovery of the *S.S. Republic* coins. As a Gem Ultra Cameo proof example of the Type One double eagle, the present coin is of immense historic and numismatic appeal. The original mintage figure of 50 coins is meaningless today, as likely only 12 to 15 specimens survive—a total that includes at least three presumably off the market forever, two in the Smithsonian and one in the American Numismatic Society holdings.

The Walter Breen *Proof Encyclopedia* calls the 1864 double eagle the “rarest gold denomination” of the year. The proof sets of 1864—some of them, anyway—contained several rare first-year issues, including the Large Motto (but probably not the Small Motto) proof two cent piece and the bronze no L and copper-nickel 1864 Indian cents. Apparently many of the recorded 50 sets produced were later broken up, and/or the gold pieces melted. The year was, of course, a crucial and bloody one for the raging Civil War.

Garrett and Guth comment on the double eagle:

“Most of the mintage was probably melted as unsold, not surprising considering the ravages of the Civil War at the time. The population report numbers are misleading due to resubmissions. Examples of any Type 1 double eagle must be considered a major rarity.”

Breen adds some perspective on the issue in discussing the 1864 proof sets:

“**Complete proof sets.** That in SI [Smithsonian] ex Mint was obtained from the Coiner, Feb. 26, for \$43.52 = face + 8¢ proofing charge; it contained the copper-nickel cent but no bronze coins. That in ANS, ex Brock, Morgan, must have been bought from the mint prior to April 1864 as it also contains the copper-nickel cent; the bronze coins were added later. Why the gold is rarer than that of 1862 despite its larger mintage is unknown. A most frustrating year for collectors, between the gold and the bronze.”

For type collectors (as well as the hardy date collectors out there), this Gem Ultra Cameo 1864 double eagle proof should form an important bidding opportunity. According to Dr. Robert Loewinger, there were no proof Type One double eagles produced from 1851-53 and from 1855-57, in practice limiting the date range of a potential Type One double eagle proof to the 1858-65 timeframe. In 1866, of course, the Type Two double eagle was introduced, with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse. Loewinger notes that Mint Engraver James B. Longacre made some minor modifications to the obverse die in 1859:

“a) Truncation was curved.

“b) Initials JBL were located to the left.

“c) Ms. Liberty’s name on the coronet was shifted.”

Technically, then, the 1859-65 double eagles are a different design subtype from the 1850-58 coinage, even if not generally recognized as such.

This is such a rare date that Heritage has offered only a half-dozen different (as far as we can determine) examples in the nearly 20 years since we began our Permanent Auction Archives. Most of the past examples were in the single numeric grade of PR64; only four of them merited a Cameo designation, with none in Deep or Ultra Cameo. The most-recent PR64 Cameo NGC piece we have handled, in our FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3749, garnered \$184,000.

The present piece, certified PR65 Ultra Cameo, is the finest-graded example we have ever offered and the only one certified in Ultra or Deep Cameo. The surfaces display rich, even orange-gold coloration throughout both sides. The stark field-device contrast is well-deserving of the Ultra Cameo designation, with thick mint frost and profoundly reflective fields yielding the coveted gold-on-black effect of such coins. There are two faint alloy spots that serve as pedigree markers, one just below Liberty’s hair bun, the other over star 13. Census: 1 in 65 Ultra Cameo, 1 finer (12/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#99076)



Extremely Rare 1865 Proof 64 Cameo Twenty Fewer than 10 Specimens Known

5279 1865 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. Proof Type One double eagles are extremely challenging and the 1865 had the lowest mintage of all save for the 1858, which was the first year that proof twenties are known to have been struck. At that time proof minor coins were struck in greater quantities for sale in short sets, while production of proof gold coins, which were out of the price range of most collectors, was very limited. Just 25 proof examples of each gold denomination—dollar through double eagle—were struck in 1865. All early gold proofs are treasured by collectors, but the 1865 twenty is a particularly special coin. With only six examples believed in private hands, the 1865 double eagle is a coin that few people will ever have the chance to own.

It was not until the late 1850s that coin collecting started to become popular in the United States. The half cent and large cent series were discontinued in 1857, and the nostalgic populace pulled many of these older coins from circulation. The collecting craze was so significant that Mint Director James Ross Snowden began advertising proof sets for sale to the general public the following year. In 1865 the Mint produced 500 minor coin (cent through dollar) proof sets. A complete set, which also included the gold dollar, quarter eagle, three dollar, half eagle, eagle and double eagle, had a face value of \$43.49, an amount few people could afford. It is no surprise that just 25 proof gold sets were made that year.

Fewer than 10 proof 1865 double eagles are believed to have survived. Collectors covet these early gold proofs and examples trade so rarely that it is difficult to create an accurate census with complete pedigrees. Breen (1977) was able to trace only six examples, two of which are housed in institutional collections (the Smithsonian and American Numismatic Society) and he later (1977, appendix; 1988) estimates the number of extant specimens at six to eight. NGC reports six examples, all with the Cameo designation (3 in PR64, 2 in PR65, and 1 in PR66) and PCGS lists five (3 in PR64, 1 in PR65, and 1 in PR65 Deep Cameo). These figures are undoubtedly inflated by multiple resubmissions (11/10).

Proof 1865 double eagles have been sold at auction only *five* times in the past four decades and this is the first time an example has been sold by Heritage. The last appearance of a proof 1865 twenty at auction was more than six years ago. It is likely that when this piece is sold, many years will pass before another example is offered. With two specimens permanently impounded in museums, there are probably only a half dozen representatives available to collectors. This is an opportunity that should not to be missed.

This magnificent specimen boasts deeply reflective mirrors that show sharp contrast against the frosted devices. NGC has called this piece Cameo and it appears to be just a sliver away from Ultra Cameo designation. The surfaces have mostly bright yellow-gold patination with a slight reddish hue. The fields exhibit a subtle orange-peel texture, a characteristic common to gold coins of this period. Close inspection under a loupe reveals faint hairlines, which is not surprising for an early proof gold issue. Both sides are free from any obvious contact marks. A truly stunning Near-Gem proof. (#89077)



Rare 1867 Double Eagle, PR65+ Ultra Cameo
Classic Gold Rarity, Second-Finest Certified
Fewer Than 12 Examples Known

5280 1867 PR65+ Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. The 1867 proof double eagle is a numismatic icon, from a tiny mintage of 50 pieces. Most experts agree that many examples of this minuscule mintage were never distributed, and probably at least half of the 1867 proof production was melted after the end of the year. Even in much earlier times, gold proofs of this era were extremely rare. Writing about the gold proof set offerings in the Major William B. Wetmore Collection in 1906, which included an example of the 1867, the Chapman brothers reported, "These proof sets are exceedingly rare, and our estimate would be that there are not over five sets in existence of these dates." While proof double eagles were almost exclusively sold as part of proof sets in the 1860s, by the time of the Chapman's writing a number of these sets had been broken up. A few double eagles undoubtedly survived as single pieces, in addition to the five or so examples the Chapman's estimated in the sets. David Akers believes as many as 10-12 pieces are extant today. Data from the grading services indicates a slightly smaller population, as only six coins have been certified in all grades by NGC and PCGS combined (11/10). A roster of all examples known to us is detailed below. Some of the earlier appearances are certainly duplications of the citations listed in the main roster, but it is not possible to definitively link them to the known present-day coins.

The present coin is a magnificent high-end Gem, with razor-sharp details throughout. Fine definition is evident on Liberty's hair, and all the stars show full radials. The deeply mirrored fields display traces of the orange peel texture seen on the finest gold proofs of the 1890s. The frosty devices contrast boldly with the reflective fields to create a dramatic cameo effect. A tiny lint mark is noted on the upper right curling part of the banner on the reverse, below the stars, and to the right of the eagle's head. A few hairlines can be detected on the attractive, greenish-gold surfaces, but they do little to detract from the appeal of this spectacular piece. Currently, this coin is the only example certified in PR65+ Ultra Cameo at NGC, but one example has been graded finer, at PR66 Ultra Cameo (11/10). PCGS has graded no coin higher than PR63 (11/10).

The following roster is an expansion of earlier work done by Walter Breen and David Akers:

1. Ex: William B. Wetmore Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1906), lot 151, part of a six piece gold proof set; John M. Clapp; Louis E. Eliasberg; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 918; Ed Trompeter; Philadelphia Signature Auction (Heritage, 8/2000), lot 7574; Long Beach Signature Auction (Heritage, 6/2004), lot 6373, Realized \$195,500.
2. Ex: Hebeard Collection (Harlan P. Smith, 4/1883), lot 380, part of a six piece gold proof set; T. Harrison Garrett; Garrett Collection (Stack's, 3/1976), lot 416.
3. Ex: Johnson/Connors Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1933), lot 508; Floyd Starr; Floyd T. Starr Collection (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 1285.
4. Ex: F.C.C. Boyd; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 870; probably King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 181, Abe Kosoff; purchased by John Jay Pittman on 5/2/1954 for \$410; John Jay Pittman Collection (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 1146; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 2/2001), lot 4674; Long Beach Signature Auction (Heritage, 10/2001), lot 9685; Santa Clara Elite Coin Auction (Superior, 7/2005), lot 576.
5. Ex: Nathan M. Kaufman Collection (Rarcoa, 8/1978), lot 920.
6. Ex: Adolphe Menjou Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 6/1950), lot 1805; possibly Amon Carter, Sr.; Amon G. Carter Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 877.
7. Smithsonian Institution, from the Mint Cabinet.
8. Smithsonian Institution, source unknown.
9. Brock; J.P. Morgan; ANS, exhibited by the Society in the 1914 ANS Exhibition.
10. **The Present Coin.**

Earlier Appearances:

- A. Heman Ely Collection (W.E. Woodward, 1/1884), lot 948, part of a six piece gold proof set.
- B. Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1990), lot 1354.
- C. Thomas Cleneay Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1890), lot 416, part of a six piece gold proof set.
- D. David S. Wilson Collection (S.H. Chapman, 3/1907), lot 327, part of a six piece gold proof set.
- E. William H. Woodin Collection (Thomas Elder, 3/1911), lot 1364.
- F. James Ten Eyck Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 319.
- G. J.F. Bell Collection (Stack's, 12/1944), lot 827.
- H. William Cutler Atwater Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 1259.

(#99082)



1870 Twenty Dollar, PR64 Cameo One of the Finest of Only 10 Known Examples

5281 1870 Cameo PR64 NGC. CAC. Only 35 proof twenties were struck in 1870, all of which were part of the gold proof sets issued that year. Proofs of this date are so rare that little has been written about them other than the mintage, estimate of surviving examples, and diagnostics. Of the 13 examples believed known today, three are in institutional holdings, two are in the Smithsonian and another is in the ANS. The most complete roster of proofs we could compile include the following:

1. Smithsonian. PR64 Deep Cameo.
2. Smithsonian. PR64 Deep Cameo.
3. ANS; ex: Brock.
4. Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 924; Ed Trompeter Collection.
5. Probably Ex: David S. Wilson (S.H. Chapman, 3/1907), lot 330, which brought \$170 as a complete gold set; Atwater Collection (Mehl, 6/1946), lot 1262; Eliasberg; "H.R. Lee"/New Netherlands 49th Sale (10/1947), lot 119; Gaston DiBello Collection (Stack's, 5/1970), lot 1238; Bass II (Bowers and Merena, 10/99), lot 1801; 2004 ANA Auction (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 7686. PR64 Deep Cameo.
6. Heman Ely to W. Elliot Woodward, 1883; Garrett Collection (Stack's, 3/1976), lot 434, part of an original 1870 gold proof set.
7. Waldo Newcomer; F.C.C. Boyd; WGC (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 873; "Memorable"/J.F. Bell (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 692.
8. Menjou (Numismatic Gallery, 6/1950), lot 1808.
9. Samuel Wolfson (Stack's, 10/1962),

Other Appearance:

- A. Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1995), lot 372.

The rarity of gold proofs and especially gold proof sets were recognized in 19th century auction catalogs. In the David S. Wilson Auction by Samuel Chapman (1907), the comments were made:

"These proof sets are exceedingly rare, and my estimate would be that there are not over five sets in existence of the years prior to 1890, and of some of the earlier years probably only three sets ... Each piece in *proof* condition is as rare as any other in the set of the year, as the proofs were *only issued in sets*.... It should be borne in mind that during the Civil War and until the resumption of specie payments a large proportion of out gold was sent abroad and remelted."

The characteristics of proof 1870 twenties have been recorded by Walter Breen and Harry Bass. Breen notes: "Rather shallow date, to left; top of 1 close to bust, left base over space but favoring left edge. Rev. Middle arrow shaftless." Harry Bass' diagnostics mentioned: "Date logo-type about three times closer to the neck of Miss Liberty than to the dentils, this being noted by the position of the first digit."

The devices are heavily frosted and present a strong cameo contrast against the deeply mirrored fields. The fields show only slight evidence of the orange-peel texture usually seen on proof gold from this era, the effect being more noticeable on the reverse. Slight hairlining and light haziness on the obverse explain the grade, but there are no noticeable contact marks on either side. (#89085)



Seldom-Seen 1873 Twenty Dollar, Closed 3 PR63 Ultra Cameo, Scarce Type Two Proof

5282 1873 Closed 3 PR63 Ultra Cameo NGC. The proof gold mintage of each of the 1873 issues was a meager 25 coins, and today all of the 1873-dated proof gold coins are rare. The gold dollars, quarter eagles, and half eagles were Closed 3 style, but the three dollar gold coins were made in both styles, with 25 Open 3s made and an unknown quantity of Closed 3s, rare issues that seem to have been made later. The eagles and double eagles, again, are of the Close 3 style, each with recorded mintages of 25 pieces. Although the proof eagle seems more widely available, the double eagle is among the rarest of the Type Two series in proof format.

The Ultra Cameo surfaces of the present piece, of course, make it far rarer still, and in any case this is a piece that should inspire much attention both before and during live bidding. NGC has certified a total of only eight specimens of the issue, all either Cameo or Ultra Cameo, but there are probably two or three duplications in those numbers. Within the Ultra Cameo NGC designation, there are one example each in PR62, PR63 (the present coin), PR64, and PR65 the finest.

At PCGS the 1873 proof twenties show a certified population of five pieces ranging from PR61 to PR64 (two coins) and, interestingly, no specimens certified as Deep Cameo (10/10). Again, even from this small total of 13 pieces, a few numbers must be discounted as likely duplications and crossovers.

Even though there may be one or two pieces certified finer, this piece stands on its own with no apology as an impressive example of the coveted proof Liberty Head double eagle design, as well as a well-executed specimen of the coiner's art during the latter half of the 19th century. The strike is precisely detailed throughout both sides—a criterion sought for but not always achieved in proof gold, particularly the larger sizes. The intense contrast set up on the orange-gold surfaces is a function of deeply frosted devices against well-mirrored fields. Some minor hairlines in the fields on each side (#99088)



Flashy 1874 Double Eagle, PR64 Cameo Probably Fewer Than 10 Proofs Known

5283 1874 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. The Reconstruction-era 1874 proof double eagle is among the rarest twenties produced for the entire Liberty Head series. Only 20 proof examples were reportedly struck, the lowest mintage figure of any date after 1858. Even so, the figure is meaningless today, as there are probably fewer than 10 survivors, including a couple of impaired proofs and one specimen each housed in the Smithsonian and ANS collections. This brings the number of pristine specimens theoretically available in the marketplace to five or so. Garrett and Guth comment that “the date has also been missing from many important collections offered in the last two decades, including the Harry W. Bass Jr. Collection, which was nearly complete.”

Walter Breen offers these comments on the 1874 twenty in his *Proof Encyclopedia*:

“Date very low, close to border, 1 nearer border than bust, left base of 1 left of center of dentil, r. base of 1 nearly over r. edge. Exceedingly rare, probably under eight survivors.”

The issue's rarity is certainly borne out by the paucity of auction offerings, both at Heritage and elsewhere: seven offerings over the past 30 years, including one that we suspect is an impaired proof. We have handled proof 1874s only three times. A PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC example brought \$51,750 in our Philadelphia Bullet Sale (Heritage, 8/2000), lot 760, about a decade ago. More recently, a PR64 ★ Ultra Cameo NGC specimen in our Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 7688, brought \$103,500. The third example, in our FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3753, failed to sell.

The present specimen is a bright, extremely flashy specimen, with deeply mirrored fields and thick mint frost liberally coating the devices. A few light hairlines in the fields are undistracting but may have prevented an even finer grade. Census: 3 in 64 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#89089)



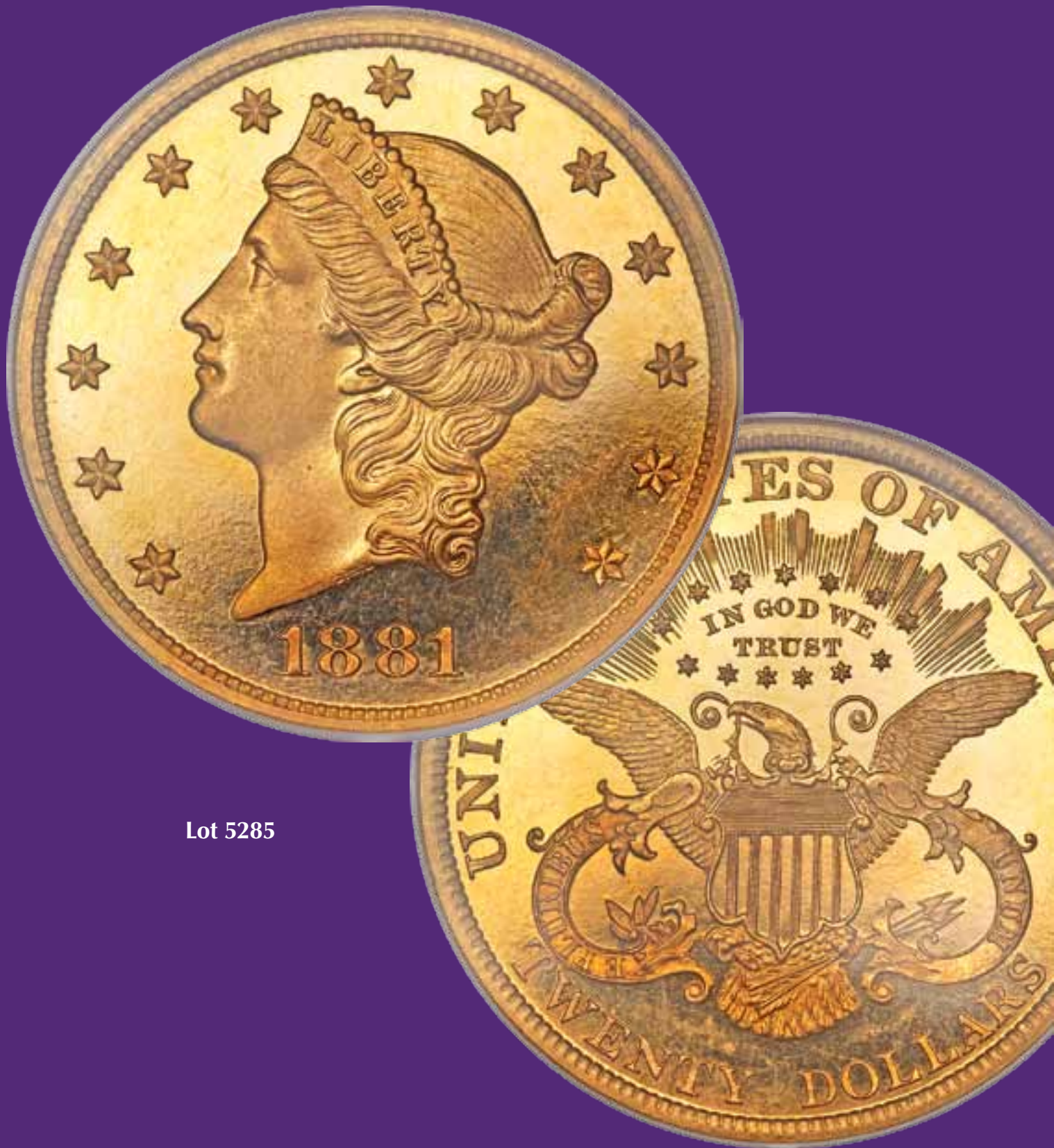
Majestic PR63 Cameo 1880 Double Eagle

5284 1880 PR63 Cameo NGC. CAC. The proof 1880 double eagle has considerably more in common with the extreme rarities of the 1870s than the “semi-accessible” dates of the 1880s. While issues such as the 1886 and 1887 might have as many as two dozen known survivors or possibly even more, supply of the proof 1880 double eagle is far more restricted.

Writing in 2006, Garrett and Guth give a powerful illustration of the date’s rarity in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*: “The 1880 double eagle is one of the rarest issues of the 1870s or 1880s in Proof. Only two examples have appeared at auction in the last two decades. Of the 36 coins struck, just 10 to 12 coins are known today. These include two in the Smithsonian and another in the American Numismatic Society.” As rare as these coins might be, the inclusion of three permanently museum-impounded pieces in the census and the lack of auction records suggests that the *opportunity* to own one of these important coins may well be rarer than the coins themselves.

The proof 1880 double eagle offered here is a luminous coin with great inherent majesty. Powerful mirrors are lightly toned-over and moderately hairlined, yet their delicate orange-peel texture provides a perfectly contrasting backdrop to the thick frost gracing the boldly impressed central devices. A few minor coppery elements are present along the rims, adding further character to the coin, while a single tiny contact is noted close to 10 o’clock on the obverse, on the rim between stars 4 and 5. (#89096)

PLATINUM NIGHT



Lot 5285



Marvelous 1881 Liberty Twenty, PR65 Cameo

5285 1881 PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC. Continuing a truly miraculous string of rare Liberty Head double eagle proofs, the present specimen is a Gem proof Cameo 1881 Liberty Head twenty, a coin with a recorded proof production of 61 pieces. This is an unusual number, mostly in comparison to the tiny figure given for business strikes of the year—2,199 pieces. Walter Breen offers these comments in his *Proof Encyclopedia*:

“Centered date to r., left base of first 1 over center, r. base of final 1 nearly over r. edge. Right tail feather broken, lys below beak fragmented. Under intense date collector pressure as few of the 2,200 business strikes survive.”

It is possible today that only 25-30 examples of the business strikes survive. Such a figure certainly accords with the combined populations at NGC and PCGS, where only 43 business strikes (less duplications, as always) have been certified.

For the proof 1881, Garrett and Guth opine that fewer than 20 examples exist today, including two in the Smithsonian and others in the collections of other museums. They comment that “although 61 coins were struck, many must have remained unsold.” The difficulty this poses for collectors today is that, although the Mint by this time was fairly scrupulous about reporting the number of examples originally produced, they seldom reported any subsequent meltings, and this is especially true of proof coins.

The figure of 61 proof double eagles produced actually derives partially from the number of gold proof sets made plus individual gold coins of varying denominations manufactured later in the year, per the Breen *Proof Encyclopedia*. A total of 40 proof gold sets were delivered in the first quarter on March 26, with four twenties produced in the second quarter and 17 more in December. Breen notes that those coins are “indistinguishable.” A complete (all denominations and types, 14 in all) proof set including the minor coinage, silver coinage, and the proof gold, today in the Smithsonian, was obtained from the Mint coiner on Feb. 25 at face value of \$44.44.

The combined certified population at NGC and PCGS for proofs is a meager 19 “pieces,” a total in which duplications are surely present. Most of the coins are in the range from PR63 to PR66, although one slightly circulated proof is certified, a PR58. Of those 19 specimens, 12 are certified in Cameo, Ultra Cameo, or Deep Cameo, indicating that most of the survivors do show considerable field-device contrast.

The numerical grade on this piece is at the upper end of the certified survivors, although there are two PR66 coins at NGC, one each in Cameo and Ultra Cameo. The sharp cameo contrast present on this piece is intense and verges on an Ultra Cameo designation. The fields show a pronounced orange-peel effect, and as expected of the Gem grade, there are no obvious signs of contact. Unfortunately from a pedigree standpoint, there are also no obvious identifiers of any kind. Clearly, this makes any attempt at pedigree tracing doubly difficult. The apparent black speck on the neck in the photo is on the holder.

Only twice before have we offered Gem or finer examples of this issue. A PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC specimen that we offered nearly a decade ago (Heritage, 7/2001, lot 3903) failed to sell. And the numerically finest and only Premium Gem specimen we have ever handled, a PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC specimen (Heritage, 4/2006, lot 2297), brought a strong \$184,000 more than four years ago.

This coin and its siblings in this sale represent marvelous opportunities for some aspiring collectors to begin or further a cabinet that could one day rival the proof gold holdings of famous numismatists such as John Clapp, Louis Eliasberg, Harry W. Bass, Jr., or Ed Trompeter. *Carpe diem!* Census: 1 in 65 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#89097)



Impressive 1881 Liberty Twenty PR63 Ultra Cameo

5286 1881 PR63 Ultra Cameo NGC. One of the great rarities in the Liberty double eagle series is the 1881, rare in business strike and proof format. The Philadelphia Mint, like all of the Mints, was busy producing Morgan silver dollars at the time, and all other denominations took a back seat. Throughout the year, just 2,199 business strike double eagles and 61 proofs were minted. In all grades, NGC and PCGS have certified just 43 business strikes and 20 proofs, both figures including resubmissions.

Today, about two dozen of the 1881 proof double eagles survive, including two in the Smithsonian Institution and one in the ANS. Other pieces include two coins from the Bass Collection, the Eliasberg coin, the Trompeter example, and the Garrett specimen. A few others have survived over the years, such as this coin with an unidentified provenance.

Both sides are highly attractive. All of the individual design elements, including the central motifs and peripheral details, are boldly defined. The devices are fully lustrous in frosty light yellow-gold, framed by deeply mirrored fields. Minor contact marks on each side are fully consistent with the grade. Minor hairlines on each side are only visible with a glass. This impressive piece will easily capture the attention of the advanced gold type collector or the double eagle specialist. Census: 2 in 63 Ultra Cameo, 3 finer (11/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#99097)



Elegant PR64 Cameo 1882 Double Eagle

5287 1882 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. The 1882 double eagle proofs have a long collector history—far longer, in fact, than that of the low-mintage business strikes which are now more famous. As Q. David Bowers explains in *A Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins*, the business strike issue experienced collector neglect, while proofs were paid much more attention:

“The 1882 double eagle registered one of the lowest circulation strike figures for any American gold coin. So far as is known, all went into circulation, and not a single coin was saved at the time by a numismatist. The latter bought Proofs. Today, anyone seeking a high grade coin is apt to buy one of the Proofs that occasionally come on the market. Mint State coins are next to impossible to find.”

This is why, among other telling signs, the Smithsonian’s National Numismatic Collection has two of the reported 59 proof examples struck, but none of the 571 circulation-finish pieces; the major gold donations to the NNC came from collectors who favored the proof over the business strike, more than 50 years after the coins’ release. Today’s numismatists, of course, can appreciate the 1882 double eagle on a variety of levels, including as one of the many tough dates in the proof double eagle series.

This is an enchanting example with a light layer of patina over much of the yellow-orange obverse and parts of the reverse. Each side offers distinct and appealing contrast with suggestions of orange-peel texture, and while the fields show a few minor disturbances, the overall eye appeal is impressive. A gorgeous and highly desirable survivor. Census: 3 in 64 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#89098)



Proof-Only 1884 Double Eagle, PR64 One of Only 71 Pieces Produced

5288 1884 PR64 PCGS. As an issue that needs no introduction among gold specialists, the 1884 was produced solely in specimen, or proof format. The official mintage is 71 coins, which is fewer than those of the proof-only 1883 and 1887 deliveries. The 1884 is the rarest issue of this trio, but just *how* rare has been a matter of debate within numismatic circles. For years, Walter Breen's estimate of 16 to 20 pieces extant was widely accepted as fact. However, Mike Fuljenz and Doug Winter offer a range of just 15-17 coins in the 2000 book *Type Three Double Eagles 1877-1907: A Numismatic History and Analysis*. David W. Akers believed only 13-15 pieces remain, and wrote that "as a date, the 1884 is the second rarest in the entire Liberty head double eagle series after the excessively rare 1861 Paquet." The CoinFacts.com website suggests that "an estimated 10 to 15 examples survive." Referencing current statistics, we note that the combined NGC and PCGS population data indicates a certified total of 16 pieces in all grades, which, undoubtedly, is inflated by resubmissions of the same coin. Nonetheless, there can be no doubt that our offering of the present specimen represents a numismatic event of undeniable significance.

As of (10/10), PCGS has certified a mere two specimens at the PR64 level, with just three finer examples, two PR65 Deep Cameo pieces and a single PR66 Cameo, yet again we must consider the possibility that some of the coins in the *Census Report* and *Population Report* were submitted—and subsequently listed—more than once. A more accurate understanding of this issue's rarity is better gleaned from a review of auction records, and we are aware of only seven 1884 double eagles in public sales over the past 10 years:

1. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 1891, where it realized \$46,000. This coin, previously from the Garrett Collection, was certified PR63 by PCGS. It appeared again as lot 7590 in Heritage's January 2004 Long Beach Signature, where it realized \$103,500.
2. Ex: Eagle Collection of Double Eagles (Heritage, 1/2002), lot 4149, where it realized \$54,625.
3. Superior (8/2002), lot 2228, where it realized \$51,750. Cataloged as "Brilliant Proof 63."
4. Ex: FUN Signature Sale Platinum Night—The North Shore Collection (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 3225, where it realized \$149,500. An exquisite PR66 Cameo NGC specimen. Earlier in the Dallas Bank Collection (Stack's/Sotheby's, 10/2001) as lot 94, which realized \$48,875.
5. Ex: Heritage (6/2004), lot 6376, which realized \$126,500. **The present specimen**, sold 10/2008, which realized \$125,000. Certified PR64 PCGS.
6. Ex: Richmond Collection, Part I (David Lawrence, 7/2004), lot 2330, which brought \$115,000. Certified PR64 Cameo NGC.
7. Ex: 2009 Central States (Heritage, 4/2009), lot 2770, which realized \$54,625. Certified PR53 NGC.

The present piece is #5 on this list. Although undesignated as Cameo by PCGS, the devices exhibit substantial frost, particularly on the eagle's wings and Liberty's hair. The frost is thick throughout the right half of the neck and near the ear, and minimal on the cheek and neck. This frost pattern is diagnostic of 1884 proofs. Another diagnostic for the issue is a diagonal die line to the left of the Y in LIBERTY, which is present on the current lot. Intricately struck, even on the high points of the hair to the right of the ear. Attractively toned in shades of deep red-gold with dashes of lemon patina. Minor planchet flaws near the nose, the forehead, the vertical shield lines, and the A in STATES provide pedigree identifiers. This very rare proof double eagle would be a standout within even the finest collection of Liberty double eagles.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#9100)



1885 Twenty, PR66 Cameo Key Date in the Liberty Double Eagle Series Only 78 Proofs Produced

5289 1885 PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC. The notoriety of the 1885 double eagle, whether business strike or proof, is well-known today even among nongold collectors. But it has not always been so. Mintages and relative availability were little understood in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Many times if a mintage was known it was because it had been told to a dealer or auctioneer by a Mint employee. Today we know only 78 proof 1885 twenties were delivered, but we know that because of the work done in the National Archives by Walter Breen in the early 1950s.

In the late 19th century the largest face value coin struck, the twenty dollar gold piece, was little collected for the obvious reason of how much buying power it represented. A few well-heeled collectors did collect gold proof sets. Of the 78 proof twenties struck in 1885, 30 went into gold proof sets. Put another way, only 48 collectors wanted a proof twenty by itself in 1885.

It is surprising when one looks at the auction appearances of proof 1885 twenties over the past 100 years at the lack of interest and low prices realized in the early years after its minting compared to the “trophy coin” status of today. There was a fairly clear dividing line in the early 1940s that separated the 1885 proof from other dates. The earliest appearances were truly disappointing for such a rarity. William Woodin’s coin only brought \$33 in 1911, and the Ten Eyck specimen in 1922 brought even less at \$24.75. Prices remained sluggish into the early 1940s, when the Dunham example realized \$187.50. And then, over the next three years prices began to take off, first with the Bell coin (1944) at \$450, then Atwater in 1946 at \$445, and the WGC example in 1946 that brought \$325. It is interesting and instructive to read the descriptions of the Dunham coin and compare it to the Atwater coin. The Dunham description focuses more on the physical appearance of the coin, and limits the scarcity of the issue to: “Only 828 minted, and of course, only an infinitesimal number in proof.” By the time of the Atwater Sale five years later Mehl had apparently come to fully appreciate the rarity of the 1885:

“Another real rarity. A total of 828 specimens minted. Probably no more proofs struck than that of 1884. It is interesting to note how collectors are now realizing the rarity and value of these handsome coins. In my Sale of the great Dunham Collection a similar specimen brought \$187.50, but when another specimen came on the market three years later, it brought \$450, and I still think the coin is cheap at that price.”

By the 1970s, prices had climbed to truly impressive levels. The Garrett coin (1976) brought \$25,000 as part of a complete gold proof set. Then the Kaufman coins were discovered and his proof, which sold in 1978, realized \$12,000. By the time Harry Bass sold his PR65 in 1999, that coin brought \$75,900.

Of the 78 proofs struck in 1885 it appears that today only 15 to 20 individual examples may still exist. Of those coins extant, three are in institutional holdings: two in the Smithsonian and one in the ANS. Only 19 submission events have been recorded by the two major certification services, and predictably (from a coin with such a low mintage) most of the examples seen have Deep or Ultra Cameo contrast. A roster of 14 possible coins was included in Breen’s 1977 *Proof Encyclopedia*, and to our knowledge has not been updated since.

This immaculate proof has rich orange-gold surfaces with a tinge of red on each side. The fields show illimitable depth of mirrored reflectivity with starkly contrasting frosted devices. We see no post-striking impairments on either side. The only possible pedigree identifier is a shallow planchet flake between the head of Liberty and star 8. This is an extraordinary coin for an extraordinary collection.

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#89101)



Key-Date Proof 1886 Twenty

5290 1886—Altered Surfaces—NCS. Proof. The 1886 is the stopper to a date set of Liberty double eagles. For whatever reason, San Francisco neglected to strike 1886-S twenties, the only such omission by the Mint between 1854 and 1911. Only the Philadelphia Mint coined the denomination in 1886, but just 1,000 business strikes and 106 proofs were issued. Among these proofs, many are impaired or no longer exist. Both of the major services have certified just 33 pieces across all grades, some of which are presumably resubmissions.

The strike is razor-sharp throughout. The Altered Surfaces designation is from some alteration in the frost on Liberty's face. Apparently it was tampered with to conceal underlying blemishes. Nevertheless, this key date twenty is much-needed by collectors and will be a welcome addition to an advanced set of twenties.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#9102)



Elusive PR64 Cameo 1886 Twenty Strong Contrast and Orange-Peel Texture

5291 1886 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. The 1886 proof Liberty Head double eagle is one of the most elusive issues in the U.S. gold series, and the issue poses a unique challenge for date collectors. Only 1,000 business-strike double eagles were struck at the Philadelphia Mint that year, and the branch mints produced no coins of this denomination. The New Orleans Mint was devoting all its resources to producing Morgan dollars, and the Carson City Mint was inactive during this period.

The reasons for the lack of double eagle coinage at the San Francisco facility are unclear, but that institution, which usually produced large quantities of twenty dollar pieces, failed to coin a single specimen in 1886. Perhaps the small production of regular-issue double eagles led to the generous proof mintage of 106 pieces in 1886, as the Mint anticipated more collector demand for the date. However, it seems unlikely that collectors responded in kind, as only 20-25 coins can be accounted for today. Clearly, many examples remained unsold and were melted after the close of the year. The small supply of 1886 double eagles available to collectors has been further reduced by the donation of several examples to public institutions over the years. There are two coins in the Smithsonian, one from the original Mint Cabinet, received from the coiner in 1886, and another from the Lilly Collection, donated in 1968. The ANS also has a specimen, donated by J.P. Morgan in 1908.

The present coin displays the dramatic black-on-gold flash expected of a PR64 Cameo specimen. The brightly reflective fields also show the popular orange-peel effect found on the best proofs of the 1880s and '90s. The surfaces are an attractive greenish-gold, and the devices are fully brought up. Census: 7 in 64 Cameo, 4 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#89102)



Incredible 1887 Liberty Double Eagle, PR67+ ★ Cameo The Finest Certified of the Issue at Either Service

5292 1887 PR67+ ★ Cameo NGC. This amazing 1887 proof double eagle is certified PR67+ ★ Cameo, making it the finest graded of the issue and *one of the finest-graded proof survivors of the entire Liberty Head series, regardless of date.* For the complete Liberty Head series, NGC has graded only four proofs finer, in PR68, mostly Ultra Cameos. As such, we can only imagine the furor that may ensue when this memorable coin crosses the auction block. Both type collectors and gold specialists might well be inclined to pursue this coin with single-minded fervor.

Three Liberty Head double eagle issues from the decade of the 1880s—the 1883, 1884, and 1887—are proof-only productions; that is, no examples were struck for circulation in those years. The 1887 is the last and most unusual of the three, in that it had a high production figure for a proof issue—121 pieces, compared to 92 for the 1883 and 71 for the 1884.

However, as with so many proof issues in this series, the original mintage figures today have virtually no meaning. For the 1887 in particular, it is doubtful that more than 30 survivors exist today. Most of the rest were probably either melted as unsold, or were spent or otherwise lost through attrition. (Imagine all the economic challenges that would occur in the next century after this coin's production: the Panic of 1893, the Panic of 1907, World War I, the Great Depression, World War II....)

The high mintage figure may, however, have had relevance in that some unknown collector in the late 19th century obtained *one of the finest examples surviving of the issue.* Did he (or she) go to the Philadelphia Mint and make a choice from among many examples, or was this phenomenal coin merely the product of serendipity? The answer is lost today in the sands of time.

The present PR67+ ★ Cameo NGC example is *numerically the single finest certified specimen of the 1887 double eagle at either service.* The finest three pieces at PCGS are PR65, two of them non-Cameo and one a Deep Cameo. NGC has seen three submissions that grade PR66: one each in non-Cameo, Cameo, and Ultra Cameo. But this coin is the only Superb Gem at either service, with both the Plus and Star kickers from NGC as further testament to its extraordinary surface quality.

Walter Breen in his *Proof Encyclopedia* repeats an estimate of 30 survivors today, adding these die characteristics:

"Date below center, to r., left base of 1 almost over r. edge. Rev. possibly of 1886, tiny break in r. tail feathers just below arrow, less than in some other dates; left leaf of lys below beak disconnected."

The previous finest Cameo example of this issue that we have handled since we began maintaining our Permanent Auction Archives is a single PR65 Cameo (Heritage, 1/2007, lot 3756), which realized \$126,500. The Eagle Collection specimen was a non-Cameo PR66 NGC example that we offered nearly a decade ago, at which time we called it the "possibly finest known." That coin (Heritage, 1/2002, lot 4150), realized \$69,000.

Among examples we have offered certified as Deep or Ultra Cameo, two examples stand out aesthetically and numerically. A PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS specimen that we handled in our FUN Signature four years ago (Heritage, 1/2007, lot 3145), realized \$161,000. That was a coin that had *eight different bidders.* A while further back, a PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC example that sold for \$120,750 was the object of *10 different bidders* (Heritage, 8/2004, lot 7695).

Clearly, the Liberty Head proof double eagles are the stuff of numismatic dreams, as well as coins that are avidly pursued whenever exceptionally high-grade examples such as the present piece appear in the marketplace. This Superb Gem Cameo proof is mostly yellow-gold, with an even layer of orange over each side. As demanded at (and even *below*) this grade level, there are no apparent contact marks. The field-device contrast is powerfully strong, and the piece has been justly awarded NGC's Star kicker for its exceptional quality. The pristine surfaces and desired black-on-gold appearance complete a package of immense aesthetic and numismatic appeal.

While this coin may be the stuff of dreams for many, it will become a reality in the collection of the most forthright bidder. Census: 1 in 67+ ★ Cameo, 0 finer (12/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#89103)



1887 Twenty, PR64 Deep Cameo
Exceptional Contrast and Color
Rare, Proof-Only Year

5293 1887 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. In 1883, 1884, and 1887, the Philadelphia Mint only struck proof double eagles for collectors. There were no business strikes minted in those years. Today, the few surviving proofs from each of those years are the only coins available to Liberty double eagle specialists, with about 30 or fewer examples for each year. With a mintage of 121 proofs in 1887, the surviving population should be higher, except that twenty dollars was a considerable sum to put away every year, even for well-financed 19th century collectors. In addition, there is relatively little doubt that many of the proof double eagles minted in 1887 remained unsold, only to be melted at a later date. Finally, an unspecified number of pieces were probably spent or melted some 45 to 50 years after they were struck, when those formerly well-financed collectors, or their heirs, found a need for money during the Great Depression. Among the pieces that have survived are two examples in the Smithsonian Institution, both that grade PR64 Deep Cameo, as the current specimen does.

While a complete Census remains to be compiled, longtime collectors Harry Bass, Amon Carter, Louis Eliasberg, John Work Garrett, and Byron Reed each owned an example, in addition to the two Smithsonian coins and another specimen in the American Numismatic Society cabinet. Our additional auction record file of less than 40 appearances over the same number of years probably accounts for an additional 15 to 20 different specimens, mostly in lower numerical grades. While NGC and PCGS have certified a total of 25 different submissions over the years, the total also probably represents about 15 coins, many that overlap the 15 to 20 different examples from auction appearances. All of that information suggests a surviving population of 1887 twenties in the range of 30 to 35 coins, including pristine pieces as well as those that are cleaned, repaired, or circulated.

This gorgeous piece has a bold, highly detailed strike with complete hair detail on the obverse, as well as exceptional feather details on the reverse. All other design details are amazingly sharp as well. The fields are deeply mirrored and nearly perfect with sensational contrast as they frame the frosty yellow-gold devices. Both sides display even, rich reddish-gold color. By definition, proof gold coins are rare, and proof double eagles are the rarest of the rare. The cream, of course, are the three proof-only issues, as they must address the demand from proof collectors as well as double eagle specialists. Population: 4 in 64 Deep Cameo, 1 finer (11/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#99103)



Fabulous PR64 Cameo 1888 Twenty

5294 1888 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. The 1880s are among the most challenging decades for the proof double eagle collector, as numismatists who would normally avoid proof examples find themselves chasing after dates such as the 1883, 1884, and 1887, all of which are proof-only. Following the 121 pieces coined for the proof-only 1887 issue, production dropped to 105 proofs in 1888, yet the demand for the 1888 proofs is not as great, since Philadelphia produced business strike twenties in appreciable quantities that year.

This is not to say, however, that the 1888 instantly becomes an easy date to collect. Garrett and Guth state in the *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins* that "because the 1888 is not a Proof-only issue, the rarity of the date is overshadowed by the much more famous [Proof-only] double eagles." They caution, however, that "the 1888 issue is of similar rarity, with only 20 to 30 coins known, including examples in museum collections." Further, the mintage is probably deceptive, and that "many were undoubtedly melted as unsold." The perceptive and far-thinking proof gold enthusiast, then, has a great opportunity to acquire this challenging issue while it remains underappreciated.

Rich lemon-yellow color enhances the reflective eye appeal of this near-Gem Cameo specimen, crisply detailed with delightful frost on the devices. A light layer of patina has settled over the fields, but aside from a small contact mark to the left of Liberty's chin and a handful of scattered hairlines, the overall preservation is wonderful. Census: 4 in 64 Cameo, 6 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#89104)

PLATINUM NIGHT



Lot 5295





Rare Ultra Cameo 1892 Double Eagle, PR65 Only Two Ultra Cameo Pieces Finer at NGC

5295 1892 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. The 1892 Liberty Head double eagle is a low-mintage issue, both in proof and business-strike formats. Only 93 proof double eagles were struck, to accompany the paltry regular-issue mintage of 4,430 pieces. Survival rates are low for both issues, causing series enthusiasts to compete intensely for any specimen of this date, regardless of format. Experts agree approximately two dozen proof 1892 double eagles survive in all grades, and Gem proof specimens are very rare with the Ultra Cameo designation.

Many proof 1892 double eagles probably went unsold, with the remainder of the issue destroyed after the close of the year. As David Akers explained in lot 1164 of the John Jay Pittman Collection (Akers, 10/1997):

“The 93 piece mintage figure for proof 1892 double eagles is misleading, in the sense that it might give one the impression that proofs of this date are only moderately rare. However, it is important to recognize that a mintage figure for any proof issue represents only the number struck, not the number actually sold. It was common practice for the Mint to strike a number of proofs (how the figure was determined is not known) and then use this existing supply to fill orders throughout the year. At year’s end (usually January or February of the following year, to be exact), the unsold pieces were melted. Now, in 1892, it certainly was not very likely that 93 people were willing to pay \$20.50 for a proof double eagle (face value plus a \$0.50 ‘proofing’ charge), and so it is probable that half, or even fewer, of the original mintage were actually distributed.”

Only a few collectors such as John M. Clapp, James Ten Eyck, and Virgil Brand were known to collect proof double eagles as early as the 1890s, so Akers’ assessment of the market for these coins is probably quite accurate. It is worth noting only 52 proofs were struck in 1891, and 59 were coined in 1893. These figures probably reflect the true demand for proof double eagles at the time, and the larger 1892 mintage was due to unfounded optimism about potential orders, maybe because of the Columbian Exposition taking place that year.

Collecting large denomination gold coins did not become popular until the 1930s, and auction appearances of the 1892 proof double eagle are few and far between before that decade. One early appearance was in lot 1381 of the William H. Woodin Collection (Thomas Elder, 3/1911), “1892 Proof. Very rare; coinage small.” The lot realized \$25, a good price at the time, because proof coins were extremely unpopular, due to dissatisfaction with the contemporary matte proof format. Recent auction appearances have occurred at a rate of once or twice per year, always inviting spirited competition. A few coins of amazing quality have appeared on the market in recent years, including the Dallas Bank specimen and the Pittman coin. When the PCGS graded PR66 Ultra Cameo Ex: Pittman coin was offered in a Goldberg sale in February 2010 it realized \$120,750.

The present coin is fully struck, with greenish-gold reflective fields that show the characteristic orange peel effect found on proofs of the era. The frosty devices create a stunning black-on-gold cameo flash when this coin is tilted in the light. This specimen is worthy of a place in the finest collection of proof double eagles. Census: 3 in 65 Ultra Cameo, 2 finer (11/10).

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#99108)



1900 Double Eagle, PR65 Cameo Rich, Reddish Patina and Noticeable Contrast

5296 1900 PR65 Cameo NGC. There were 124 proofs struck of the 1900 double eagle, an upward blip in the numbers usually struck of this high-denomination gold coin. Undoubtedly extra pieces were ordered from the Mint as mementoes of the turn of the new century. From the data we have recorded over the past 17 years the average 1900 proof twenty is PR62.7, but Garrett-Guth's average is slightly higher at 63.4, and higher yet among PR60+ pieces at 63.9, indicating many of these coins were well preserved by their new owners. Cameo examples are relatively available with 31 pieces certified in all grades. There are also 41 non-Cameo coins and 12 Deep/Ultra proofs (11/10). The total of 84 proofs certified in all grades by both of the major services probably only represents 65-70 individual coins once duplicate submissions are factored out.

This is an exceptionally attractive proof striking. The surfaces have deep reddish patina over each side and, of course, the frosted devices are immediately apparent and strongly contrasted against the deeply mirrored fields. The fields show a slight orange-peel texture, a result of planchets that were placed in an annealing furnace that was set at too high a temperature and previously used to anneal copper or silver proofs. There are few pedigree identifiers on either side, the most notable being a tiny contact mark in the field in front of Liberty's face and another in the field behind the neck. Exceptional in all respects. Census: 7 in 65 Cameo, 5 finer (11/10). (#89116)



Glorious 1907 Liberty Head Twenty, PR64 Cameo

5297 1907 Liberty PR64 Cameo PCGS. Any representative of the Liberty Head double eagle series in high-grade proof format is a glory to behold. The redesigned gold coins by Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Bela Lyon Pratt, which debuted in 1907 and 1908, respectively, had concave fields that were unsuited to the traditional proof gold format, and accordingly were given a matte texture (or textures, more accurately, that vary from year to year and sometimes coin to coin) quite unlike the earlier brilliant or semibrilliant proof finishes seen in the Liberty Head series.

As a last-year issue of the long-running Liberty Head design, this 1907 proof Liberty Head will likely possess extra appeal for type collectors. Breen's *Proof Encyclopedia* says tersely:

"Popular final year of the design, becoming appreciated as such. Date almost centered, slants up; 'broken nose' as in 1906. [Auction citation.] Many survivors are impaired...."

Only 78 examples of the 1907 Liberty Head were recorded to have been produced, and PCGS has never certified a Deep Cameo example of the issue. The present PR64 Cameo coin is at the lower end of the PCGS Condition Census for Cameo coins, tied with eight PR64 Cameo coins and bettered only by two in PR65 Cameo and one in PR67 Cameo.

At first glance, this coin's appearance suggests a considerably finer grade, a combination of the extremely reflective fields and well-frosted devices producing the gold-on-black contrast that proof gold aficionados admire—as well as anyone else with an ounce of aesthetic sensibility. Further perusal reveals a few wispy marks on Liberty's cheek and in the fields that may preclude an even finer grade, but certainly do not dampen the broad appeal. Population: 9 in 64 Cameo, 3 finer (11/10). (#89123)

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES



Upper-End MS62 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim Twenty

1907 Wire Rim High Relief Twenty, MS63 Subtle Color and Fully Struck

5298 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS62 PCGS. CAC. After the commercially unsuccessful Ultra High Relief twenties were struck, Mint officials led primarily by Charles Barber, persuaded Augustus Saint-Gaudens and his assistant Henry Hering to reduce the relief of his models for the twenty dollar coin. Reductions were made and the result was the coins known today as High Reliefs. The Mint stalled in their production just as they had with the Ultras until President Roosevelt personally intervened and demanded the coins be struck if it took all night and day to produce a single coin.

This satiny example shows a number of contact marks with the aid of a loupe. Each side has even reddish patina, but perhaps the most exceptional aspect is the remarkable strength of the strike. The upper lettering on the reverse is fully separated from the rim and the pillars of the Capitol can be individually counted. A true, upper-end example for this grade. (#9135)

5299 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS63 PCGS. By his own admission, Saint-Gaudens was a slow worker. He confessed that his work "dragged in most cases to lengths which would have taxed the patience of angels." His work on the Shaw Memorial took 13 years, certainly an extreme case, but one that underscores the technical perfection Saint-Gaudens strove to achieve. In the case of the High Relief twenties, the coins as produced were the product of almost two years of sketches, modifications, reductions, and reworking of design elements-procedures that were similar to his other sculptural commissions. The result was a stunning, three-dimensional coin whose artistic and sculptural merit has not been equaled to this day.

That three-dimensionality is certainly evident on this Select High Relief. The devices are fully defined on each side with complete separation of the top of the letters from the rim on the upper reverse and full columns on the Capitol building. The color is mostly reddish-gold with a slight accent of lilac interspersed. Close examination shows a few tiny contact marks but none are worthy of individual mention. (#9135)



Wire Rim 1907 High Relief Twenty, MS65 Shimmering, Satiny Surfaces

5300 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS65 NGC. CAC. The magnificent Saint-Gaudens High Relief double eagles of 1907 have been classified in the literature into two distinct categories: Wire Rim and Flat Rim. The Wire Rim coins were struck first, with about 8,000 pieces featuring a distinctive partial rim, or fin, around the edge of the coin. This feature was eliminated by adjusting the size and milling of the planchets to better fit the dies. In *A Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins*, Q. David Bowers quotes a communication from Roger Burdette:

“When the Philadelphia Mint switched to a milling/diameter combination suggested by Frank A. Leach about December 18, 1907, the subsequent coins were free of fin and had better definition to the stars.”

The Wire Rim was considered a separate variety for many years, although the feature was not due to the use of different dies. Early catalogers made sure to differentiate between the two subtypes whenever a specimen was offered at public auction. An example of an early description from the Sloane, Lenz and Others Collection (Thomas Elder, 1/1936), lot 1275, reads:

“1907 \$20. St Gaudens, variety with wire edge. Sharp Unc. only 11,000 coined. Record to \$40 in these sales.”

The Wire Rim has become a prized feature many collectors because of its unique appearance and history.

The present coin is an especially attractive Wire Rim specimen, with rich, satiny luster over finely granular surfaces. The bright yellow-gold color is softened by shades of russet. The strike is sharp, as expected on a High Relief, with only some weakness on the stars, as mentioned by Burdette. No marks are noted by the unaided eye. Visual appeal is striking.

From The Maltbie Family Collection. (#9135)



MCMVII Flat Rim High Relief, MS64 With Satiny Surfaces

5301 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim MS64 PCGS. An early sketch of Saint-Gaudens' "Striding Liberty" design for the obverse of the double eagle shows a winged figure at the top of the mountain with a torch in one hand and a shield in the other. On November 11, 1905, Saint-Gaudens described his idea to President Roosevelt:

"... on the other side some kind of a (possibly winged) figure of Liberty striding forward as if on a mountain top, holding aloft on one arm a shield bearing the stars and stripes with the word Liberty marked across the field; in the other hand perhaps a flaming torch, the drapery would be flowing in the breeze."

Before the coins were struck, Saint-Gaudens decided to simplify his design and removed the wings. Nonetheless, the resemblance between the figure on the coins and the famous Victory (Nike) of Samothrace statue is unmistakable. This sculpture, which has been on display in the Louvre since 1884, is considered to be one of the great masterpieces of the Hellenistic period.

Saint-Gaudens was inspired by the sculpture, and a rendition of Nike accompanies his statue of General Sherman in New York's Central Park. This design would later be refined for use on the double eagle. Further modifications were to follow, the final one being the elimination of the wire rim, considered by the Mint to be a production flaw. On this piece very little of the wire rim remains and the coin is almost a complete Flat Rim. The satiny surfaces show only one grade-limiting mark, located near the rim at 9 o'clock on the obverse. (#9136)





Extraordinary Gem Flat Rim 1907 High Relief

5302 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim MS65 PCCS. CAC. According to Thayer Tolles in *Augustus Saint-Gaudens in the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, in his works the sculptor employed an effective thematic device that amplified the overall narrative “by synthesizing the real and the ideal, the material and the spiritual, harnessing a naturalistic portrait to an allegorical figure.” While earlier works of Saint-Gaudens employed symbols in a naturalistic setting, such as the poppies in the Shaw Memorial to symbolize eternal sleep, it was on the figure for the twenty dollar gold piece that he was able to truly combine all elements. He was able to use the symbolic devices of the torch, representative of Liberty, and the olive branch that traditionally symbolizes peace, but it was on the figure of Liberty where Saint-Gaudens was able to truly integrate the natural and symbolic. It is little wonder that the motif on the High Relief twenty has not been eclipsed in the century since its creation. Few sculptors or medalists have the creative vision to bring together all these elements and communicate the concept of Liberty in the small format of a coin, thus explaining the enduring legacy and popularity of the High Relief twenties.

This is a magnificent example of Saint-Gaudens’ natural and symbolic vision for American coinage. The surfaces are exceptionally clean, obviously well cared for since the day of issue. The striking details are notably strong with even definition on the pillars of the capitol and no merging of the letters with the rim on the upper reverse. While the rim is mostly flat on each side, there is a bit of a wire rim on the upper right portion of both obverse and reverse—most Flat Rim twenties show some evidence of a wire rim.

From The Maltbie Family Collection. (#9136)



Gem 1907 Flat Rim High Relief Extraordinary Yellow-Gold Surfaces

5303 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim MS65 PCGS. The latter part of Augustus Saint-Gaudens' life proved cruelly ironic. He achieved global stature as a sculptor after he was awarded the Grand Prix at the 1900 Exposition Universelle in Paris. He was named a correspondent of the Institute de France and the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts. In 1899 he wrote "Wings are beginning to sprout on my shoulders." He was later awarded the prestigious Chevalier de la Legion d' Honneur and the Royal Academy of Arts in London named him an honorary foreign academician. He also received honorary degrees from Princeton, Yale, and Harvard. In 1904 he was elected to the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the same year as Samuel Clemens.

But Saint-Gaudens' many achievements and honors that signaled his ascendancy in the art world were overshadowed by medical problems. He struggled for years with depression. In 1900 he returned from Paris and had surgery for an intestinal tumor. Cancer then afflicted him and eventually took his life in August 1907. In spite of these physical maladies he continued to accept and work on commissions as his health allowed. His later bas-reliefs were mostly handed off to assistants, but Saint-Gaudens took a personal interest in the design and execution of the ten and twenty dollar gold coins that President Roosevelt challenged him to complete. The president saw these coins as a partial overhaul of the mediocrity he saw in circulation at the time. Incorporating the striding Victory from his Sherman Monument (now located at the entrance to Central Park), Saint-Gaudens was able to use a design he had labored over for several years in the 1890s. By combining the central elements of the figure of Victory with the three-dimensionality desired by President Roosevelt, he achieved a singularly impressive striding figure of Liberty—a design that remains unparalleled among U.S. coinage designs 104 years after minting.

There is something unusual about this coin, something quite extraordinary. The surfaces have a bright gleam that is similar to the pure gold finish on an Ultra. Which is to say, each side is bright yellow-gold with none of the usual reddish patina seen on most High Reliefs. The mint luster is satiny, as always, and there are only the tiniest contact marks on each side—a loupe will be required to locate them. This is truly a High Relief that must be examined to be fully appreciated. (#9136)



MCMVII High Relief, Flat Rim, MS66 A Magnificent, Satin-Surfaced Example

5304 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim MS66 NGC. Although President Roosevelt had asked Saint-Gaudens to make designs for all of the gold coins and the cent, the artist was only able to complete the eagle and double eagle. Other artists would be selected to redesign the other denominations. Saint-Gaudens was an outstanding artist—his ability is apparent on the ten and twenty dollar coins—but he was also a gifted teacher.

While he did not redesign any of the other denominations, he profoundly influenced the artists who did, and several of them even apprenticed for him. Their work is a testament to the artistic genius of Saint-Gaudens.

Bela Lyon Pratt, the designer of the Indian Head quarter and half eagles, took classes from Saint-Gaudens, who would later become his mentor, in the late 1880s. After exhibiting his magnificent “End of the Trail” model in 1898, James Earle Fraser, who would later design the Buffalo nickel, became Saint-Gaudens’ assistant and disciple for four years. Fraser would later teach Anthony de Francisci, who created the Peace dollar. Adolph A. Weinman, the designer of the Mercury dime and Walking Liberty half dollar, also studied under Saint-Gaudens. Absent from this list are Victor D. Brenner and Hermon A. MacNeil.

It is amazing how much Saint-Gaudens affected the other artists involved in the coinage redesign in the early years of the 20th century. Despite having his life cut short by cancer, Saint-Gaudens left an indelible mark on the art and coins of this country. His own coins were last minted over three-quarters of a century ago, but their immense popularity today is evidence of the enduring nature of his work.

The three-dimensionality of Saint-Gaudens’ design is powerfully evident on this satin-surfaced Gem. Each side is devoid of any noticeable surface flaws. The coin has three small alloy spots, one at 3:30 on the obverse rim, another near the 6 o’clock position on the obverse, and the third on a ray beneath the eagle on the reverse. A magnificent high grade High Relief. (#9136)



Sensational 1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS67+
The Frank A. Leach Specimen

5305 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim MS67+ NGC. *This sensational coin has a provenance tracing back directly to Frank Leach, Mint Director in 1907 who oversaw the striking of the High Relief double eagles.*

When Leach assumed the office of Director of the Mint in Washington, D.C., in October 1907, he was quickly faced with a difficult challenge. His involvement in the gold design project had been relatively ignored in past references until Roger Burdette provided substantial details in *Renaissance of American Coinage 1905-1908*. In his autobiography, *Recollections of a Newspaperman*, Leach wrote (p. 373):



“Another very important matter was in hand in the bureau when I arrived at Washington, which was soon to cause me some anxiety, and that was the perfection of President Roosevelt’s scheme for new designs for all the gold coins of our country.”

The new designs that Leach mentions, are of course, the Indian Head eagle and the Striding Liberty double eagle, known today as the Saint-Gaudens double eagle after its designer. Augustus Saint-Gaudens prepared both designs at the encouragement of President Roosevelt, who first proposed the project in 1905. Leach continued:

“There were a number of prominent people in the East, especially in New York and Boston, who some time before began an agitation for an improvement in appearance of all our coinage. The

President quickly became the leading spirit of the movement. The prevalent idea in this undertaking was that the design and execution of our coinage were inferior and inartistic when compared with those of ancient Greece; and as the coins used by a nation are one of the most enduring records of the art and mechanical skill of its age, our government should make an issue of coinage that would leave to future generations and ages something that would more truthfully and correctly reflect the artistic taste and mechanical ability of our day than the coinage then in use, unchanged for so many years."

The high relief concept from ancient Greek coins that President Roosevelt urged was impractical for modern coinage. The concept was that the designs would have a medallic effect much like those of ancient Greek coins. Leach provided a brief accounting of the history (p. 374), talking about the first model of the double eagle that is now known as the Ultra High Relief:

"It was early in the year 1905 that President Roosevelt authorized the Director of the Mint [George Roberts] to conclude a contract with the famous sculptor, Saint-Gaudens, to supply designs in high relief for the \$20 and \$10 gold coins. This was accomplished in July, but no designs were finally perfected that met the approval of the President until the early part of 1907. The first model was a design for the double eagle, or \$20 piece. Dies from the model were made at the Philadelphia mint. On trial, the dies gave such a high relief to the figures on the design that all efforts to produce a perfect or satisfactory coin on the regular coining presses were ineffectual. A medal press was then resorted to, that the beauty of the design might be studied and be preserved in the shape of a coin, but even by this process it required about twelve blows or impressions in the press for each piece."

The Ultra High Reliefs were struck while George Roberts was Director of the Mint. Roberts left the Mint service in July 1907, and Leach began his service in October of that year. Former Mint Director Robert Preston handled the duties on a temporary basis between Roberts' departure and Leach's arrival. Meanwhile, Augustus Saint-Gaudens passed away from cancer in early August 1907, further complicating the process. In his 2006 reference, Roger Burdette describes an intermediate double eagle that he calls the "Very High Relief" coin, illustrated from models of the design. He notes that coins were struck but none are known today. Leach discussed that piece (p. 375):

"Saint-Gaudens then attempted to facilitate the work of coinage by supplying another or second set of models with the relief reduced to some extent, but satisfactory results were not obtained on the regular coinage presses. He then made a third model with still further and greater reduction of the high relief. The failure gave rise to considerable friction between the artist and the mint authorities. The President had become impatient and began to think that the mint officials were not showing a zeal in the work that promised results. It was at this stage of the undertaking that I came into the office of Director."

Today we understand that the friction Leach describes began long before the double eagle project, and dates back to the medals that Saint-Gaudens designed for the World's Columbian Exposition, a commission that Charles Barber felt he should have received as the Mint Engraver. The 1905 inaugural medal also contributed to that friction. The double eagle and eagle redesign project undoubtedly brought Barber's jealousy back into play, having festered for over a decade.

Leach recalls that President Roosevelt called for him even before he became familiar with his new surroundings. The president provided specific direction regarding production of the Saint-Gaudens design, and Leach was able to accomplish those goals. After Leach successfully accomplished the initial coinage of High Relief double eagles, the president requested that he have “enough of these coins within thirty days to make a distribution throughout the country, that the people may see what they are like.” Leach continues (p. 376):

“I replied that we would be able to meet with his desire, although I explained that this issue would have to be struck on medal presses from the second design model, but that in a few weeks later we would have dies completed from model No. 3 with lower relief, so that the coins, when made, would meet the requirements of the bankers and business men in ‘stacking,’ etc., and these could be struck on the regular coin presses in the usual way.”

While the third model was the standard Arabic Numerals coin in low relief, Leach followed his meeting with Roosevelt by ordering full-time production of High Relief double eagles on the medal press:

“I had every medal press in the Philadelphia mint put into operation on these coins with an extra force of workmen, so that the presses were run night and day. The officers of the Mint entered into the spirit of the work cut out for them, putting a zest into the operations which assured me that the issue of the new double eagles, so greatly desired by the President, would be made on time.”

Obviously pleased, Roosevelt introduced Director Leach to several of his cabinet members as a “man who got results.”

This incredible specimen has satiny obverse and reverse luster, exquisite detail, and brilliant light yellow surfaces. Both sides are essentially pristine, with only a few minuscule surface marks, and they can almost literally be counted on one hand. The obverse has a small splash of violet toning inside the lower border at 5 o’clock. It exhibits bold, swirling die polish lines on both sides with a complete absence of die erosion. The tripartite edge has incredible sharpness of all stars, letters, and horizontal striations between letters. Even the joints from the collar are boldly evident. The satin surfaces are uniform and radiant, without any radial flowlines. Both sides have incredibly sharp details. The obverse has full, unmarred facial features, completely separated and detailed fingers on both hands, and sharp pillars in the Capitol building. Even the microscopic skirt detail over both of Liberty’s legs is clearly visible. Every feather on the reverse is sharply evident, including complete feather details to the very end of the eagle’s tail.

The present example of the High Relief Saint-Gaudens double eagle has a provenance directly to Frank Leach, being the specimen owned for many years by his second son, Abraham Powell Leach. His widow from his second marriage, Florence (Plant) Leach inherited the coin upon his death in 1962, and she gave it in September 2000 as a gift to her nephew, Col. George Monroe, the consignor to this sale.

Ex: Frank Aleamon Leach; Abraham Powell Leach; Florence Gertrude Leach; Col. George Monroe.

From The Colonel George M. Monroe Collection. (#9136)

See lots 5221, 5222, 5223, and 5238 for additional specimens with the Leach provenance.

PROOF HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLE



Spectacular MCMVII High Relief Twenty Rare Superb Gem Proof, Wire Rim

5306 1907 High Relief PR67 NGC. Augustus Saint-Gaudens' magnificent High Relief double eagle has long been acknowledged as the most beautiful U.S. coin designed for circulation. While the subject of proof High Reliefs has been hotly contested over the years, most experts today are convinced that a small number of extraordinary specimens meet the criteria for proof status. The subject is complex and can be confusing, because the proofs were produced in different formats and at different times as the Mint experimented with Saint-Gaudens' new design. As Walter Breen said in 1977, "Proofs were evidently made on several occasions for presentation purposes, from more than one of the pairs of dies used for this issue, with two different edge collars, and in several different finishes."

The earliest appearances of proof High Reliefs trace their origins to the collection of Chief Engraver Charles Barber, whose controversial role in the production of Saint-Gaudens' design is well documented elsewhere. The first auction appearance of the issue was in the Adolphe Menjou Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 6/1950), lot 1846. According to the lengthy lot description, the coin was obtained from "the widow of a gentleman associated with the Mint in 1907." The cataloger further states that two High Relief proofs were purchased from the lady, and these were "the only two proof specimens that have come to our attention."

One year later a proof High Relief was offered in the ANA Sale (Jim Kelly, 8/1951), lot 770A. In his lot description Kelly offered considerable information about the identity of the gentleman associated with the Mint:

"Acknowledged as the most beautiful United States coin, it has always been very popular with collectors as well as noncollectors. However, with all its popularity, there has always been a mystery surrounding Proofs of this issue. Only one specimen has been offered at public sale, Lot No. 1846 in the Menjou Sale.

"With due respect to the cataloguer, I believe I am publishing for the first time the correct history and number of these coins struck. Mr. Newcomer, the famous numismatist, purchased these coins from the Barber Collection. Mr. Barber was one of the head engravers at the Mint during this period. There was a note with these coins stating that 'There were only five pieces struck on a medal press.'

"I am indebted to Mr. Wayte Raymond for this information. He purchased all five pieces when he bought the Newcomer Collection."

The fact that the coins came from Barber's collection should dispel any doubt about the coin's proof status. As chief engraver of the Mint, Barber would certainly understand the criteria for a proof coin, and he knew the circumstances of the coin's production better than anyone else. Breen points out the fact that there are considerably more than five specimens of proof High Relief double eagles known today, but Barber may have meant that only five specimens were struck at the particular time when this group of coins was created.

Breen reports the coin in Kelly's description was made using edge collar 1, distinguished by the level bases of the M in UNUM. Research by proof gold specialist Dr. Robert Loewinger indicates that examples produced with this collar are of the Flat Rim variety. Only six Flat Rim High Reliefs have been certified as of this writing. If only one of the recorded submission events is a resubmission, the number of specimens certified would coincide exactly with the number Barber reports struck. Barber may well have given an accurate account of the striking of the Flat Rim High Reliefs in his note.

The present coin is of the more available Wire Rim variety. As with all High Relief proofs, the design elements are sharply delineated. The central detail is crisp, and the peripheral elements are razor-sharp. All berries are discernibly rounded, and the eight Capitol pillars are countable. The surfaces are pristine, with bright yellow-gold color, and even, satiny luster. Numerous swirling die-polish lines are evident on both sides. This example is one of the finest survivors of the most celebrated coin issue of the 20th century and is a deserving candidate for a Registry Set. Census: 11 in 67, 3 finer (11/10). (#9132)

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES



Incredible 1908 No Motto Twenty, MS68 Possible Wells Fargo Hoard Coin

5307 1908 No Motto MS68 NGC. The name Wells Fargo is a current one today with much relevance to the banking and investment communities—but it is also a name that conjures the rumble of distant stagecoach wheels, freshly minted double eagles clinking in canvas bags, and visions of the Forty-Niners. That is simply the kind of brand equity that takes centuries to build.

The Wells Fargo hoard of 1908 No Motto twenty dollar gold coins was every bit as romantic—more than 15,000 examples in incredibly high grade that had been stashed away for decades by a private owner in a Wells Fargo bank. While this piece is not specifically provenanced to that hoard, it bears all the earmarks, including incredibly strong eye appeal, unusually good surface preservation, and a bold strike. Radiant orange-yellow coloration completes the package. Census: 13 in 68, 0 finer (10/10). (#9142)

Satiny Near-Gem 1908-S Double Eagle

5308 1908-S MS64 PCGS. All San Francisco Mint double eagles of this design type were from the With Motto design type. With a mintage pegged at just 22,000 coins, this issue has the distinction of being the lowest-mintage date of all With Motto coins. Although some examples of this date have been returned from overseas, this remains an elusive date in all grades. This example is an impressive coin, nearly Gem quality, with sharp design definition and satiny orange-gold luster. Only a few small marks, including a tiny nick on the inside of Liberty's knee, preclude an even finer designation. Population: 28 in 64, 28 finer (11/10). (#9149)



1909/8 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS64 Only U.S. Gold Overdate of the Century

5309 1909/8 MS64 PCGS. FS-301. The 1909/8 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is extremely interesting and important as the only overdate in the 20th century U.S. gold series. The remains of the undertype 8 can be clearly distinguished with the naked eye. This dramatic hubbing error was probably struck from a single die, with experts estimating an initial mintage of about 80,000 pieces. Coins in Choice Mint State condition are scarce in today's market, and PCGS has certified only 20 specimens in higher numeric grades (11/10).

The present coin is sharply detailed, with countable columns in the Capitol building, and strong definition throughout. The pleasing greenish-gold surfaces display vibrant mint luster and exceptional visual appeal. (#9151)



Impressive 1909-D Double Eagle, MS64+

5310 1909-D MS64+ PCGS. The low-mintage 1909-D double eagle (52,500 pieces) is a key date to the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series, despite the dispersal of several hoards that has augmented the Mint State supply from what it was 20 or 30 years ago (David Bowers, *A Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins*). Gem and finer examples are especially rare. Near-Gems are also rare (or at least very scarce), despite the couple hundred appearing in PCGS/NGC population reports; this inflated figure undoubtedly results from resubmitted and crossover coins.

Coruscating luster emanates from the peach-gold surfaces of this MS64+ specimen, and an impressive strike leaves strong definition on the design features, including Liberty's fingers, the panes on the Capitol building, and the eagle's plumage. A few minute marks preclude Gem classification. Population: 4 in 64+, 1 finer (11/10). (#9152)



Low-Mintage 1909-D Double Eagle, MS64

5311 1909-D MS64 PCGS. Garrett and Guth lead off the *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins* description of the 1909-D twenty as follows: "This is the scarcest Denver issue and a very low-mintage date for this series. Most survivors trace their first several decades to banks in Switzerland, France, and even El Salvador, whence they returned home to welcoming collector arms in the 1960s and later." This orange-kissed wheat-gold example is well struck and impressively lustrous. The surfaces are clean overall, and if not for two scrapes in the right obverse field, this coin would have an easy claim to Gem status. PCGS has graded just 20 coins finer (11/10). (#9152)

Lustrous 1909-D Twenty, MS65

5312 1909-D MS65 PCGS. The 1909-D is another low-mintage date in the lineup of Saint-Gaudens double eagles, with production halted after just 52,500 coins had been struck. Like the 1908-S issue, a number of circulated 1909-D double eagles are known, indicating that many of these coins were actually used in commerce, rather than stored or exported. Roughly one-third of the total PCGS population for this date is in grades below MS60.

Like many of the known examples, this piece shows a doubled mintmark, with the first D much smaller than the second D. A number of raised die lines are visible to the right of the mintmark. Although David Bowers discusses it in *A Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins*, this variety still draws little attention. Bowers claims discovery of this variety, with its first publication in the November 1988 catalog of the Norweb Collection, Part III. At about the same time, Walter Breen mentioned the existence of repunched mintmarks for the date in his *Complete Encyclopedia*, also published in 1988. Breen did not delve into specifics of the variety, however.

Gem examples of this date are rare, with just 14 such coins certified by PCGS and only five finer (6/10). Although this specimen has a few abrasions on each side, its overall eye appeal, created by vibrant peach-gold luster, is excellent. The strike is sharp throughout. Population: 15 in 65, 5 finer (11/10). (#9152)



Bright Gem 1913-S Twenty Dollar

5313 1913-S MS65 NGC. "With time and care, fully struck MS-64 coins can be obtained, but in gem MS-65 grades, this date is very rare indeed. Despite the tiny mintage of 34,000 pieces, this date is generally available in most grades below MS-65." So say Garrett and Guth, and while this low-mintage date is available for a price in lesser grades than this, a Gem such as the present coin is a remarkable opportunity. While the margins show trifling softness, most visibly at the top of Liberty's torch, the strike is solid elsewhere, including rounding on Liberty's knee. Sun-gold and wheat-gold surfaces are free of troublesome copper spotting and show just one significant scrape on the left side of the reverse sun disc. Census: 8 in 65, 0 finer (11/10). (#9163)



Monumental Gem 1920-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty Tied for Third in the Condition Census Sharply Struck, Two-Toned Example

5314 1920-S MS65 PCGS. Q. David Bowers calls the 1920-S double eagle, quite simply, a “classic rarity” and a “formidable rarity,” the first among the With Motto coins. The present Gem specimen certified by PCGS is far rarer still, one of the handful of MS65 or finer coins that have ever surfaced on the market, as the roster below emphasizes. Only two MS66 PCGS coins are certified at PCGS, with the present piece one of only four Gems at that service. Modern-day thinking places the rarity of the 1920-S (among collectible issues, excluding the 1933) in fourth place, behind the MCMVII Extremely High Relief, the 1927-D, and the 1921.

Apparently the 558,000 examples minted of the 1920-S were virtually all melted later and consequently, unlike some other issues, no European hoards ever surfaced to augment the paltry count of known survivors. David Akers pointed out in the Thaine Price catalog that for many years, the 1920-S, while acknowledged as rare, was overshadowed by other, later mintmarked dates in the 1920s and 1930s.

Fort Worth coin dealer B. Max Mehl was an early proponent of the issue, offering the Dr. Charles Green example in as lot 877 of his sale of April 26, 1949. Mehl wrote:

“**1920 S.** (None minted in 1917, ‘18 and ‘19.) Extremely fine with considerable luster. Dr. Green purchased this coin at the Bell sale in 1944 for \$160.00. Since then a specimen sold at auction for \$250.00. It now catalogs for \$200.00, but it is worth much more in my humble opinion. In 1944 this coin only cataloged for \$60.00, yet its rarity was recognized and it brought \$160.00. One of the most difficult dates and mints of the Double Eagles to obtain.”

The Green example, cataloged as Extremely Fine, brought \$210, an early recognition of the importance of the issue.

Today we have a more modern rarity rating system, the PCGS Set Registry. It is noteworthy that the 1920-S is awarded a value of nine points in the PCGS Saint-Gaudens \$20 Gold With Major Varieties, Circulation Strikes set (1907-1932). That is an equal point value to the 1921, and higher than every other issue in the set, with the sole exception of the 10-point 1927-D. (The Extremely High Relief proofs are excluded, for obvious reasons.)

Although the 1920-S double eagle has a reputation as an issue that often appears softly struck, the present Gem is a marvelous exception. All of the peripheral stars on the obverse, the pillars of the Capitol building, the olive sprigs, Liberty’s head and hair, and the central details are sharply defined, with the only noticeable bluntness on the toes. On the reverse, only the highest point of the eagle’s breast lacks a bit of strike definition. However, it is the glowing, radiant luster and gorgeous two-tone surfaces that are the piece’s strong suit. Orange-gold and greenish-gold areas alternate, with subtle copper-rose overtones and hints of pale blue appearing under a lamp. The most minor signs of contact—chiefly a few straight ticks in the upper obverse fields above the rays and away from the prime focal areas—define the grade. A typical comment among the several Heritage catalogers who admired the coin was, “This is a coin that has a lot going for it.” Definitely among the few finest likely to ever appear at auction.

Condition Census

The following roster of MS64 and finer specimens has been compiled from a study of auction records and private transactions over the past two decades.

1. **MS66 PCGS.** Louis Eliasberg; The United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 1051, not certified at the time, graded Select Brilliant Uncirculated by the cataloger; Dr. Steven Duckor; Phillip H. Morse; The Phillip H. Morse Collection (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 6641, realized \$517,500.
2. **MS66 PCGS.** A coin with an unknown pedigree sold by Todd Imhof of Heritage Auction Galleries to Dr. Steven Duckor in early 2006. Depicted on the PCGS CoinFacts website.
3. **MS65 PCGS.** Jeff Browning; The “Dallas Bank” Collection (Sotheby’s/Stack’s, 10/2001), lot 185, not certified at the time, graded Gem Brilliant Uncirculated by the cataloger; Pittsburgh ANA (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 7782, bought in; “Dr. EJC” PCGS Registry Set Collection; the Akers and Bowers plate coin.
4. **MS65 PCGS.** Milwaukee ANA (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2074, realized \$264,500.
5. **MS65 PCGS.** Provenance unknown. **The present specimen.**
6. **MS64 PCGS.** Reed Hawn Collection (Stack’s, 10/1993), lot 1118, not certified at the time, graded Choice Brilliant Uncirculated by the cataloger; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2000), lot 7702; Philadelphia ANA (Heritage, 8/2000), lot 7599; Benson Part II (Goldberg, 2/2002), lot 2271; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2008), lot 2486; Los Angeles ANA (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 1128; CSNS Signature (Heritage, 4/2010), lot 2352, realized \$126,500.
7. **MS64 PCGS.** Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection (Akers, 5/1998), lot 100, not certified at the time, graded Very Choice Uncirculated by the cataloger; Dr. Richard Ariagno Collection (Goldberg, 5/1999), lot 895; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 9326; San Francisco ANA (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 10428; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2009), lot 1950, realized \$132,250.
8. **MS64 PCGS.** Phillip H. Morse Collection (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 6642; Pre-Long Beach Auction (Goldberg, 9/2007), lot 3523.
9. **MS64 PCGS.** Ex: Brahlin. FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3287; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2314, realized \$161,000.
10. **MS64 PCGS.** The Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 10/2004), lot 940.
11. **Very Choice Uncirculated 64.** Auction ‘90 (Akers, 8/1990), lot 1988.
12. **MS64 PCGS.** FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2313, realized \$133,975.
13. **MS64+ PCGS Secure. CAC.** Ex: Simpson. ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3622, realized \$161,000. Previous provenance unknown.

(#9171)



Frosty 1924-D Double Eagle, MS64

5315 1924-D MS64 PCGS Secure. The 1924-D Saint-Gaudens twenty is still a key issue in the higher Mint State grades, even if it is no longer considered a great rarity due to overseas repatriations. In this respect, it joins a select club of other mintmarked issues, which includes the 1924-S, 1925-D, and 1926-S, and most notably *excludes* the legendary 1927-D, which has never appeared in quantity. This near-Gem specimen of the 1924-D boasts even, deep reddish-golden color, with radiant luster that is more frosty than satiny. A couple of marks on Liberty and in the field to the right of the head explain the grade but fail to diminish the appeal. (#9178)

1925-S Twenty, MS63 Scarce Mintmarked Issue

5316 1925-S MS63 PCGS. This is a frosted, rich orange-gold example that, to the casual observer, seems to warrant an even higher grade designation. This coin's surfaces are free of all but the most trivial bagmarks. The characteristic strike softness that is most readily evident on Liberty's head, toes, and eagle's breast barely detracts from the eye appeal of this specimen. Despite these minor shortcomings, however, the rarity of this elusive mid-1920s issue will certainly outweigh all other concerns among serious gold enthusiasts. Population: 84 in 63, 25 finer (11/10). (#9182)



Key 1926-D Double Eagle, MS62 With Satiny Two-Toned Surfaces

5317 1926-D MS62 PCGS. Ex: Park Avenue Collection. The 1926-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle, despite repatriations of some pieces, remains today a key issue in the series, particularly in the higher Mint State grades. Much of the issue was apparently melted in the 1930s, save for the few pieces that had previously escaped the Mint. MS62 is about the average grade for survivors, with Gems and even near-Gems seldom seen. This MS62 specimen exhibits pretty reddish-gold hues interspersed with lilac, over satiny surfaces. The abrasions that account for the grade are mostly on the central devices. A prize that will fill an empty slot in many a collection. Population: 46 in 62, 79 finer (11/10). (#9184)



Impressive MS64 1926-D Double Eagle

5318 1926-D MS64 NGC. In his *A Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins*, Q. David Bowers offers a wonderful capsule view of this Denver double eagle issue, which has an original mintage of slightly under half a million pieces. He calls the date an “erstwhile formidable rarity,” while also noting that it is still “very rare today.” Then he writes more at length: “Today the 1926-D is one of the key issues of the Saint-Gaudens series, with only a few hundred known to exist. Typical grades are MS-60 to MS-63. Gems are rare. Today the 1926-D double remains very elusive, though hardly in the ‘impossible’ category.”

The 1926-D, then, was not utterly annihilated like a handful of other issues from similarly late in the series (the most famous example being the 1927-D double eagle), but instead saw a limited release to safe-havens overseas, where they were rediscovered in the 1950s and 1960s. That rediscovery is key to the vintage but still valuable analysis of David W. Akers, who noted in 1982 (when he published the double eagle volume of *United States Gold Coins*) that he considered the 1926-D just outside his top ten in terms of Saint-Gaudens double eagle rarity.

This example is neither one of Q. David Bowers’ “typical” coins, nor one of his (extremely) rare Gems. Instead, it is Choice, “merely” a condition rarity, but beautiful all the same. Orange overtones blossom on sun-yellow luster. The strike is decent, if a little soft on the peripheral devices, and while an abrasion is noted just above 3 o’clock on the obverse, the rest of the coin has few significant marks. A coin of considerable importance. Census: 9 in 64, 0 finer (11/10). (#9184)



Important MS64 1926-D Twenty

5319 1926-D MS64 PCGS. Garrett and Guth uncork some unusually strong language (in context) when they discuss the 1926-D double eagle in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*:

“The 1926-D issue is a very rare coin. The mintage was laid to waste by the bureaucrats who demanded that all gold coins be returned from circulation and melted in the 1930s. The few that did survive were either found overseas or were held back by a handful of wealthy collectors able to keep them through the turmoil of the ensuing few decades.”

As a date, however, the 1926-D remains somewhat overshadowed by the more famous (and more rare) 1927-D issue, leaving the 1926-D underrated among collectors at large. Yet those in-the-know are well aware of the challenge posed by the 1926-D, because while the majority of known survivors may be Mint State, those coins are also clustered in the MS60 to MS63 range, often with suboptimal eye appeal.

Such is not the case here. Most impressive about the present coin is its luster, softly frosted yellow-gold with prominent wheat and apricot overtones. Garrett and Guth note that the Capitol dome is softly struck on many 1926-D double eagle examples and that is the case here, though the rest of the coin has decent detail. If not for an abrasion at the left side of Liberty’s body just below her waist, this near-Gem example would have a clear shot at an even finer designation, but as an MS64 survivor it is already a condition rarity; PCGS has certified 19 coins in that condition and just four pieces finer (11/10). (#9184)



Choice Mint State 1929 Double Eagle First of the Late-Date Saints

5320 1929 MS64 NGC. The final five years of Saint-Gaudens double eagles—1929 to 1933—were melted in massive quantities after the United States effectively ended the gold standard and outlawed private ownership of gold coins in mid-1933. On October 29, 1929, a day known forever as Black Tuesday, the stock market plummeted and ushered in the beginning of the decade-long Great Depression. Until that time many gold coins, especially double eagles, were sent overseas (primarily to Europe) to serve as reserves in bank vaults. The economic crisis, however, and the subsequent decline of the gold standard, meant that European banks had no need for any American gold shipments. Only a handful of 1929 double eagles have returned to the United States from foreign banks.

A couple of small caches of these coins were located in the 1980s and 1990s, which gave collectors some faint hope of acquiring this once virtually unobtainable issue. Nonetheless, it remains one of the most significant rarities in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series. NGC and PCGS have certified only 27 examples higher than this Choice Mint State specimen and that number is surely inflated by resubmissions (11/10).

Appealing yellow-gold patina covers the entirety of this impressive representative. The strike is razor-sharp with only minor softness on Liberty's nose, the Capitol building, and the center of the eagle's breast. The fields are remarkably clean and there are just a few minuscule handling marks on the central devices. Soft mint frost covers both sides. This is an important opportunity to acquire an attractive example of this elusive and highly popular issue.

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9190)



Seldom-Offered 1930-S Twenty, Unc Details

5321 1930-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. From a limited mintage of 74,000 coins, with most of those melted in later years, the 1930-S double eagle is an important rarity in the Saint-Gaudens series, although it resides in the shadow of the famous 1927-D. Much the same situation occurred for this piece as it did for the 1930-S eagle, with nearly all of those minted being consigned to the melting pot a few years later. A few pieces escaped to homes with contemporary collectors who preserved them for many years. Surviving examples tend to be in higher grades. According to Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, the average certified grade of the 1930-S double eagle is MS63. This piece will prove affordable due to its below average surface quality. At the same time, it is still an attractive piece that needs no apologies.



Impressive 1931-D Double Eagle, MS64

5322 1931-D MS64 PCGS Secure. In the midst of the Great Depression, Philadelphia and Denver coined double eagles as the only gold coinage produced in 1931. Cents, nickels, and dimes were the only other denominations minted during the year, reflecting a need for small change but no demand for larger-denomination coins. The double eagles were intended for export. However, that need never appeared as the economy continued its decline, and nearly the entire mintage remained in Treasury vaults until they were melted a few years later. Although nearly 3 million double eagles were minted at Philadelphia, the Denver Mint coined a mere 106,500 pieces.

Today, collectors owe thanks to the 100 or so contemporary collectors who ordered double eagles from the Denver Mint in 1931 to keep their collections updated. Without those few collectors, the 1931-D twenty might become another unknown issue such as the 1873-S Seated dollar or the 1964-D Peace dollar. Estimates of the number of surviving examples fall in the 100 to 150 coin range, a small population for a member of so popular a series as the Saint-Gaudens double eagles.

This impressive twenty has a bold strike with beautiful rose-gold at the centers, and a frame of light greenish-gold near the borders. Both sides have the usual quota of small marks associated with the grade, and they are more evident on the reverse of this specimen. Population: 34 in 64, 19 finer (11/10). (#9193)



1931-D Twenty, MS65 A Generally Unavailable Late-Date Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle Issue

5323 1931-D MS65 PCGS. The 1931-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle is a prized date in the Saint-Gaudens series, with a low mintage of 106,500 pieces. Of course, like the other late-date Saints, the secret to the present-day rarity of the 1931-D lies in its distribution pattern, not in the mintage figures. The great majority of the double eagles coined in 1931 were stored in domestic bank and Treasury vaults as backing for currency and potential payments in foreign trade. When the Gold Recall of 1933 took effect, those holdings were easily gathered, melted into gold ingots, and stored in the Fort Knox Bullion Repository.

While the double eagles coined at the Philadelphia Mint in 1931 and 1932 were saved from destruction on a small scale by Treasury officials and Mint personnel who exchanged common-date coins for the prized later dates and sold them to prominent Eastern coin dealers, no such escape route seems to have been available for their Denver Mint counterparts. Thankfully, it appears some examples did fulfill their intended role in foreign trade, and a small number of 1931-Ds found a safe haven in European banks, out of reach of the government recall, until they could be reclaimed by U.S. collectors in recent times.

When noted gold specialist David Akers first studied the American gold series in the 1970s and 1980s, he found the 1931-D was even rarer than the issue is today. In 1982, Akers reported the 1931-D was the fourth-rarest date in the series, with perhaps 35-40 examples known, considerably more elusive than its Philadelphia counterparts from 1931 and 1932. This situation changed in 1984, when a small hoard of 15-20 1931-Ds surfaced in the numismatic market. The discovery of those new coins brought the population of the 1931-D into close alignment with the 1931 and 1932.

Heritage Co-Chairman Jim Halperin states, "When the hoard appeared I quickly adjusted my thinking regarding their market value as a result of the sudden spurt in availability ... I think they were mostly 63-64 quality with maybe a few Gems." The hoard was reported as a Midwestern find by Walter Breen, but Marc Emory, the Director of European Operations for Heritage, remembers handling a few of the last specimens from the group in Europe. The hoard was apparently of Swiss origin, not from the Midwest. Breen may have confused the 1931-D group with a hoard of 1928 double eagles (25 pieces in an original bank bag) that surfaced in 1985 in Elyria, Ohio. In any case, the find was quickly absorbed by the numismatic marketplace, and the 1931-D remains a rare and valuable date today.

The surfaces on this Gem are satiny, as expected, with an even layer of reddish patina over each side. The strike is strong throughout, with the only exception Liberty's nose, which shows some flatness. Close examination with a loupe will reveal a few small abrasions, but none are individually distracting or worthy of mention. (#9193)



1932 Twenty Dollar, MS64, Ex: Childs Exceptional Luster and Original Color

5324 1932 MS64 PCGS. Ex: Childs Collection. The 1932 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is one of the rarest and most sought-after issues of this famous series. In spite of its large mintage of 1.1 million pieces, it is likely that no coins of this issue were ever released into general circulation in the United States, and no significant finds have ever been reported in European holdings. As early as 1937, Thomas Elder described the 1932 as "of greatest rarity. None struck for circulation." The great majority of the coins were held in Treasury vaults from the time of mintage until the Gold Recall took effect the following year, and afterward melted into ingots and stored at Fort Knox. The meager supply of coins available today probably traces its origins to the far-sighted numismatists who ordered them directly from the Treasury Department, at face value, before Roosevelt's executive order was enforced.

According to Mint documents studied by Dr. Charles W. Green in the 1940s, the exact number of 1932 double eagles released through official channels in 1932 amounted to just 110 coins. Allowing for attrition, this number corresponds well with experts' estimates of the surviving population today. Virtually all examples seen are well-preserved, with an amazing 61 specimens certified in Gem or finer condition by NGC and PCGS combined (11/10). The uniform high quality of this issue also argues that most examples were carefully preserved by numismatists, rather than serving any role in commerce.

When encountered, the 1932 is usually an above-average late-date twenty. That is certainly the case here. The surfaces display the usual bright, swirling mint frost, and each side has subtly variegated reddish-gold and lilac color. Each side shows a couple of medium-sized abrasions that explain the MS64 grade. For pedigree purposes, the most obvious marks are below Liberty's branch hand, in the obverse field just to the right of the head of Liberty, and connecting the tops of rays 7 and 8 on the obverse.

Ex: *Walter Childs Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 799. (#9194)*



Stunning 1932 Double Eagle, MS65

5325 1932 MS65 PCGS Secure. While the future of 10 1933 double eagles remains unknown, the 1932 twenty still holds the honor of the last collectible double eagle. Even if private ownership of the 1933 twenties is eventually approved, a quantity of 10 coins hardly makes it a collectible issue, but instead keeps that date on the list of major numismatic rarities alongside the Ultra High Relief twenty and the 1927-D double eagle.

Meanwhile, the 1932 twenty will still be considered the last collectible issue in the Saint-Gaudens series, and Gem or finer specimens are seldom encountered. Since the beginning of our Permanent Auction Archives in 1993, we have only offered 11 examples in MS65 and 13 in MS66, and those totals include multiple appearances of some specimens, much as the 73 coins that PCGS has certified in all grades include resubmissions. In addition, NGC has certified 69 coins, and the combined submission of 142 coins is probably about double the number actually surviving today. Ordering coins from the Mint in 1932, especially large gold coins, was a privilege for the upper class, as 20 dollars was a substantial sum in the middle of the Great Depression. That sum represented 200 gallons of gas or 200 pounds of meat, and was more than the average monthly house rental during the year. Unemployment was nearly 25% as the economy continued to decline.

This gorgeous Gem displays a bold strike and shows a splendid blend of rose and lime patina over brilliant and frosty yellow surfaces. A few scattered marks on the satin surfaces are no concern and fully consistent with the grade. Population: 30 in 65, 8 finer (11/10). (#9194)

PROOF SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLE



1913 Matte Proof Twenty, PR66 Only 58 Pieces Minted

5326 1913 PR66 NGC. Matte proof twenties from 1913 present a curious paradox. The mintage of 58 pieces is second lowest in the series, second only to the 1915 (50 pieces), yet a higher percentage of the mintage seems to have been preserved than other years. One could conclude from this that fewer collectors were interested in matte proof gold coins, but the ones who were interested tended to value and save the coins that were produced. Perhaps 35-40 individual coins survive today from this low-mintage year.

The matte proofing process seems to have varied not only from year to year, but from batch to batch within the year they were struck. The finish seen on 1913 proof twenties is generally a coarser-grain texture, more akin to the 1908 than the previous, fine-grain finish seen in 1912. These pieces (when they are rarely available for examination) also tend to have a darker color than previous years, again more like the initial year of 1908.

This piece shows the deeper color and coarser-grain texture one would expect for a 1913. Close examination with a loupe reveals a couple of interesting surface observations. In the right obverse field there is a very light sprinkling of copper alloy spots that are invisible to the unaided eye. There is also a minute planchet flaw below Liberty's branch hand that appears to have a tiny blue thread attached to it, perhaps from the cloth used to wipe the dies. We see no mentionable contact marks or shiny spots on either side of this magnificent proof. Matte proof gold is so rarely offered today that any high-grade example such as this one should be carefully considered by the advanced collector.

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9210)

EARLY PROOF SETS

1834 Eight-Piece Proof Set, PR63 Through PR65 Incredibly Rare Early Proof Set Half Cent Through Half Eagle



1834 Eight-Piece Proof Set, PR63 Through PR65 NGC, Half Cent Through Half Eagle. Half cent through half eagle—one of each current denomination authorized at the time; two copper coins, four silver, two gold. Advanced numismatists are aware that any proof coins—much less entire sets—dated before 1858 are extremely rare. That was the first year that the Mint began widely marketing proof sets for sale to collectors.

But beyond the mid-1830s rarity of this set, it has the added cachet of being among the most well-known and illustrious of proof sets. Even though this set contains no 1804-dated coins, numismatists recognize the 1834 date as that of the creation of the coins in the famous King of Siam proof set, the single most desirable U.S. proof set of all time.

The story is a thrice-told tale, how the United States, in an effort to open diplomatic relations with the King of Siam and the Sultan of Muscat, had struck a number of presentation proof sets of U.S. coinage as gifts to the rulers of those far-flung, exotic locales. Since neither the silver dollar nor the gold eagle had been officially struck since about 1804 (but not necessarily dated 1804), Mint personnel made new dies for those coins. In the process, two of the most celebrated U.S. proof coin rarities were created—the 1804 silver dollar and the 1804 Plain 4 eagle.

The Mint also struck an extremely small number—possibly four or five—sets containing only the currently authorized denominations. The few sets produced, with the exception of the current proof set, were broken up long ago.

Today, this Heritage offering (in separate lots) of a complete eight-piece 1834 proof set represents a unique opportunity, as the only intact remaining such set in existence. The set includes the following eight lots.



1834 Classic Head Half Cent

B-1, C-1, PR64 Brown

A Marvelous, Sharply Struck Example

5327 1834 Classic Head Half Cent PR64 Brown NGC. B-1, C-1, R.6 as a Proof. The Cohen-1 die marriage is the only one used to produce the proof Classic Head 1834 half cents, as well as the year's business strikes. The date is closely spaced, with a plain numeral 4 showing a flat top. (Breen notes that a similar-style numeral punch, albeit smaller, was used on the 1834 gold coin proofs and the 1804 silver dollars and 1804 plain 4 eagles, products of the 1834-35 era.) Perhaps 18 or 20 proof examples of the half cent survive today. This marvelous, sharply struck near-Gem exhibits attractive patina with ocean-blue, brownish-tan, rose, and copper predominating. Both sides are virtually contact-free and display ample eye appeal. Census: 1 in 64 Brown, 4 finer (11/10). MRB PR60. (#1201)

Gem Brown Proof 1834 Large Cent, N-3

5328 1834 Matron Head Cent PR65 Brown NGC. N-3, Low R.7 as a Proof. Large 8, Small Stars, Medium Letters (Breen calls them Small Letters in the *Complete Encyclopedia*). The dies for this proof cent are the same used to produce the proof 1834 cent in the famous King of Siam proof set, containing the 1804 Original silver dollar and the 1804 Plain 4 eagle, two of America's rarest and most famous coins. The matching dies indicate that this proof was almost certainly struck at about the same time, late in November or December 1834. The cent dies have a unique beaded border made by William Kneass, although he immediately reverted to the former serrated border. The C of AMERICA leans backward and shows signs of repunching; the N in UNITED was first punched 180 degrees off, then rotated and corrected. The Breen *Proof Encyclopedia* estimates that perhaps only 10 proofs survive today. This piece is an unquestioned proof, with razor-sharp devices and uniform, squared-off rims. The surfaces are free of mentionable distractions and evenly covered in medium chocolate-brown patina with rose and blue highlights. Census for N-3: 1 in 65 Brown, 0 finer (11/10). MRB PR63. (#1799)



Reflective 1834 Capped Bust Half Dime
PR64, LM-4, R.6

5329 1834 Capped Bust Half Dime PR64 NGC. V-4, LM-4, R.6 as a Proof. The date is low overall and the 8 is high, with star 7 pointing to the top of the headband. On the reverse RI nearly touch, the first A in AMERICA is recut, and the right half of the N in UNITED is filled in. This proof issue is more available than some of the other proof coins in this set, yet still quite rare. Most of the reported proof half dimes dated 1834 were actually dated 1833 or 1832, per the *Breen Proof Encyclopedia*.

This near-Gem proof offers high, square rims and a full strike throughout, with original pinkish-blue and copper-rose patina. Considerable reflective luster remains in the fields. A coin with excellent aesthetic appeal. Likely no more than 20-30 survive today. Census: 3 in 64, 4 finer (11/10). (#4297)

Rare Gem Proof 1834 Capped
Bust Dime, JR-5

5330 1834 Capped Bust Dime PR65 NGC. JR-5, R.7 as a Proof. The large, imperfect 4 in the date has the crossbar largely broken off, with a tiny, sharp fragment clinging to the right of the upright. The digit 4 is closer to the lowest hair curl than to the denticles. Star pairs 8-9 and 10-11 are close. The reverse shows an arrow shaft extending through the middle talon of the claw; the last A touches an arrow and C.

The JR-5 die pairing is common among business strikes, but the 1834 dimes of any variety are rare as proofs, with an estimated eight to 10 pieces known. (The proof 1834 dime in the King of Siam proof set is a different variety; at least three varieties are known among the few proofs.) This attractive Gem proof offers excellent preservation overall, with pretty purple-gray and bluish-gray patina more intense at the rims. The strike is full throughout. An appealing, interesting, and rare coin. Census: 3 in 65, 1 finer (11/10). (#4556)

Gem Proof 1834 Bust Quarter, B-2, R.7 Same Die Pairing as in the King of Siam Set

5331 1834 Capped Bust Quarter PR65 NGC. B-2, R.7 as a Proof. The obverse is shared with the B-1 die pairing, while the reverse is unique to this marriage. On the obverse star 7 is repunched and points to the highest curl, while star 13 is low and close to the nearest curl. The reverse shows a large curl base 2 in the denomination, with the 2 higher than the 5 and three-line stripes in the shield. Line 2 of stripe 1 extends to crossbar 3. Other unique die attributes are noted below.

We believe that no more than 10-15 examples of the 1834 Capped Bust quarter exist in proof format, probably closer to the lower number. The B-2 die pairing is the same as the example in the King of Siam proof set. Steve M. Tompkins offers interesting comments in *Early United States Quarters 1796-1838* concerning the reverse die:

"Along with several other known proofs, this combination of dies was used in striking the example found in the King of Siam presentation proof set.

"This reverse may have been produced especially for use with the above mentioned presentation sets. The central eagle master hub is distinctly different than all others in the small diameter series. The right wing is much taller and all of the eagle's feathers are in different positions. The lines and stripes are engraved at a slight angle as compared to all the other reverses as well. There is a possibility that this reverse may have been engraved by Christian Gobrecht and not William Kneass. Mint documentation for this has not been found, but due to the different style of engraving it is apparent that Kneass was not the engraver. Since it was still in good condition after striking the presentation sets, it was pressed into service as a regular production die along with the obverse. The first 10 or so coins produced could be considered either proofs or proof-like strikes until the die polish that was earlier applied wore away."

Although Christian Gobrecht was officially appointed second engraver at the Mint in September 1835 by incoming Mint director Robert Maskell Patterson, he had worked for the Mint in contract assignments for more than a decade by that time, so Tompkins' theory has plausibility.

This Gem proof example is fully struck, with light pinkish-gold and blue patina overall. There are no impairments or distractions worthy of mention. Another incredibly rare coin from this set, a prize for early quarter specialists. Census: 3 in 65, 1 finer (11/10). (#5382)



Incredible Gem Proof 1834

Original Half Dollar

O-104, Ex: Brand, Norweb, Unique as a Proof

5332 1834 Capped Bust Half Dollar PR65 NGC. O-104, Unique as a Proof. Large Date, Small Letters. The 4 in the date is tall and recut, with the 18 wider than 834. The 4 is higher. The Overton reference describes the date "with an open 3 and extra tall tapered 1" a half-millimeter from the drapery, "the closest of any large date 1834." On the reverse the top of the C in the denomination is close to the olive stem. The I is centered left of the crossbar of the T. This die lacks the die lump normally seen on business strikes under TE, providing evidence that this proof was struck first. The thin left stand of the M is joined at its base to the center stand.

Only a few proof 1834 half dollars are known, mostly restrikes from the dies used to produce the Crushed Lettered Edge coins. In the catalog of the George "Buddy" Byers Collection (Stack's, 10/2006), the cataloger enumerated these Overton varieties used to produce the Crushed Lettered Edge restrikes, of which at least 10 pieces survive in all: O-101, O-103, O-104, O-106, O-114, and O-122.

The cataloger also included five Overton varieties known for the 1834 proof half dollars, each unique original coins, that were not CLE restrikes. Those varieties include: O-101 (Large Date, Large Letters, ex: Floyd Starr), O-103 (Large Date, Large Letters; in the King of Siam set), O-104 (the present piece, from the Norweb Collection), O-106 (Large Date, Small Letters; the Byers coin), and O-114 (Small Date, Small Letters; Bowers and Merena, 8/1991, lot 2268). Each one of those unique proof original half dollars is much, much rarer than the 1834 Crushed Lettered Edge restrikes.

The present coin is one of those original pieces, unique as far as we can determine. The catalogers in the Norweb Collection sale described it in this way:

"1834 O-104. Large Date, Small Letters. Proof-64/65.

A glittering gem specimen with full Proof surface on all areas, including within the shield stripes on the reverse. This piece is breathtakingly beautiful and is toned a delicate blend of muted rainbow colors, ranging from magenta at the center, to electric and gunmetal blue, to gold at the borders.

"Perhaps unique as a die variety; Walter Breen did not know of other examples, but he was aware of this one, as he participated in the sale of it to Mrs. Norweb.

"Here is a superb gem coin, a half dollar for the ages."

The coin realized \$28,600 in the Norweb sale, a remarkably strong price for the time. We would add little to that glowing description—which is nonetheless completely accurate—except to say that the surfaces are little changed in 22-plus years, and to mention that the strike is virtually complete in all areas, save for trifling weakness on some peripheral obverse stars and the tops of 50 and C on the reverse. For the most advanced half dollar specialist, this coin could form the start of a marvelous adventure, trying to acquire as many different proof Overton varieties of the year as possible. Almost certainly the rarest single coin in this incredible set. Census (all varieties): 2 in 65, 1 finer (11/10).

Ex: Virgil Brand Collection; New Netherlands Coin Company (11/1954); Mrs. R. Henry Norweb, Jr.; Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3107, which realized \$28,600. (#6217)







1834 Classic Head Quarter Eagle, PR64 Cameo
Variety 1, Small Head
Perhaps Five Available to Collectors

5333 1834 Classic Head Quarter Eagle PR64 Cameo NGC. Breen-6138, Variety 1, Small Head, R.7 as a Proof. The year 1834 was a pivotal one for U.S. gold coins in particular. The melt value of a quarter eagle produced in the old-tenor Capped Bust style had risen to \$2.66; the gold content was reduced, the Classic Head, No Motto design style signifying the change. Only a handful of proofs exist of the issue and the type. The 1834 proof quarter eagle and half eagle in the King of Siam proof set were of the newer type. In the sale of the Pittman example (Akers, 5/1998, lot 1718), David Akers presents a roster of eight known proofs of the 1834 No Motto, all but one of the Small Head style. (The Smithsonian example is a Large Head.) Three of those coins, in the Smithsonian, the ANS, and the Bass Research Foundation, are permanently off the market.

On this Classic Head, Small Head die pairing, the 4 in the date is well away from the lowest hair curl, and Liberty's hair at the back of the head forms a straight line. On the No Motto reverse, none of the letters around the periphery touch. Breen notes these comments in his *Complete Encyclopedia*:

"Proofs (enl. photos) have bases of E(S) and O repunched; at least 8 survive, mostly impaired (spent during the Hard Times?). On business strikes, repunching fades out."

In fact, Breen is correct that there is doubling, or repunching, on the bases of E and O, but the present coin actually shows that phenomenon on all the letters ATES OF. It is quite prominent, and completely unseen on the business strikes of this issue. The first S in STATES also shows some sign of repunching, although we can see none on the T adjacent. One cataloger wondered if the doubling visible on so many letters was actually doubling from a second strike. We believe that is less likely, as there is no doubling visible on the dentilation immediately above those letters, and we can see no obvious strike doubling in other areas of the reverse.

Whatever the source of the doubling (repunching is still our theory), it certainly makes an even stronger case—if one were needed, which it is not—for the status of this coin as a special piece, clearly a specimen or presentation proof.

The proof 1834 Classic Head quarter eagles are legendary rarities, making this specimen among the rarest coins in this marvelous eight-piece proof set. This is only the second time since we began maintaining our Permanent Auction Archives that we have had the privilege of offering a proof Classic Head quarter eagle of *any date*, much less the first-year 1834 issue. In fact, our research shows only 11 offerings of the 1834 in proof format in the last 54 years, with many of those appearances duplicates or impaired proof examples. The combined NGC/PCGS population data indicates 12 submissions, some without a doubt duplicates.

The present near-Gem Cameo specimen is a coin with marvelous eye appeal and outstanding surface texture throughout both sides. The contrast is quite profound, much more so than the mere Cameo designation might imply. The devices are profoundly frosted throughout, not only the central devices but the date, peripheral stars, and reverse legends. The mirrored field reflectivity, as contrasting background, is sufficiently deep that we wonder why this coin did not receive a Deep Cameo designation. There are no mentionable signs of contact. The strike is razor-sharp throughout, full or nearly so in all areas. The consistent orange-gold coloration is a further plus. Census: 2 in 64 Cameo, 2 finer (11/10). (#7710)

1834 Classic Head Half Eagle, First Head Large Plain 4, McCloskey 1-A, PR63 Cameo An Exceptional Early Gold Rarity

5334 1834 Classic Head Half Eagle, Plain 4, PR63 Cameo NGC. First Head, Large Plain 4, Breen-6501, McCloskey 1-A, R.7 as a Proof. Like all known proof 1834 No Motto half eagles, the 4 in the date is large, plain (not a crosslet style), and close to the curl. The date is a so-called “fancy” or “script” 8 variety, with a larger juncture of the loops than the outlines of the loops themselves. The arrow-heads are large; the lowest touches the second A in AMERICA. The second S in STATES shows recutting on the middle curve, and the eagle has a tongue.

The 1834 Classic Head half eagle issue was the first of the new type; as such, the issue is quite popular with collectors and first-year-of-type enthusiasts. But while the issue as a business strike is available for a price in grades well up into the Mint State range, proof examples are incredibly rare.

The Eliasberg proof 1834 With Motto, Crosslet 4 half eagle is a unique coin, although Mint State examples survive. Later in 1834, after the design change, the need for additional proof coins prompted further striking of the Classic Head type. Some of those examples ended up in special sets such as the King of Siam proof set. Proof examples of the new type are a bit more plentiful, yet still quite rare in the absolute sense; possibly five or six exist today.

Our Permanent Auction Archives show that, including the present piece, we have offered only three different Classic Head 1834 half eagles on four occasions in nearly two decades. We have twice handled a PR63 Cameo NGC example formerly in the collection of Dr. Robert Loewinger, an expert and published author on the subject of proof U.S. gold. We also offered a PR63 Ultra Cameo piece in our 2008 FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 1963, which failed to meet the reserve. Our only other offering for the entire type was of the marvelous 1835 Classic Head half eagle proof, PR67 PCGS, formerly in the Pittman Collection.

The certified populations are minuscule: NGC shows six proofs of the 1834 issue and 10 for the entire type, while PCGS adds two for the issue and four for the type, for a total of *eight proofs of the issue and 14 for the type in all grades*, including duplications and cross-overs (11/10).

Prooflike coins are widely available of the 1834 Classic five. They are beautiful coins and well-produced. However, there is a profound difference between a well-produced prooflike and a proof. The fields on this piece show a depth of reflectivity that simply cannot be duplicated on a business strike. Additionally, the strike details on this proof are fully brought up in all areas—a feature usually lacking on business strikes. The devices are noticeably frosted, an attribute NGC has recognized with the Cameo designation. A few wispy hairlines and contact marks that account for the PR63 grade appear in the fields under a loupe. The most reliable pedigree marker is a thin mark angling between the chin and star 2. Exceptional rarity and quality. Census for all 1834 proofs: 1 in PR62, 1 in PR65, 3 in PR63 Cameo, 1 in PR63 Ultra Cameo (11/10).

Heritage Offerings of Proof Classic Head Half Eagles

- **1834 PR63 Cameo NGC.** The present coin.
- **1834 PR63 Cameo NGC.** Ex: Dr. Robert L. Loewinger. FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 3045, realized \$63,250; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3126, realized \$92,000. The Loewinger plate coin. Small mark on Liberty's chin.
- **1834 PR63 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Ex: Lisa L. FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2008), lot 1963, bought in.
- **1835 PR67 PCGS.** Ex: Pittman. Gold Rush Collection, FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30050, realized \$690,000. (#8180)



1846 Three-Piece Gold Proof Set, Each PR64 Cameo Formerly Part of the Pittman Complete Proof Set



Coins shown larger than actual size.

1846 Three-Piece Gold Proof Set, Each PR64 Cameo, Formerly Part of the Pittman Complete Proof Set. U.S. proof gold coinage of the 1858-1915 era is the *crème de la crème* of American numismatics, among the most desirable (and expensive) coin series that advanced collectors can attempt. The year 1858 is the line of demarcation for U.S. proof sets, the year that the Mint under the leadership of Director James Ross Snowden began widely marketing current proof sets of each year's annual coinage for sale to the collecting public. After 1915, of course, the classic period of proof coinage ended, as the nation became embroiled in a global world war.

While the proof coinage of the post-1858 era is rare overall, particularly for gold coins, the few proof coins known of the pre-1858 era are far rarer still. Any proof sets of the pre-1858 vintage are of the highest order of rarity. Generally the Mint's annual practice during this era, as far as can be determined, was produce complete presentation sets of the copper and silver coinage—possibly only a couple of dozen sets, although no mintage figures were kept. To this total would be added a handful of proof sets, perhaps four or five yearly, that included the gold coins with the copper and silver pieces. Most such proof sets were likely broken up soon after purchase, with the cents being added to the proof cent collection, the dimes added to the proof dime collection, and so forth.

For the present 1846 three-piece gold coin set, we estimate that a maximum of only four or five examples of each denomination survive today. The gold pieces were originally offered as part of a complete 10-piece proof set by 19th century dealer Ed Frossard (11/4/1892), passing eventually to collector John Jay Pittman. Pittman also possessed complete proof sets dated 1843, 1844, and 1845, which he exhibited many times and was inordinately proud of.

Today's collectors have a chance to make these incredibly rare ex: Pittman 1846 gold coins part of their collections, and to enjoy the same pride of ownership that Pittman displayed. Offered individually, the set includes the following three lots.



The Pittman 1846 Quarter Eagle PR64 Cameo Possibly the Finest Available

5335 1846 Liberty Head Quarter Eagle PR64 Cameo NGC. Ex: Pittman. This piece, like its two companion gold coins that follow, was offered as part of John Jay Pittman's original 1846 10-piece proof set in the case of issue (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1712. The set sold for \$522,500, a momentous price for well over a decade ago. The set had a long history, appearing for the first time at auction in 19th century dealer Ed Frossard's November 4, 1892 sale. Those two auction appearances represent the sold known 1846 proof sets including the gold pieces.

This is the first time that Heritage has had the privilege of offering a proof 1846 quarter eagle in any grade. An incredibly rare issue, it today survives only the extent of only four or five pieces, two in museum collections (the Smithsonian and American Numismatic Society). PCGS has certified a single example in PR65; we are unsure that it does not duplicate the present piece. The present coin, certified PR64 Cameo, is possibly the finest of the three pieces that may be available in the marketplace (although it may take years before another proof example crosses the auction block).

The 1846 quarter eagle is a rare coin even as a business strike, where the few Mint State examples we have offered in the past decade—mostly from MS61 to MS63—regularly bring well up into the five-figure range. Only 21,598 business strikes were produced, and most examples found are well-circulated.

The proof mintage of the 1846 quarter eagle, like that for most pre-1858 U.S. coins, is unknown but incredibly small. With the present coin one of only two or three in private hands, the importance of this offering can hardly be exaggerated. The bold field-device contrast is the first noticeable attribute, with a full strike throughout and excellent preservation. Rich, intense yellow-gold coloration completes the appeal. Census: 1 in 64 Cameo, 0 finer (12/10).

Condition Census

- **PR65 PCGS.** PCGS has certified an example in PR65 Cameo, although we can find no auction records. This may duplicate one of the pieces below.
- **PR64 Cameo.** Part of a complete original cased proof set complete with gold, the only one known. Ed Frossard (11/4/1892); Numismatic Gallery (1949); John J. Pittman; Pittman Collection (Akers, 5/1998), lot 1712, realized \$522,500 for the set. **The present example.**
- **PR63 Cameo uncertified.** W.B. Wetmore (Chapman, 1906); John S. Jenks (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 5810; John H. Clapp; John M. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis Eliasberg ("U.S. Gold," Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 136; Ed Trompeter; Dennis Mendelson Collection (Superior Galleries, 2/1991), lot 2667.
- **Superb Proof.** Smithsonian Institution.
- **Proof.** American Numismatic Society. (#87872)



Momentous 1846 Half Eagle, PR64 Cameo The John Jay Pittman Specimen Only Example Available to Collectors

5336 1846 Liberty Head Half Eagle PR64 Cameo NGC. Large Date. Ex: Pittman. The John Jay Pittman example, this piece, along with its two companion gold coins offered separately in this auction, was originally from the Ed Frossard 1892 auction sale, passing down to Pittman intact as part of a 10-piece original proof set in its case of issue. The Frossard sale, and later the Pittman offering, were the only known auction appearances of this single intact 1846 proof set complete with gold coins.

This is the only 1846 proof half eagle available to collectors. The other two known examples are in the collections of the Smithsonian Institution and the American Numismatic Society. With a total population of three coins, the 1846 half eagle is the rarest of the three gold coins in the proof set. In David Akers' description of this coin in the Pittman Collection, he makes the interesting observation that the same reverse die was used for the proof half eagles of 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1848, all of which were in the Pittman Collection. The die, unused used on business strikes of those years, is recognizable by a series of tiny die file marks in the left field near the eagle's leg and the three lower wing feathers close to the body.

Noticeable cameo contrast and rich orange-gold color highlight this momentous coin, which is close to a Gem grade with excellent preservation and superlative eye appeal. Garrett and Guth note in their U.S. gold reference that "[Pittman] exhibited the set many times and considered his complete Proof sets from 1843 to 1846 to be among his most prized possessions." Census: 1 in 64 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).

Part of a complete original cased proof set complete with gold, the only one known. Ex: Ed Frossard (11/4/1892); Numismatic Gallery (1949); John J. Pittman; Pittman Collection (Akers, 5/1998), lot 1712, realized \$522,500 for the set. (#88436)



Desirable 1846 Eagle, PR64 Cameo, Ex: Pittman One of Two Outside of Museum Collections

5337 1846 PR64 Cameo NGC. Ex: Pittman. The last of the three 1846-dated proof gold coins offered here as individual lots. These piece were all at one time part of an amazing, original 10-piece proof set, complete from half cent through eagle, first offered in an 1892 auction of 19th century dealer Ed Frossard. The set passed from Numismatic Gallery in 1949 to collector extraordinaire John Jay Pittman, who exhibited the set many times at ANA conventions, along with his complete proof sets dated 1843, 1844, and 1845. According to Garrett and Guth, Pittman considered the run of complete 1843-46 proof sets to be “among his most prized possessions.”

This 1846 proof eagle is one of only four known survivors, with two of them in museum collections. The Smithsonian Institution and American Numismatic Society each have a proof example; the third example is the Eliasberg coin. In cataloging this piece, David Akers comments:

“A total of four examples are known and these may represent the entire mintage since there are only four or fewer pieces known of each of the gold Proofs of the 1840’s.”

The 1846 eagles are elusive even as business strikes, due to their small antebellum mintage of a bit more than 20,000 coins—although the proof coins are immeasurably rarer. An MS61 business strike sold for \$22,500 in 2005, setting a record at the time for the issue. Akers wrote in 1988:

“The 1846 is a grossly underrated date in this most underrated U.S. coin series. It is not easy to locate an 1846 Eagle in any condition ... No uncirculated specimen has ever been auctioned and I have never seen one in that grade. In fact, I have only seen one that I graded AU.”

Note that the Eliasberg specimen below has traded hands numerous times over the years, and for most of those occasions, the piece was touted as the “only piece available to collectors,” since the Pittman coin was usually noted as “New York collection.” The Pittman example here thus makes a second specimen available to collectors of this prime rarity. This fully struck proof coin displays a satiny surface texture overall and is remarkably free of mentionable contact, with noteworthy field-device contrast and exceptionally well-mirrored fields. An incredible prize with an important and lengthy pedigree—like all the coins in this set—the present piece should be the subject of feverish bidding when it crosses the auction block. Today’s exceptional market for gold coins and rarities should make for interesting bidding.

Condition Census

- **PR64 Deep Cameo.** Mint Cabinet; Smithsonian Institution.
- **PR64 Cameo NGC.** Part of a complete original cased proof set complete with gold, the only one known. Ed Frossard (11/4/1892); Numismatic Gallery (1949); John J. Pittman; Pittman Collection (Akers, 5/1998), lot 1712, realized \$522,500 for the set. **The present example.**
- **Proof.** American Numismatic Society. Displayed at the famed 1914 ANS Exhibition.
- **Proof.** Elmer S. Sears (12/1921); John H. Clapp (1942); Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (“U.S. Gold,” Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 675, Choice Brilliant Proof-65, \$46,200; Don Kagin; Auction ‘90 (Akers, 8/1990), lot 1922, “Choice Proof 63 or finer,” realized \$101,750; Worrell Collection (Superior, 9/1993), lot 1670, PR63 PCGS, realized \$46,200; Seymour Finkelstein Collection (Stack’s, 10/1995), lot 1636, Choice Brilliant Proof, PR65 PCGS, offered by Albanese Rare Coins in March 2005 at \$300,000. (#88782)

FIVE-PIECE STELLA SET

Five-Piece 1879-1880 Stella Pattern Set, Gilt Copper Including the Famed Quintuple Stella, PR62 to PR64

"Gold is a fine thing
For those who admire it.
Gold is like the sun,
But I am a child
Of the moon, and silver
Is the metal of the moon."

— Douglas Moore and John Latouche
The Ballad of Baby Doe

1879-1880 Five-Piece Stella Pattern Set, Gilt Copper, Including the Quintuple Stella, PR62 to PR64 NGC. The issue of bimetallism dominated much of global political and economic discourse during the second half of the 19th century, accompanied by the search for effective forms of coinage to promote international exchange.

Not only the 1879-80 stella/quintuple stella issues, but also the 1874 Bickford eagle (Judd-1373 through 1378) and the 1868 dual-national 5 dollars/25 francs coins, issued by both the United States and France (Judd-656 through 659; VG3703/Maz 1745), were outgrowths of this search.

The period began in 1848, with the revelation of massive quantities of gold in California, and ended only with U.S. presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan's famous "Cross of Gold" speech and his subsequent defeat in the 1896 campaign.

The year 1851 saw further gold flows into international markets, this time from Australian lodes. The result of such sudden oversupply was a reduction in the price of an ounce of gold—in effect, making an ounce of silver more valuable in relation. Silver coins began disappearing in the United States, subject to widespread exportation, hoarding, and melting—or all three. Nor was the silver situation limited to the United States: France had minted millions of gold coins between 1848 and 1860, while its silver coinage continued to disappear via exports to China and India.

The French franc, meanwhile, assumed increasing importance, first in Belgium with its independence in 1830, then Switzerland in 1848, and Italy in 1861. The Latin Monetary Union, founded officially in 1865 with France as principal member, along with Belgium, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland, was official recognition by some of the countries that had unofficially adopted the franc as a uniform currency. A forerunner of today's "Eurozone," the LMU agreed on a bimetallic fixed ratio of 15:1 for silver and gold and to freely convert between gold and silver coins at that ratio. Many other countries followed suit, although not all officially joined the LMU. The countries continued making coins in their local currencies—lire, francs, drachmas, pesetas, leu—but all were based on the French franc and backed by gold and/or silver.

In 1867, delegates from 20 countries debated the feasibility of a global currency at a Paris international monetary conference. The conference recommended a gold standard, a decimal-based coinage system, and that all member states coordinate their coinage with the French system. As mentioned, the 1868-dated dual-denomination 5 dollars and 25 francs coins issued by the United States and France were one result of the conference. However, France's defeat in the 1871 Franco-Prussian War ended support for a French-based system.

Concurrently, some European nations, notably Germany and Great Britain, were already en route to adopting an all-gold standard. But in the United States, beginning in 1865 and continuing through the 1870s, the inverse of the 1850s gold surplus occurred. This time, the Comstock Lode in Nevada—discovered in 1859 and reaching peak production in 1876-78—was the prime source of a silver oversupply on the domestic and global markets. In 1871 Germany adopted a gold standard, demonetized silver, and dumped 8,000 tons of silver onto the world market. By 1873 the Latin Monetary Union was forced to abandon convertibility between gold and silver, adopting a de facto gold standard.

Similarly, in America the Coinage Act of 1873 (or the "Crime of '73") legislated silver trimes and half dimes out of existence, omitted Liberty Seated silver dollars from the list of authorized coins, introduced the Trade dollar, increased minor coins' silver content, and effectively put the United States on the gold standard.



While much of the rest of the world considered or had adopted a gold standard, increasingly powerful silver mining interests in the American West tried to resurrect bimetallism on an international scale. A further international monetary conference, called in 1878 by the United States, endeavored unsuccessfully to promote a world bimetallic standard, but both France and Great Britain were unwilling to abandon a gold standard.

Contemporaneous with these global economic waves were U.S. patterns produced due to the influence of various American numismatic personalities, chiefly Dana Bickford, John A. Kasson, and Dr. Wheeler Hubbell. Bickford, a New York City businessman, proposed an international coin issue in 1874 that would allow several different countries to keep their own designs on one side, while the other side would advertise values in the local currency and that of several other countries. More than a century later, the introduction of the euro allowed a similar design approach, although a common unit of currency united the coins of different nations.

The story of John A. Kasson, minister plenipotentiary to the Austro-Hungarian empire, and his support for the stella (and quintuple stella) coinage is well-known, but it is intimately tied up with the story of Dr. Hubbell, an eccentric 19th century inventor. Hubbell's basic 1877 patent for "goloid" metal specified an amalgam of 1 part gold (about 3.6%), 24 parts silver (about 87.3%), and 2.5 parts copper (9.1%, all by weight) but further specified that the proportions could vary slightly. The 1879-1880 stella/quintuple stella patterns and the 1878-1880 goloid/goloid metric dollars (the terminology varies) were attempts to fulfill another aim of Kasson and the Latin Monetary Union: promotion of the metric system for international exchange. The goloid compositions failed because the resulting coins (if, indeed, they were ever produced in those compositions) were indistinguishable from ordinary coinage made out of .900 fine coin silver.

The fight for a bimetallic standard in the United States raged on, bolstered first by the 1878 passage of the Bland-Allison Act providing for large amounts of silver dollars to be coined, again in 1890 via the Sherman Silver Purchase Act, further increasing the amount of domestic silver the government was obligated to buy every month.

The 1893 repeal of the Sherman Act devastated the silver market, but silver-tongued orator William Jennings Bryan nonetheless stumped the country during his campaign for president from 1894-96, campaigning for "Free Silver" until his resounding loss to William McKinley. American voters had effectively decided upon a monometallic gold standard to be the "finer thing"—despite the sentiments of "Baby Doe" Tabor. In 1900 a law was passed firmly committing the United States to the gold standard—a standard that would persist unchanged until the Gold Recall of 1933.

The present offering of a five-piece set (as individual lots) containing the 1879- and 1880-dated Flowing Hair and Coiled Hair stellars struck in copper and gilt (or gold-plated), along with the legendary 1879 quintuple stella, crystallizes in coinage form the experiments with the metric system and toward an internationally accepted coinage. Even though the offering comprises a mere five coins, this forms one of the most prestigious pattern collections Heritage has ever had the privilege to handle. The set comprises the following five lots.

Judd-1636 1879 Flowing Hair Stella Pattern
Struck in Copper, Gilt, PR64, Low R.7
Far Rarer Than the Gold Specimens

5338 1879 Flowing Hair Four Dollar Stella, Judd-1636, Pollock-1834, Low R.7, PR64 Gilt NGC.

Design. The Charles Barber 1879 Flowing Hair stella design, Large Head (neck tip extends well past the 1 in the date). A profile of Liberty with flowing hair faces left, LIBERTY on her coronet. The rim inscription is punctuated by stars—★6★G★.3★S★.7★C★7★G★R★A★M★S★—and the date 1879 in large numerals is below. The reverse displays a prominent five-pointed star with the inscription ONE STELLA / 400 CENTS incused inside. The large letters for the outer inscription read UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / FOUR DOL., while smaller secondary letters encircling read E PLURIBUS UNUM / DEO EST GLORIA ("To God be the glory"). Struck in copper, gilt, with a reeded edge.

Commentary. The Charles Barber 1879 Flowing Hair stella design is the most widely available by far of the stellas—in gold (Judd-1635). Several hundred are known in the precious metal. Copper strikings of the 1879 Flowing Hair are far more elusive, likely surviving to the extent of only a dozen or more. Some of them have been gilt, almost certainly at the Mint before release, to simulate the gold pieces.

The Judd-1635 was distributed in three-piece sets along with the two one dollar patterns, the Judd-1617 and Judd-1626 goloid metric dollars. (Similar sets were sold in 1880.) The 1879 "original" gold stellas were believed struck to the extent of 15 pieces in the goloid alloy displayed on these coins, namely 85.71% gold, 4.29% silver, and 10% copper. The 15 "originals" were quite popular and accompanied by a later mintage from 400-700 pieces, all showing planchet striations in the centers (usually on both sides) indicative of striking on standard 90% gold planchets 80% of the thickness of a half eagle—yielding the desired content for a four dollar gold piece. (As time passes and no 1879 Flowing Hair gold stellas appear *sans* planchet striations, most numismatists have concluded that no "originals" were ever struck in the metric alloy—or else they were melted later.)

The three-piece sets with the gold stella and the two goloid metric dollars were sold, first to Congressmen for \$6.10, later to the collecting public for \$15. An early appearance of one of these sets was in the William Jenks Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 6/1883), lot 848: "1879 The Goloid stella metric set, gold stella or \$4 piece; Goloid dollar and silver metric dollar; proofs, rare. 3 pieces." The set realized \$11.50. If the consignor was a Congressman, he made a profit; if he was a collector, he lost money—a typical scenario for the time.

While we lack hard evidence, from the similar numbers of apparent survivors in copper, a strong case could be made that the Mint issued perhaps 15 or so three-piece copper sets in 1879, with a few sets being gilt or gold-plated just after their manufacture. Although advanced collectors can obtain a top-notch gold 1879 Flowing Hair stella with sufficient funds and patience, opportunities for a copper example, gilt or not, are far more fleeting.

Physical Description. The fully struck surfaces on this near-Gem proof offer even, consistent yellow-gold color, with no distracting signs of contact or surface impairment. Close to a Gem grade, with superlative eye appeal and immense historic importance to advanced pattern collectors. Interestingly, the horizontal high-point striations appear under magnification on this copper piece, just as they do on the gold examples.

NGC Census: 1 PR63 Brown, 1 PR64 Brown, 1 PR66 Red and Brown, 2 PR64 Gilt.

PCGS Population: 1 PR66 Brown, 1 PR66 Red and Brown (11/10). (#82015)



1879 Coiled Hair Stella, Judd-1639, Low R.7 Gilt Copper, PR64, Perhaps Eight Survive Among the Finest Certified

5339 1879 Coiled Hair Four Dollar Stella, Judd-1639, Pollock-1839, Low R.7, PR64 Gilt NGC.

Design. The reverse and the obverse periphery feature the same design and legends as on the 1879 Flowing Hair, but the George T. Morgan Coiled Hair design of Liberty occupies the central obverse. The reverse is the same on all stellas. Struck in copper, gilt, with a reeded edge.

Commentary. USPatterns.com estimates that about a dozen survive of the Judd-1639, including the gilt and copper examples together. Just like the Charles Barber 1879 Flowing Hair stella, the Morgan 1879 Coiled Hair was also produced in goloid metric three-piece sets. Here, the sets included the Judd-1622 and Judd-1631 goloid metric dollars. USPatterns notes that it is “unclear if they were offered for the same price as Barber’s.” The three-piece sets were produced in goloid, copper (some gilt), aluminum, and white metal and were repeated in 1880.

The George T. Morgan Coiled Hair design is far rarer overall than the Flowing Hair design, due to the several hundred 1879 Flowing Hair gold stellas available. Subtracting those pieces out, the two 1879 designs both appear to be of about equal rarity in the other metals. USPatterns estimates that about 18 survive for the Flowing Hair:

- 13 (or so) copper, some gilt;
- 4 aluminum;
- 1 white metal, unique.

For the 1879 Coiled Hair, USPatterns.com provides these estimates:

- 13 (or so) copper, some gilt;
- 5 aluminum;
- 1 white metal, unique

Note that all of the stella patterns in this set, including the quintuple stella, proclaim the same nominal metallic proportions: The weight is an even number of metric grams (here 7), with the metal ratio advertised as six-sevenths gold, with the seventh part a 30:70 alloy of silver to copper. In countries using the metric system, the value of a coin containing 6 grams of gold, 0.3 grams of silver, and 0.7 grams of copper could be rapidly computed and valued for commerce. The value on the reverse—exactly four U.S. dollars—was more problematic, given the constantly fluctuating values of gold and silver.

Physical Description. Attractive medium-gold coloration prevails on both sides of this extremely rare near-Gem, among the finest gilt specimens obtainable, of which perhaps eight or less survive today. Only under a loupe, we notice a tiny copper-colored patch just under Liberty’s earlobe, but this remarkable coin brings fully to life George T. Morgan’s rather modernistic concept of Liberty. This splendidly mirrored piece, with considerable contrast, might easily be confused for a gold piece by many observers.

NGC Census: 1 PR66 Brown, 1 PR61 Gilt, 3 PR62 Gilt, 2 PR63 Gilt, 1 PR64 Gilt, 1 PR65 Gilt Cameo.

PCGS Population: 1 PR64 Brown, 1 PR65 Brown (11/10). (#62017)





1880 Flowing Hair Copper Stella, Judd-1658 PR64 Gilt, Only One Gilt Coin Graded Finer

5340 1880 Flowing Hair Four Dollar Stella, Judd-1658, Pollock-1858, Low R.7, PR64 Gilt NGC.

Design. The Charles Barber Flowing Hair design from the 1879 stellas is carried over here into a second year of production. But the two issues are hardly carbon copies, even though the design appears the same. We have noted previously the unusually small date, shifted right, with the 0 in the date nearly touching the lowest hair curls. The reverse is a carbon copy, the same die carried over from the 1879 strikings. Struck in copper, gilt, with a reeded edge.

Commentary. As can be seen from the certified populations, the survivors appear about equally split between gilt and nongilt copper types, with the figures combined in most references including Judd. For example, the Judd 10th edition does not assign separate Judd numbers for the gilt examples, rather grouping them with the copper (nongilt) pieces. In any case, both types are rare. We offered what is likely the technically finest graded nongilt example, the Lemus Collection example certified PR66 Red and Brown, in our FUN 2009 Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1937, where it realized a healthy \$86,250.

The 1880 Flowing Hair stellas were also struck in aluminum and gold. All are quite rare.

This PR64 gilt piece is tied with one other so graded as second finest among the certified gilt pieces. The 1880 Flowing Hair stellas are far rarer overall than the 1879 Flowing Hair coins, of which several hundred gold examples exist. USPatterns.com estimates that a dozen or more examples of the 1880 Flowing Hair survive in copper, including the gilt pieces, a figure that concurs with our research. One of those pieces is held in the Connecticut State Library collection. A PR64 Red and Brown copper example in the Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1939, brought \$51,750.

Physical Description. Fully struck surfaces throughout display attractive orange-gold color. There is much reflectivity present, with moderate frost on the devices and immense eye appeal prevailing. A tiny lilac-colored spot behind the head is likely the most reliable pedigree identifier, along with a thin line from the hair down onto the cheek. Seldom offered in any metal, and as such a prime opportunity for advanced pattern collectors.

NGC Census: 1 PR64 Brown, 1 PR64 Red and Brown, 1 PR66 Red and Brown, 1 PR60 Gilt, 4 PR63 Gilt, 2 PR64 Gilt, 1 PR65 Gilt.

PCGS Population: 1 PR63 Brown, 1 PR64 Red and Brown; 1 PR64 Red (11/10). (#62043)

Glamorous and Important 1880 Coiled Hair Stella Judd-1661, PR64 Gilt Rarest of the Stella Types

5341 1880 Coiled Hair Four Dollar Stella, Judd-1661, Pollock-1861, R.6, PR64 Gilt NGC.

Design. The George T. Morgan design from the 1879 Coiled Hair stellas is carried over to a second year in the 1880 Coiled Hair. Although the peripheral obverse inscription is the same on all of the stellas (and multiplied proportionally on the quintuple stellas), regardless of the metal struck, the date on the 1880 Coiled Hair is completely unlike that on the 1880 Flowing Hair pieces. Here the date is large and well-formed, somewhat close to the rim. The 1880 Flowing Hair pieces show a tiny date, shifted right and close to the lowest hair curl. The reverse of the 1880 Coiled Hair is the same as on the other three types, all from the same die.

Commentary. What was going on at the Mint in 1880, that the Flowing Hair and Coiled Hair stella versions were executed using two entirely different (and differently positioned) date logotypes, one much smaller than the other? There are also other minute positional differences in the legends encircling the obverse periphery: Note that here the 6 is much closer to star 1 than star 2, while on the 1880 Flowing Hair it is equally spaced. This is a fascinating anomaly with no ready answer. Like so much that occurred with all of the Mint chicanery and hijinks—especially in the era of Mint Director-coin collector Dr. Henry Richard Linderman, especially in the realm of numismatic baubles and patterns—there is no documentation now; there likely never was. The *Guide Book* says bluntly, “The 1880 coins were secretly made by Mint officials for sale to collectors.” It has also been suggested that the 1880 gold stellas were struck on two different occasions, with two distinct finishes.

As a type and in all metals, the 1880 Coiled Hair stella is by far the rarest of the four dates and designs overall, followed by the 1879 Coiled Hair and then the 1880 Flowing Hair. While perhaps 17 gold examples of the 1880 Flowing Hair are known, the confirmed population of the 1880 gold Coiled Hair is nine pieces, including one in the Smithsonian. About a dozen or so examples of the 1880 Coiled Hair survive of the copper specimens, including the gilt coins. This marvelous stella is another opportunity for advanced collectors to assemble a world-class cabinet of these important and prestigious patterns.

Physical Description. The surfaces here are more greenish-gold on the obverse and orange-gold on the reverse. The obverse is noticeably better contrasted, and on its own might merit a Cameo designation. Deeply mirrored fields display distinctive contrast against thickly frosted devices. The strike, full throughout both sides, accentuates Liberty’s upswept hair and the looping coils of the hair-bun. A tiny oblong patch of copper color on the reverse, between the T of STELLA and the C of CENT, provides a pedigree marker. This an immensely glamorous and important coin.

NGC Census: 1 PR65 Brown, 1 PR67 Brown Cameo, 1 PR62 Gilt, 1 PR64 Gilt.

PCGS Population: 1 PR64 Red and Brown, 0 Gilt (11/10). (#62046)



Gilt 1879 Quintuple Stella-Double Eagle
Judd-1644, Low R.7, PR62
Finest Gilt Example Certified
An Illustrious Pattern Issue

5342 1879 Twenty Dollar Metric-Quintuple Stella, Judd-1644, Pollock-1844, Low R.7, PR62 Gilt NGC.

Design. The Liberty Head portrait by designer James B. Longacre, as introduced commercially in 1850 on the gold double eagle, dominates the center obverse. However, ringing the obverse rim, as opposed to the normal 13 stars, is the same legend as on the 1879 stella—but with all of the metric values multiplied fivefold. The stars again provide punctuation—★30★G★1.5★S★3.5★C★35★G★R★A★M★S★. (Note the irregular spacing as the legend was applied by hand—1.5 is widely spaced, 3.5 is smashed together.) The date 1879 is below the bust. The reverse resembles the regular Type Three double eagle design of 1876 and after, with TWENTY DOLLARS spelled out, except that DEO EST GLORIA replaces IN GOD WE TRUST under the glory of rays. Struck in copper, gilt, with a reeded edge.

Commentary. The Judd-1644 quintuple stella is among the most illustrious of all pattern issues, a blend of the James B. Longacre Liberty Head design in the center with the obverse peripheral legend from the 1879-1880 stella patterns—except, well, quintupled. The design was also struck in gold (Judd-1643), of which five pieces are known.

No design of the era more clearly reflects the desire on the part of certain individuals and groups to modify U.S. coinage to an internationally agreeable, convenient format based on metric measures. Note that, just as on the 1879-1880 stellas, the weight is an even number of metric grams, with the metal ratio advertised as six-sevenths gold, with the seventh part a 30:70 alloy of silver to copper.

A unique copper variant of the quintuple stella, Judd-1642, is actually the first struck, with a typographical error on the obverse: It lacks the period in 3.5 C, thus reading 35 C (with intervening stars). The error was noticed, the die corrected, then the remaining coins were struck in gold and copper.

USPatterns.com estimates that perhaps a dozen survive of the copper specimens. We believe that estimate is on the high side and that seven to nine specimens survive, perhaps four of them gilt. Two gilt pieces are off the market permanently—one in the Smithsonian, one in the collection of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Research Foundation.

Physical Description. Beautiful orange-gold color prevails over both sides of this gilt specimen, with an accent of mint-green at the lower obverse, around the date. and the strike is full throughout. A tiny, curving lintmark just beneath the 1 in 1.5 provides a pedigree marker, along with a dotlike indent in the right obverse field, halfway between M and the hair. There are no singular contact marks on either side of this highly attractive coin—by far the finest gilt example we have ever been privileged to offer at Heritage, and likely the finest available anywhere.

Significant Heritage Offerings

- **PR64 Red and Brown PCGS.** Jones Beach Collection (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1595, realized \$80,500.
- **PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** Harold Hoogasian Collection (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 9943, realized \$46,000.
- **PR60 Gilt Uncertified.** Ex: Empire Coin Company (10/1963); Heritage (7/2002), lot 8957, realized \$10,695.

NGC Census: 1 PR65 Red and Brown, 1 PR61 Gilt, 1 PR62 Gilt.

PCGS Population: 1 PR63 Red and Brown, 1 PR64 Red and Brown, 1 PR65 Red and Brown (11/10). (#62048)



EARLY PROOF SET



Eight Piece 1881 Proof Set Cent Through Trade Dollar

5343 Eight Piece 1881 Proof Set PR63 to PR66.

1881 Indian Cent PR64 Red and Brown NGC. A sharply struck near-Gem that approaches full Red. The flashy pumpkin-gold surfaces show only slight mellowing to brown on the cheek and other highpoints.

1881 Three Cent Nickel PR66 Cameo NGC. This precisely struck Premium Gem provides light tan-gold toning. The reflective fields appear pristine save for a few trivial flecks on the lower right obverse margin. The loops of the 8s in the date are repunched. Census: 48 in 66 Cameo, 33 finer (11/10).

1881 Shield Nickel PR65 Cameo NGC. A well struck Gem that displays faint chestnut patina across unabraded and mirrored surfaces. A lovely specimen of this low mintage date.

1881 Seated Dime PR65 NGC. Deep cherry-red and ocean-blue patina embraces this nicely struck and undisturbed Gem. As is the case with the other silver denominations in the present set, just 975 proofs were struck. Census: 42 in 65, 45 finer (11/10).

1881 Seated Quarter PR64 Cameo NGC. A practically brilliant Choice proof that demonstrates impressive contrast between the frosty motifs and the glassy fields. A low mintage date due to ongoing silver dollar coinage.

1881 Seated Half PR64 Cameo NGC. Dappled light golden-tan toning visits this otherwise brilliant near-Gem. The icy devices show only minor incompleteness of strike. The accompanying business strike production was only 10,000 pieces.

1881 Morgan Dollar PR65 Cameo NGC. This fully struck Gem has barely a hint of golden toning. Careful rotation beneath a loupe fails to locate any detractors. Pleasing frost on the portrait and eagle contrasts with darkly mirrored fields.

1881 Trade Dollar PR63 Cameo NGC. This proof-only Select specimen is intricately struck and only minimally hairlined. The eye appeal is exceptional for the seemingly conservative grade. Luminous devices and glassy fields demonstrate desirable contrast. (Total: 8 coins)

PATTERNS



Unique 1861 Copper Dies Trial Twenty
Judd-289, PR63 Brown
Ex: Zabriskie, Farouk

5344 1861 Twenty Dollar, Judd-289, Pollock-347, Unique, PR63 Brown PCGS. The regular issue designs for the 1861 double eagle, Longacre reverse. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This is a copper dies trial for the regular issue Longacre double eagle of 1861, and it is believed to be unique. It has an exceptional pedigree back to King Farouk and earlier.

Two different patterns exist in copper from the 1861 Longacre double eagle dies. Information is profoundly lacking about the reason for striking either of these variants in copper. The other variety was struck on a broad planchet, appearing to not be constrained by a collar. However, that variant does show reeding on the edge, indicating that it was indeed struck in a collar. It also has a noticeably beveled edge, rather than the sharp reeded edge of this variety. This example has sharp design details with lightly reflective surfaces. Both sides have lovely olive-brown color with traces or tinges of original mint red color. The rims on both sides have clearly visible file marks, almost certainly representing an attempt by Mint workers to remove the undesirable wire rim characteristic.

Ex: Chapman Brothers (12/1885); Metzger Collection; Andrew Zabriskie Collection; King Farouk (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1773 (where it was graded XF); Kagin's (5/1972), lot 1410; believed sold privately in October 1975, according to Judd; 1995 ANA (Heritage, 8/1995), lot 8219; 2001 ANA (Heritage, 8/2001), lot 8324; 2007 FUN Sale (1/2007), lot 1270.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#60435)



1863 With Motto Half in Aluminum
Judd-344, PR65+
Only Four Pieces Believed Known

Attractive 1863 Judd-346 Seated Dollar
PR65 Red and Brown

5345 1863 Half Dollar, Judd-344, Pollock-416, High R.7, PR65+ NGC. A regular issue 1863 obverse is paired with a regular issue (post-1866) With Motto reverse. Although dated 1863, this piece was likely struck in the early 1870s as part of a complete denominational set of 1863 With Motto patterns. These were probably struck at the same time as the 1864- and 1865-dated With Motto restrikes. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Only four pieces are believed known in aluminum. The surfaces are bright, with deeply reflective fields that give the piece a definite cameo appearance. There are no traces of oxidation in the form of spots, but slight haziness can be seen over each side. The planchet shows signs of stress and cracking, but there are no noticeable contact marks on either side of this lovely Gem. (#60506)

5346 1863 Dollar, Judd-346, Pollock-418, R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. A regular issue 1863 Seated Liberty obverse die is muled with a regular issue Motto reverse die. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Per uspatterns.com, "These and the other 'with motto' patterns of this date and also 1864 and possibly 1865 are actually restrikes made circa 1869 and into the early 1870s and were offered with restrikes of the other denominations in complete sets." About a dozen examples are known of the copper strikings. The surfaces on this example retain much of the original mint red luster, just slightly mellowed. There are few distractions evident on either side, limited to a couple of tiny specks of carbon and a couple of Mint-made lint marks. Population: 3 in 65 Red and Brown, 0 finer (11/10).
Ex: Fairfield Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1977), lot 28, flip included. (#70508)



1863 Dollar Struck in Aluminum Judd-347, PR67 Cameo Only Four Pieces Traced

5347 1863 Dollar, Judd-347, Pollock-419, High R.7, PR67 Cameo NGC. Ex: Lemus Collection. A so-called transitional issue, this pattern uses the dies of the regular Seated Liberty dollar of the year, but it bears the addition of the motto *IN GOD WE TRUST* on the reverse scroll, of the type introduced on regular-issue coinage in 1866. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge.

This Mint product was likely produced some time later than the date it bears, perhaps well into the 1870s. Aluminum was an extreme rarity in 1863 and for a couple of decades after, although its rarity decreased as better ways were found to isolate the highly reactive metal from its many different naturally occurring chemical compounds. The examples in aluminum, rated High R.7 (four to six known) are notably rarer than those in copper and silver, however, with USPatterns.com providing a meager estimate of “at least four known including an example in the American Numismatic Society.”

Several landmark pattern auctions of the last several decades—Bass, Garrett, Rogers Fred, Sieck, Rarities Sale—each one of those remarkable sales has lacked an example of this variety.

Aluminum patterns from the early days of the Mint—regardless of the particular year in which they were struck—frequently show trapped air bubbles or other surface roughness on the struck coins, indicative of Mint personnel’s inexperience in handling the new and experimental metal. This piece, however, as expected for the Superb Gem Cameo grade, is remarkably free of such distractions—or any others, for that matter. Stark field-device contrast is evident, with powder-gray surfaces overall and an exceptional strike.

Ex: Lemus/Queller Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1614, where it brought \$34,500. (#60509)



1865 Copper Dies Trial for the Half Dime
Judd-420, PR64 Brown
About Six Pieces Known

5348 1865 Half Dime, Judd-420, Pollock-492, High R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. Regular dies trial piece for the half dime of 1865. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Like so many other dies trial pieces from this period it was probably made for sale to collectors. The issue is extremely rare, however. USPatterns.com estimates that about six examples are extant. This is an infrequently offered pattern that comes up at auction about every four years. The last example we offered was the Queller piece in January 2009. The surfaces are chocolate-brown and generally problem-free. The strike is strong on the obverse, but shows the usual softness on the upper wreath on the reverse. (#60602)



1865 Seated Liberty Dollar Pattern, PR62
Transitional With Motto Design, Judd-434

5349 1865 Dollar, Judd-434, Pollock-507, Low R.7, PR62 PCGS. The obverse die features the standard Seated Liberty motif used on regular-issue dollars from 1865. The reverse die consists of the familiar perched eagle design also used on circulation strikes and proofs from 1865, with the addition of a scroll above the eagle's head with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The With Motto reverse die is the same physical die that appears on regular issue Seated dollars struck from 1866 to 1870. A faint die line begins beneath the right serif of the N of IN, and passes through the G and O of GOD to the lower ribbon border beneath the D.

The USPatterns.com website states "It is important to note that two different reverses were used to strike these and two different obverse die states, one with rust by the 9th star exists, which makes it more likely that at least some of these are, in fact, 1865 products." This piece shows no die rust in the vicinity of star 9, thus making this coin a possible product from 1865. The fields are nicely mirrored, and while the surfaces are mostly brilliant there is still a significant presence of hazy gray, lilac, and golden patina over each side. Population: 1 in 62, 8 finer (11/10). (#60619)



Famous 1865 Judd-435 Dollar
PR66 Red and Brown
From the Queller Family Collection

5350 1865 One Dollar, Judd-435, Pollock-508, Low R.7, PR66 Red and Brown NGC. The obverse die is the design adopted for regular-issue coinage of silver dollars in 1865. The reverse die is the design adopted for use in 1866, with a scroll containing the motto IN GOD WE TRUST added above the eagle's head. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

Traditionally listed as a transitional pattern, Judd-435 has become a controversial issue with pattern collectors. Many researchers now feel that the coins were struck in the late 1860s by unscrupulous Mint employees for sale to collectors. An argument for the issue's authenticity is the fact that the obverse die was used to strike regular proofs in 1865, so we can be sure it was available to strike patterns in that year. Against the traditional view is the fact that many complete sets of copper patterns were sold to collectors circa 1870. There are approximately one dozen examples of Judd-435 extant, a larger number than one would expect from a dies trial issue. An early auction appearance was in the Fewsmith Collection (Mason, 10/1870), lot 1328. In the description for a related pattern (Judd-430), the cataloger related that only five specimens of the silver dollar had been struck in copper. Perhaps the coins referred to were true transitional patterns, and the balance of the population represent later restrikes.

A spectacular strike complements virtually unblemished fields. The natural mint color is highlighted with glints of violet and blue. NGC and PCGS combined have certified only this PR66 specimen in the Brown category, with none finer (10/08).

Ex: The Frederick Taylor Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1987), lot 586; Queller Family Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1642.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#70620)



Copper 1865 Three Dollar Dies Trial
Judd-441, PR66 Brown

5351 1865 Three Dollar, Judd-441, Pollock-516, Low R.7, PR66 Brown NGC. Ex: Lemus Collection. The obverse is from the same die used to coin regular proofs in 1872. The reverse follows the regular-issue three dollar format, but the date slants upward and to the right. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

Because the obverse die was first used in 1872, it is believed that all examples of this issue are restrikes, created for sale to collectors in the 1870s. USPatterns.com estimates a population of about six pieces extant. One example has been silver-plated; another is gilt. Yet another example is impounded in the Connecticut State Library. The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Research Foundation owns another. The number of available specimens must be extremely small.

The devices are strongly impressed, with fine detail in the hair and feathers. Iridescent cherry-red and brown-lilac toning cover the flawless surfaces.

Ex: Auction '79 (Superior, 7/1979), lot 1624; Stack's private treaty transaction; Lemus/Queller Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1645, where it brought \$14,950. (#60626)



Finest Known 1867 Judd-592 Dollar
PR67 ★ Red and Brown

5352 1867 One Dollar, Judd-592, Pollock-656, Low R.7, PR67 ★ Red and Brown NGC. A regular dies piece from the standard design for the With Motto Seated Liberty dollar, struck in copper with a reeded edge. This single example is the finest of only 11 submissions that NGC has certified. PCGS has certified five pieces in grades up to PR65 Red and Brown. We believe that this example is the finest known survivor of the Judd-592 variety. Both sides have exquisite surfaces with bright orange, lime-green, and cobalt-blue on the obverse. The reverse is similar with much more original orange mint color. The surviving population is probably about 10 coins, although USPatterns.com suggests that only about six pieces exist. A complete Census would go a long way toward determining the real population. Ex: Bowers and Merena (8/2006), lot 4004; Stack's (9/2009), lot 5372.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#70804)



1868 Aluminum Double Eagle Judd-665, PR64

5353 1868 Twenty Dollar, Judd-665, Pollock-740, Low R.7, PR64 PCGS. Regular issue design for the Liberty double eagle. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Approximately six examples of this pattern are known, including those that were or are part of cased aluminum coinage sets. Four pieces were mentioned by Andrew Pollock III, including the Bass, Garrett, and Farouk coins and one that was offered in Bowers and Merena's September 1984 sale. This particular example has attractive light gray surfaces with brightly reflective fields. A small mark is visible on Liberty's chin, and a few small planchet imperfections are evident on the reverse, which should be useful for pedigree purposes.

Ex: 2008 FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3470.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#60883)

Very Rare 1869 Dies Trial Half Dime in Nickel Judd-694, PR64 Cameo

5354 1869 Half Dime, Judd-694, Pollock-773, R.8, PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. Dies trial striking for the 1869 half dime. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. Rated R.8 by Judd, while according to USPatterns.com, "about a half dozen" examples are known. The latter resource suggests that these pieces were not technically dies trial strikings, but rather were deliberately struck to be sold to collectors, possibly as part of complete off-metal sets. The Judd-694 is slightly rarer than its dime counterpart. Pollock (1994) references a letter from Fred Weinberg to Abe Kosoff dated October 1, 1974, which reports the existence of both thick and thin planchet strikings for Judd-694. The thick flans weighed 25.8 grains, whereas the thin planchets came in at 18.4 grains, according to Weinberg. The current offering was previously documented at 19.3 grains and, as such, is considered a thin planchet example.

Strike weakness—likely due to the hardness of the metal and the thin planchet—is uniform throughout. The surfaces show light planchet striae, are covered with moderate blue patina, and display pleasing cameo contrast. Minor flecking on both sides is noted for the sake of accuracy. Only one other Judd-694 has been graded at NGC, and a lone example grading PR63 is documented in the PCGS Population Report (11/10).

Ex: Reed Hawn Collection (Stack's, 3/1977), lot 760; Stack's private treaty transaction; Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1688. (#60919)



Aluminum 1869 Seated Dollar
Judd-764, PR65
One of the Finest Known

1870 Standard Silver Dime in Aluminum
Judd-829, Bright, Flashy PR65 Cameo

5355 1869 Dollar, Judd-764, Pollock-849, Low R.7, PR65 PCGS. Regular issue design for the Seated Liberty dollar. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. The 1869 aluminum patterns of all denominations were almost certainly struck for sale to collectors, although they have been called dies trial pieces in the past. They were sold in cased sets, at least two of which survive intact. The other sets have long since been broken up. About half a dozen examples of Judd-764 still exist, per USPatterns.com. The splendid, bright, unoxidized surfaces of this piece have undoubtedly remained that way because the coin was lacquered at one time (as seen by the pale iridescence on each side). While the insert does not specify the coin is a Cameo, there certainly is a strong field-device contrast on each side. The strike is slightly soft in the centers.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#60995)

5356 1870 Standard Silver Ten Cents, Judd-829, Pollock-919, High R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's left-facing seated Liberty holds a shield at her right side and an olive branch in her left hand. A scroll inscribed with LIBERTY flows across the shield, and a crudely fashioned cap and pole are suspended in the background. UNITED STATES / OF AMERICA occupies the periphery with the date, 1870, in exergue. On the reverse 10 / CENTS is within an open wreath of cotton and corn, tied with a bow at the bottom. STANDARD—in small letters—is found at the edge above the wreath, and the rim is unusually wide. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. It is estimated that less than half a dozen such pieces are known. This is an exceptionally pleasing example that has bright surfaces with noticeable contrast between the fields and devices. A couple of planchet flaws and one contact mark are noted on each side. (#61073)



1870 Standard Silver Dime in Copper
Judd-852, PR64 Brown

1870 Standard Silver Half, Judd-988
Impressive PR66 Cameo

5357 1870 Standard Silver Ten Cents, Judd-852, High R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. The obverse has a head of Liberty with hair bun and star on headband, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, motto IN GOD WE TRUST on scroll below. Reverse 10 / CENTS / 1870 inside an open agricultural wreath, STANDARD at the rim above. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This design was struck in silver, copper, and aluminum with both plain and reeded edges. These pieces were sold in sets with other designs and denominations. The surfaces are deep, even brown over both sides with little reflectivity remaining in the fields. Contact marks are certainly at a minimum for a PR64. (#61096)

5358 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-988, Pollock-1117, High R.7, PR66 Cameo NGC. The obverse features a bust of Liberty facing right. She wears a headband inscribed LIBERTY, which is decorated in the center with a star. Her hair is tied up in a bun. IN GOD WE TRUST is beneath within a scroll, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is centered above her. The reverse exhibits a wreath of cotton and corn, with 50 CENTS crowded inside the wreath. STANDARD SILVER is centered above the wreath, and 1870 is beneath the wreath. Struck in silver with a plain edge. This popular Standard Silver design was struck in silver, copper, and aluminum, with plain and reeded edges. Probably fewer than a half dozen are known of each variant. This is an exemplary coin that has deeply mirrored fields and nicely frosted, contrasting devices. (#61234)



Extremely Rare 1870 Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-993, R.8, PR64 Brown

5359 1870 Half Dollar, Judd-993, Pollock-1123, R.8, PR64 Brown PCGS. Judd-993 was struck from the same dies as the regular-issue half dollars of 1870, on a copper planchet, with a reeded edge. The latest issue of the Judd reference indicates this mintage was a die trial, but the USPatterns.com website believes they were struck “for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets.” Such a set appeared as lot 245 of the Woodside Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 4/1892):

“1870 \$1, 50c., 25c., 10c., 5c., 3c., 2c.: like regular issues: copper: proofs: extremely rare; 9 pcs.”

The present coin possesses a razor-sharp strike, with glossy brown, unmarked surfaces. The 10th edition of Judd lists this pattern as a R.8 issue, and there have been five certification events at PCGS and NGC combined (11/10). The last auction appearance of a Judd-993 was in the FUN Signature Sale (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30623. The lot realized \$11,213. Population: 1 in 64 Brown, 0 finer (11/10). (#61239)



1870 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1000
Struck in Aluminum, PR64
‘Coin Without a Country’

5360 1870 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1000, Pollock-1132, R.8, PR64 PCGS. This pattern series marks the first appearances of the dollar denomination in the Standard Silver series. The Judd-1000 depicts William Barber’s Seated Liberty design, interesting for its design of the Liberty pole, which appears to pierce Liberty’s arm. A circle of stars rings the obverse. The reverse depicts an agricultural wreath, with STANDARD above and 1 / DOLLAR in the center, the latter in an arc. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is omitted from both dies. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge.

This well struck near-Gem is smooth aside from a few trivial hairlines above the D in DOLLAR. The subtle iridescence on each side suggests this pattern was lacquered at one time. Certified in an old green-label holder. An extremely rare Judd variety, with only two or three known; save for this piece, we can locate no other auction appearances since 1995. Population: 1 in 64, 1 finer (11/10).

Ex: Milwaukee Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2181, which realized \$23,000.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#61247)



Silver 1870 Seated Liberty Dollar Pattern
Designed by William Barber
Judd-1003, PR65 Ultra Cameo

Red Gem Proof 1870 Dollar Pattern
Very Rare Judd-1005 in Copper

5361 1870 Dollar, Judd-1003, Pollock-1135, Low R.7, PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. William Barber's design features a seated Liberty facing left, supporting a shield with her right hand and holding an olive branch in her left hand. A scroll inscribed LIBERTY crosses the shield and a pole stands freely behind, supporting a Liberty cap. The date is below and 13 stars are around. The reverse is the type of the regular With Motto Seated dollars. Struck in silver with a plain edge. This pattern Seated Liberty obverse is combined with the regular reverse on denominations in 1870 from three cent silver through dollar. This is a magnificent example that shows profound contrast between the fields and devices. The only useful pedigree identifier is a small spot of color on the otherwise brilliant surfaces, located just above the 1 in the date.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#61250)

5362 1870 Dollar, Judd-1005, Pollock-1137, R.6, PR65 Red PCGS. Ex: The New Millennium Collection. Liberty is seated left. She supports a shield with her right hand and holds an olive branch in her left hand. A Liberty pole is present behind the shield, and a scroll crossing the shield is inscribed LIBERTY. Paired with a regular Liberty Seated silver dollar reverse. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Bold copper-orange and gold surfaces are dusky yet reflective on this very rare pattern. A patch of pumpkin at the upper reverse verges on violet, but there is no obstacle to calling the well-preserved surfaces fully Red. A few light fingerprints are noted at the margins. Population: 2 in 65 Red, 0 finer (11/10). (#81252)



1870 Indian Princess
(Standard Silver) Dollar in Silver
Judd-1109, Wondrously Toned PR67 ★

5363 1870 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1009, Pollock-1142, Low R.7, PR67 ★ NGC. Ex: Denali Collection. The Indian Princess design was James B. Longacre's version of the Seated Liberty concept, introduced in 1870. The design features Liberty seated beside a globe, wearing an Indian headdress. The word LIBERTY is inscribed across the center of the globe and Liberty is holding a pole topped with a Phrygian cap. The reverse features the word STANDARD at the top with 1 / DOLLAR encompassed by a wreath of cotton and corn. Struck in silver with a plain edge.

The obverse design was apparently based on a sketch made by James Longacre in 1852, but it was never used in his lifetime. After his death on January 1, 1869 William Barber used Longacre's design and struck patterns in various metals and denominations.

It is easy to see why this piece received a Star designation. The centers of each side are nearly brilliant and surrounded by deep rose and blue peripheral toning. Each side is essentially flawless, and the strike is complete overall. (#61257)

1870 Indian Princess Dollar in Copper
Judd-1010, PR64 Red and Brown
Significant Underlying Red

5364 1870 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1010, Pollock-1143, R.7, PR64 Red and Brown NGC. James B. Longacre's Indian Princess design features Liberty seated beside a globe, wearing an Indian headdress. The word LIBERTY is inscribed across the center of the globe and Liberty is holding a pole topped with Phrygian cap. The reverse features the word STANDARD at the top with 1 DOLLAR encompassed by a wreath of cotton and corn. This design was apparently based on a sketch Longacre made prior to 1852, but it was not until 1870 that William made use of it and adapted it on a number of different pattern coins (Longacre had died the previous year). Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Well matched from side to side, the surfaces are slightly mellowed with significant underlying, but muted, original red luster still present. Pinpoint striking details are present on all the devices and there are no obvious or distracting marks on either side of this lovely pattern dollar.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#71258)



1870 Indian Princess Dollar in Copper Judd-1017, PR66 Brown

5365 1870 Dollar, Judd-1017, Pollock-1151, Low R.7, PR66 Brown PCGS. The obverse is the Longacre Indian Princess design with a figure of Liberty seated and facing left, 13 stars around the upper peripheries, and the date 1870 below. Liberty is wearing an Indian headdress, and supports a liberty pole with her right hand. Her left hand rests on a globe inscribed LIBERTY. Behind are two flags, one of which is ornamented with twenty-two stars. The figure of Liberty is taken from the Indian Princess design of James Longacre, and his last name is printed in small letters just beneath the base of the globe. The reverse design is the same used to coin regular issue Liberty Seated silver dollars. Struck in copper with a plain edge.

Fewer than a dozen examples are known of this pattern dollar. For a coin designated as Brown this piece has a remarkable vibrancy. The fields are deeply reflective and each side has light gray-lilac color. Two light spots are located near the top of the reverse. An exceptional Indian Princess dollar. (#61265)

Judd-1126 1871 Dollar Pattern, Ex: Lemus Extremely Rare in Silver, PR63

5366 1871 Dollar, Judd-1126, Pollock-1262, R.8, PR63 NGC. The obverse features Longacre's Indian Princess design with 13 stars on the flag behind Liberty, all in a plain field with the date below. Presumably implemented by William Barber, since Longacre died in 1869. The reverse is the regular issue With Motto Seated Liberty design. A short, raised die line from the N of IN to the G of GOD identifies this as a regular issue proof die used only in 1871. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

This impressive Select proof exhibits excellent contrast, partly due to the combination of lustrous devices and fully mirrored fields, and partly due to the actual design, with an entirely plain field aside from the date. Lightly toned in golden shades that deepen near the rims. NGC and PCGS combined have certified only two pieces, the present coin and another graded PR66 Cameo (10/10).

Ex: *Stack's* (10/2003), lot 1099; *Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two* (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1809, which realized \$25,300; *The Bay State Collection, Part Two* (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 1383.

From *The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns*. (#61385)



1871 Longacre Standard Silver Dollar
Struck in Copper, Judd-1142, PR64 Red

5367 1871 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1142, Pollock-1284, R.7, PR64 Red PCGS. The obverse features the first Seated Liberty design by Longacre with 22 stars on the flag. There are also 13 stars arranged around the periphery on the obverse. The reverse displays 1 DOLLAR as the central motif, surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn, with STANDARD above. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This design was struck in silver, copper, and aluminum—both reeded and plain edge variants of each. Only five or so examples are believed known of the copper, plain edge dollars. The cherry-red surfaces have a few tiny carbon specks, the most notable of which is on the globe. The strike is complete throughout.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#81404)



Exquisite 1871 Judd-1146 Pattern Dollar, PR64

5368 1871 Dollar, Judd-1146, Pollock-1288, Low R.7, PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: H.W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The obverse features Longacre's Liberty wearing an Indian headdress and supporting a Liberty pole with her right hand faces left. Her left hand rests on a globe inscribed LIBERTY. Behind her is a flag ornamented with 22 stars. Thirteen stars surround her, the date 1871 is at the bottom. The reverse is the die used for regular issue Liberty Seated dollars. Struck in silver with a plain edge. This stunning Choice proof has considerable cameo contrast on both sides, with delicate champagne, gold, violet, and blue toning over light silver surfaces. The devices, especially on the obverse, have rich, frosty mint luster. Only about 10 to 12 examples of this pattern are known, with examples appearing infrequently. The most recent auction appearance of Judd-1146 was in January 2009, one of just eight auction offerings in the past 10 years.

Ex: Kagin's (11/1973), lot 1351; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1262.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#61408)



Longacre-Designed 1871
Indian Princess Dollar
Judd-1147, PR66 Brown

5369 1871 Dollar, Judd-1147, Pollock-1289, High R.6, PR66 Brown NGC. The Longacre design is used on the obverse that features Liberty seated with conjoined flags behind with 22 stars, left hand resting on a globe, and right hand supporting a Liberty pole with a Phrygian cap on top. The reverse is of the regular die. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This Indian Princess obverse and the regular issue reverse is the most plentiful of all the different 1871 silver dollar patterns. When one combines both the reeded edge and plain edge types, more than two dozen examples are believed known in copper and silver. Aluminum coins were also struck, but they are seen about half as often as silver and copper examples.

As explained on the USPatterns.com website, this lovely design was most likely designed by James Longacre, but since he died on January 1, 1869, it was never struck during his lifetime. The design was most likely put into service by William Barber beginning in 1870. Longacre's name is missing in the right corner of the obverse.

Close examination with a loupe will show a few shallow, minor field marks, but they are not apparent through the color present on either side. The obverse has a rich olive-tinged brown patina, while the reverse has a bit of original red present as well. The fields are nicely reflective through the significant toning and even show a bit of cameo effect against the devices (especially on the obverse).

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#61409)



1871 Commercial Dollar, PR63
Judd-1154, Ex: Bass
Only Three Pieces Believed Known



5370 1871 Commercial Dollar, Judd-1154, Pollock-1298, High R.7, PR63 PCGS. Ex: Harry Bass. Commercial dollar pattern that depicts Liberty seated on the obverse, conjoined flags behind, left hand resting on the globe, and right hand wrapped around a Liberty pole with Phrygian cap on top. The reverse has COMMERCIAL DOLLAR/420 Grs/900 FINE in the center, surrounded by an olive wreath with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the upper margin. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

The Bass catalog points out this was the first Trade dollar but was called a Commercial dollar. It also mentions the distinctive GOD OUR TRUST motto on the reverse ribbon, a curious throwback considering the motto IN GOD WE TRUST was adopted in 1864 on the two cent piece. John Haseltine stated only three pieces were struck of this pattern, and that appears to be the case, as USPatterns.com only traces three separate examples.

The surfaces are essentially brilliant, but when closely examined just a bit of pale golden patina can be made out. A few light hairlines seem to account for the grade, but this is definitely upper-end for a PR63.

Ex: Colonel E.H.R. Green; Barney Bluestone (4/1943); New Netherlands 61st Sale (6/1970), lot 43; Bass I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1310.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#61416)



1871 Commercial Dollar Struck in Copper Judd-1156, PR66 Red, Finest Certified Longacre's Indian Princess Design

5371 1871 Commercial Dollar, Judd-1156, Pollock-1300, R.7-8, PR66 Red NGC. The obverse features James B. Longacre's Indian Princess design with 22 stars on the flag behind Liberty and 13 stars about the obverse periphery. The dies were probably executed by William Barber, since Longacre died in 1869. The reverse, used for the Judd-1154 through 1160 varieties, exhibits the legends UNITED STATES OF AMERICA /COMMERCIAL /DOLLAR /420 GRS /900 FINE along with a wreath and cornucopia. GOD OUR TRUST is displayed on a scroll above the wreath ribbon. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

As a rare copper pattern featuring the popular Indian Princess obverse with the Commercial dollar reverse—the forerunner of the Trade dollar—this example and its siblings are sought after by collectors from several different but interrelated collecting disciplines.

An absolutely stunning Premium Gem proof with brilliant orange surfaces, this pattern Trade dollar has a moderately deep mirrored obverse, with a fully and deeply mirrored reverse. Only faint mellowing of the mint color and splashes of darker toning are evident on either side, insufficient to prevent the Red designation. NGC has certified two coins, this piece and one grading PR63 Brown, while there is one PR63 Brown at PCGS.

Census. According to Saul Teichman at USPatterns.com, there are exactly four examples of Judd-1156 currently known:

1. J.C. Mitchelson; Connecticut State Library. Proof. The specific grade is unknown.
2. Auction '87 (Rarcoa, 8/1987), lot 1327; Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1818, which realized \$40,250. **The present piece.**
3. Goldberg Coins (1/2004); Heritage (8/2004), lot 8003. PR63 Brown PCGS.
4. Rarcoa (1/1973), lot 643; Wyoming Collection. Proof. The specific grade is unknown. At the time, it was described as a "Superb Proof with deep rich chocolate brown color and a magnificent rainbow of iridescent sea-green, blue and violet toning."

Other Appearances.

- A. Lot 1874 in the February 1954 sale of the King Farouk Collection included an example of this pattern. That four-piece lot contained one each of Judd-1154, 1155, 1156, and 1157. The Farouk specimen is now untraced but could be any of the above, except the first.

This piece should see spirited bidding, as an example that is certainly the finest obtainable in the marketplace.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#81418)



1871 Two and a Half
Dies Trial in Copper
Judd-1164, PR66 Red and Brown
Only Three Pieces Believed Known

5372 1871 Quarter Eagle, Judd-1164, Pollock-1306, R.7, PR66 Red and Brown Cameo NGC. Regular dies trial for the 1871 Liberty quarter eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This is an extremely rare striking, and probably a numismatic flight of fancy actually produced for sale to collectors. The current offering was part of a small group of U.S. gold patterns offered in the T. Henry Allen sale by Stack's in February 1977. It was described by that cataloger as "proof, almost full mint color. Rarely seen in this lovely state of preservation." It would have been more accurate to write, "rarely seen at all."

This is an incredible Premium Gem proof with full cameo contrast, and essentially brilliant red surfaces. Only a hint of light brown toning appears on the design elements, with splashes of pale violet patina. A boldly detailed, glittering proof that is probably the finest known example of Judd-1164. We have records of three examples of the variety, two in copper and one gilt.

Ex: Lemus/Queller Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1820. (#71426)

Copper 1871 Ten Dollar Dies Trial
Judd-1173, PR67 Brown

5373 1871 Ten Dollar, Judd-1173, Pollock-1315, High R.7, PR67 Brown NGC. Struck from the regular dies for the 1871 Liberty Head eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Only five or six of these pieces exist today, an even smaller number than the actual gold proof eagles of the year. All six gold denominations were also struck in copper, aluminum, and nickel. It is believed that just one of each survive in nickel, two or three each in aluminum, and four to six each in copper. This is a stunning Superb Gem proof that exhibits beautiful medium blue and violet toning around faded red mint color at the centers. The devices are boldly defined with satiny luster and the flawless fields are fully reflective.

Ex: Stack's (2/1977), lot 1144; Lemus/Queller Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1822. (#61436)



PR66 Cameo Judd-1186 Aluminum
1872 Three Cent Nickel

5374 1872 Judd-1186, Pollock-1326, High R.7 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Denali Collection. The regular dies of the 1872 three cent nickel. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Like the Judd-1185, this pattern uses regular dies and an off-metal planchet; unlike the Judd-1185, which plausibly could have been a trial for a bronze three cent coin, the aluminum Judd-1186 was a nonsensical choice for a replacement metal, and so those pieces almost certainly were struck as delicacies. Indeed, the eye appeal is delicate on this Premium Gem specimen, faintly blue-tinted where not aluminum-white from frost. Great contrast and eye appeal. (#61457)

Remarkable 1872 Liberty Head Five Dollar Struck in Aluminum, Judd-1244, PR65 Cameo

5375 1872 Five Dollar, Judd-1244, Pollock-1386, High R.7, PR65 Cameo NGC. The regular-issue Liberty Head half eagle gold coin of the year, but here struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. The companion Judd-1243 was also struck in copper. USPatterns.com suggests that these pieces, as with so many similar coins, rather than being mere die trials in alternate metals may have been actually struck for sale or trade to collectors.

The year 1872 in the realm of U.S. patterns is, of course, most famed not for the present piece, but for the unique six-piece Amazonian gold set, dollar through twenty dollar and including the three dollar gold. W. David Bowers writes in *The United States \$3 Gold Pieces 1854-1889*:

“The short-lived tenure of William Millward, appointed but not confirmed as Mint director, ended in April [1867], and Dr. Henry Richard Linderman took his place. Linderman, an avid numismatist, was in the enviable position to make his own rarities, which he did with reckless abandon. He served two terms in the post: April 1867 to April 1869 and April 1873 to December 1878. Linderman, a medical doctor, was a brilliant man, but, as was the case with every other Mint director since James Ross Snowden in the 1850s, he could not resist the temptation of secretly making restrikes and rarities. This practice continued under others until the summer of 1885. Its effect on the \$3 denomination was important and resulted in off-metal Proof strikings of certain dates being made in copper and aluminum, less often in other metals, for the Amazonian pattern \$3 of 1872, and for restrikes in gold of several rare dates. Such productions were made without documentation—no paper trail to implicate the perpetrators. Philadelphia dealer John W. Haseltine was the main sales outlet from Mint officers to the rare coin market.”

It is important to note that Linderman was not Mint director when this off-metal aluminum piece was struck—if indeed it was made in 1872. That would have been the term of James Pollock, another two-time director who overlapped with Linderman and served from May 1861 to September 1866 and May 1869 to March 1873. Of Pollock, Bowers writes:

“Fun and games continued to take place behind the scene as new varieties of pattern coins were produced, mostly of the so-called Standard Silver series (of lighter weight and smaller diameter than those made earlier)—made in silver, copper, and aluminum, with plain edges as well as reeded edges—all in dizzying profusion and proliferation, by the thousands. The curious striking of \$3 coins in copper, aluminum, and even nickel is also worthy of mention.”

Aluminum at the time this piece was struck was considered rarer than gold, and the existence of similar aluminum 1872-dated patterns for the quarter eagle, three dollar gold, eagle, and double eagle reinforces the Bowers position. It appears likely that a few complete six-piece “gold sets in aluminum” were produced, possibly along with copper sets. Only three or four examples of each survive today.

This piece offers remarkable, shimmering surfaces for an early aluminum strike—an unforgiving metal—with intense field-device contrast, much mint frost on the devices, and loads of eye appeal over consistent grayish-white surfaces. Census: 1 in 65 Cameo, 1 finer (12/10). (#61516)





R.8 1872 Ten Dollar Pattern, Judd-1248 PR64 Brown, Likely Three Existing

5376 1872 Ten Dollar, Judd-1248, Pollock-1390, R.8, PR64 Brown NGC. Pattern collector focus for the year 1872 usually lands on the famous and rare Amazonian pattern designs. The 1872 Amazonian patterns in silver (quarter, half dollar, and dollar, Judd-1195, 1200, and 1205, respectively) are occasionally seen, although the six known gold patterns are each unique (one dollar, quarter eagle, three dollar, half eagle, eagle, double eagle, Judd-1224, 1230, 1235, 1240, 1245, and 1250, in order) and part of the single known Amazonian set. Of course, copper and aluminum examples of the high-denomination Amazonian patterns also exist (sometimes found gilt, for one reason or another).

The present Judd-1248 is the only ten dollar pattern of the year that does *not* bear the Amazonian design; rather, it is a trial piece from the regular 1872 eagle dies, struck in copper with a reeded edge. Examples were also struck in aluminum (Judd-1249). The reason for the striking of these ten dollar patterns is unknown. USPatterns.com suggests, rather formulaically, that the pieces may have been deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets, and estimates that three or less examples each survive of both the copper and aluminum strikings.

Plate matching reveals that this is undoubtedly the same piece that appeared in a Stack's 2007 auction, then graded PR64 Brown as well. Another Stack's 1997 auction offered a Judd-1248, which may or may not be the same coin. This example shows medium almond-tan surfaces with some deeper hues of aqua, rose, and jade-green under a light. The strike is complete throughout, and the eye appeal is excellent. NGC Census: 1 in PR64 Brown; 1 PR67 ★ Cameo Red and Brown. PCGS Population: 1 PR62 Brown (11/10).

Ex: possibly Stack's (10/1997); Stack's (9/2007), lot 4081.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#61520)



Extremely Rare 1875 Judd-1386 Pattern Aluminum Three Cent Piece, PR65

5377 1875 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-1386, Pollock-1530, High R.7, PR65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Denali Collection. A regular dies trial piece struck in aluminum with a plain edge. This is only the second appearance of Judd-1386 in any of our auctions and the previous offering was an AU53 PCGS coin that appeared in our 1996 ANA Sale. Judd-1386 is an extremely rare pattern variety with fewer than four confirmed examples, according to USPatterns.com. The 1875 aluminum coins from regular dies have always been described as die trials, although it is more likely that they were specially made for a few chosen coin collectors of the time. This Gem proof has bright gray surfaces and bold design features reside within a deeply mirrored frame. It is a lovely piece, and the single finest example that PCGS has certified (11/10). (#61693)





1875 Dies Trial Half Dollar Judd-1418, PR64 Red

5378 1875 Half Dollar, Judd-1418, Pollock-1561, R.7, PR64 Red PCGS. Produced from the regular dies for the 1875 half dollar. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. As pointed out on the USPatterns.com website, "Although described as regular dies trial pieces, these were more likely deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets." It is believed that only three or four pieces are known in copper. Aluminum pieces were also struck (only 2-3 examples are known). This piece is only exceeded in technical grade by a single Gem. The surfaces are blazing mint red with a few streaks of blue interspersed on each side. The devices show notable mint frost, almost enough to warrant a Cameo designation. (#81725)

Intriguing 1875 Judd-1421 Dollar, PR65 Red

5379 1875 Dollar, Judd-1421, Pollock-1564, R.7, PR65 Red NGC. The popular Liberty at the Seashore design has the date and a scroll bearing IN GOD WE TRUST in exergue below the seated Liberty that faces left, gazing out over the sea and a distant steamship with sails billowing forward, steam trailing behind, in an illogical manner. The reverse has the regular issue No Motto Seated dollar design that was discontinued a decade earlier. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. There is little doubt that this pattern was a fantasy created specifically for sale to collectors.

Reports indicate that eight examples of this pattern variety were struck in copper, with only four or five known today. This piece is likely the second finest behind a PR66 Red NGC coin. Both sides of this lovely Gem proof have brilliant orange mint surfaces with delicate sea-green toning. Census: 1 in 65 Red, 1 finer (11/10).

Ex: American Numismatic Rarities (1/2006), lot 925.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#81728)



Important 1876 Sailor Head Dollar Struck in Silver

Judd-1459, R.8, High-End PR64
Ex: Woodin, Granberg, Sieck, Bass

5380 1876 Sailor Head Dollar, Judd-1459, Pollock-1609, R.8, PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. An extremely rare and important pattern. All silver dollar patterns from 1876 are nearly unobtainable, particularly in silver alloy instead of copper. There were two basic pattern 1876 silver dollar designs. The Liberty at the Seashore design was used for two silver dollar die pairings, in addition to commercial and Trade dollar patterns. The other basic design was William Barber's famous Sailor Head, which was paired with a generic wreath and statutory legend reverse.

Four different Sailor Head dollar die marriages, all R.8 in silver, were produced. They varied in the presence and placement of stars and the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. Judd-1459 has no stars, and IN GOD WE TRUST is unobtrusively placed *sans* scroll above the date. To make room for the motto, the Sailor Head motif is reduced in scale, relative to the starless and mottoless Judd-1457.

Only two examples of Judd-1459 are known. William Woodin once owned both of them, presumably part of the pattern hoard he acquired in exchange for the two 1877 half union gold pieces. Judd-1459 was struck on Trade dollar planchets—unsurprising since Trade dollars were then in production, while silver dollar coinage was prohibited by the Act of 1873. USPatterns.com comments that these patterns are actually Trade dollar essays. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

This impressive specimen has rich blended gunmetal-blue and apricot toning. The strike is full, save for a whisper of softness near the wreath bow. The quality of the surfaces is superior, given the PR64 third-party grade. A small Iowa-shaped lamination at 9 o'clock on the obverse is of Mint origin and serves as a pedigree identifier. The present lot may be a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to acquire this important silver dollar pattern, one that was absent from the Lemus Collection.

Ex: William Woodin; H.O. Granberg; Abe Kosoff 1/1968 fixed price list; Fairfield Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1977), lot 62; William Sieck Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 7/1981), lot 278; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part One (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1267; Jones Beach Collection (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1523, which realized \$54,625.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#61780)



PR65 Brown 1876 Sailor Head Dollar
Struck in Copper, Judd-1463

1876 Liberty by the Seashore Trade Dollar
Pattern in Silver, Judd-1467, PR63

5381 1876 Sailor Head Dollar, Judd-1463, Pollock-1613, R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. CAC. William Barber's Sailor Head motif dominates the obverse. Her coronet is inscribed LIBERTY. The periphery includes IN GOD WE TRUST, the date, and 13 tiny stars. The reverse displays an open laurel wreath with ONE / DOLLAR at the center. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and E PLURIBUS UNUM ring the border. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. For most collectors, Judd-1463 provides the only means to obtain an example from this die pair, since the plain edge Judd-1463a is unique, and only two examples of the silver Judd-1462 were struck. According to www.USPatterns.com, "about a half dozen" Judd-1463 pieces exist, although none was present in the Lemus Collection. A deep chocolate-brown Gem with refreshingly smooth surfaces. Housed in an older generation PCGS holder. Population: 1 in 65 Brown, 0 finer (11/10).

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#61784)

5382 1876 Dollar, Judd-1467, Pollock-1618, High R.7, PR63 PCGS. The obverse shows Liberty seated on the seashore, holding an olive branch, with conjoined flags behind her. A steamship is in the distance. The reverse is rather plainly laid out with ONE DOLLAR in the center, surrounded by an olive wreath with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the upper margin and E PLURIBUS UNUM in small letters at the bottom of that side. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The pattern dollars dated 1876 are very rare, and many advanced collectors lack an example. Only five examples are alleged to have been struck of this particular pattern, with only three pieces traced today. These pieces were struck on Trade dollar planchets, implying that these are legitimate Trade dollar patterns. The surfaces are lightly hairlined with no obvious or distracting blemishes on either side. Light, smoky gray-golden toning is seen on each side with much lighter, almost brilliant centers. Nice proof reflectivity in the fields.

Ex: Julian Leidman; Rogers M. Fred, Jr. Collection; Fred-Ward Collections (Bowers and Merena, 11/1995), lot 2305; 2005 Central States (Heritage, 4/2005), lot 8338.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#61789)



1876 Liberty by the Seashore Dollar Struck in Silver, Judd-1470, PR63 Only Two Specimens Known

5383 1876 Dollar, Judd-1470, Pollock-1621, R.8, PR63 PCGS. Ex: H.W. Bass, Jr. The obverse has the famous Liberty by the Seashore design in a plain field with IN GOD WE TRUST just above the date. The reverse is the standard design for the Seated Liberty dollar type Without Motto, used again more than a decade after it was removed from service. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. According to Saul Teichman, just two examples were actually struck, and both survive today. The two known examples are:

- **PR65 NGC.** William H. Woodin; Waldo Newcomer; F.C.C. Boyd; King Farouk; Dr. J. Hewitt Judd; Abe Kosoff; Bowers and Merena (11/1985); Novoselsky; Kagin's.
- **PR63 PCGS. The present example.** William H. Woodin; H.O. Granberg; Quality Sales Corp. (Abner Kreisberg, 11/1970), lot 1307; Harry W. Bass, Jr. (Bowers and Merena), lot 1272; Jones Beach Collection (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1528, which realized \$34,500.

This piece is fully brilliant and sharply struck with reflective proof surfaces. Evidence remains that this piece has been lacquered, a popular preservation method many years ago and easily removed without damage to the coin. The opportunity to buy an example of a variety with just two pieces known rarely presents itself, and the opportunity to add an 1876 pattern silver dollar, especially struck in silver, is exceptionally important.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#61792)





1876 Liberty by the Seashore
Commercial Dollar Struck in Silver
Judd-1472, Two Known, PR61

5384 1876 Commercial Dollar, Judd-1472, Pollock-1623, R.8, PR61 PCGS. Liberty by the Seashore obverse with the date and IN GOD WE TRUST below. The reverse has COMMERCIAL DOLLAR and 420 GRS, 900 FINE within a wreath, the branches tied by a ribbon with the motto GOD OUR TRUST and the statutory legend around. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Adams and Woodin commented: "But two specimens said to have been struck." Today, two examples are known, the other piece somewhat finer:

- **PR64 PCGS.** William H. Woodin; Waldo Newcomer; F.C.C. Boyd; King Farouk (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1965; Dr. J. Hewitt Judd; Abe Kosoff (Bowers and Merena, 11/1985), lot 1100 (plated at lot 1099); American Numismatic Rarities (9/2003), lot 100; American Numismatic Rarities (6/2004), lot 1683.
- **PR61 PCGS. The present piece.** William H. Woodin; H.O. Granberg; unknown intermediaries; Jones Beach Collection (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1529, which realized \$54,625.

This example has bright silver surfaces with fully mirrored fields and a trace of hazy toning on the reverse. Close examination of the surfaces suggests the piece may have been lacquered at one time. A few wispy hairlines on each side keep it from a higher grade. There are few pedigree markers of any type on this piece, although a small toning spot is visible immediately below the R of TRUST on the reverse. To the best of our knowledge, this specimen was never offered for sale before its appearance in our 2007 FUN Signature auction, and clearly it was the subject of considerable demand, when there are two examples known (and this piece had eight different individual bidders). This piece should spur similar excitement the next time around.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#61794)



Copper Transitional 1876 Double Eagle
Judd-1491, PR62 Brown



5385 1876 Twenty Dollar, Judd-1491, Pollock-1644, High R.7, PR62 Brown PCGS. The obverse is akin to the regular issue but with lower letters in LIBERTY and digits in the date compared to the Type Three obverse. The reverse is close to the Type Three reverse with spelled-out TWENTY DOLLARS but a larger heraldic eagle design than adopted. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This exquisitely wrought, extremely rare piece has a predominantly violet-brown obverse, while the reverse shows lighter golden-brown at the margins and elements of olive and mint in the centers. Minimal contact, though scattered hairlines in the fields preclude a finer designation. Given the High R.7 rarity ranking, it comes as little surprise that this is the finest (and only) Brown representative graded by PCGS (11/10). *From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#61813)*

Historic 1877 Judd-1542 Sailor Head Dollar Struck in Copper, PR66 Red and Brown

5386 1877 Sailor Head Dollar, Judd-1542, Pollock-1715, R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. On the obverse a head of Liberty faces left, with 13 stars around, IN GOD WE TRUST at top, date below. She wears a coronet inscribed LIBERTY in raised letters, and the hair is tied back with a ribbon. On the reverse a thick central wreath frames 1 / DOLLAR, with the country reference above and Latin motto below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

The Sailor Head dollar is one of many pattern varieties from the year 1877, a year in which Mint experimentation, or production of numismatic delicacies, or both, apparently reach their zenith. It is an attractive presentation in its own right, and the large surface area of the dollar, as here, makes it doubly attractive by allowing the more-intricate details to be fully appreciated.

The Sailor Head obverse, however, made its debut in 1875, on pattern designs for the twenty cent piece, half eagle, and eagle. In 1877 this same obverse was combined with several different reverses, but not in the dollar size. The unique 1877 Sailor Head quarter in silver with regular reverse of the Seated Liberty quarter (Judd-1499) is a legendary rarity in modern times, while the copper specimens of the same pairing are rated Low R.7. Copper dimes (Judd-1498) with a similar obverse exist, also Low R.7, while silver specimens are unconfirmed. A somewhat similar, though not identical, design graces the Judd-1501 and 1502 half dollars in silver and copper, R.8 and Low R.7 respectively.

As one of the few Sailor Heads in a silver dollar size available in the numismatic marketplace, this piece is sure to see intense bidding competition in this healthy market for collectibles of all kinds, especially numismatic treasures.

Copious quantities of original Mint red accompany strong visual appeal, with highlights of orange and lilac and minimal distractions of any sort. A small commalike dark spot through the 8 in the date and a second in the obverse field below the W(E) serve as pedigree identifiers, but they fail to dampen the impact of this marvelous Premium Gem. An hourglass-shaped area of bluish patina is noted on the reverse around the 1 in the center. USPatterns.com estimates that "at least seven" are known, one of them in the Connecticut State Library.

Ex: Phillip Warner Sale (Robert L. Hughes, 1/1980), lot 62; Great '80 (Robert L. Hughes, 7/1980), lot 137; Bowers and Ruddy Rare Coin Review No. 44, p. 8 (9/1982); Steig Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 9/1982), lot 1810; Connecticut Historical Society (Bowers and Merena, 4/1983), lot 2428; Jascha Heifetz (Superior, 10/1989), lot 3318, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS; Heritage (11/2003), lot 11214, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS; Queller Family Collection (Heritage (1/2009), lot 1886.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#71886)





1879 Judd-1588 Morgan Dime, PR67

5387 1879 Morgan Ten Cents, Judd-1588, Pollock-1781, High R.6, PR67 NGC. CAC. An example of the popular “Morgan dime” pattern. The obverse features the portrait of Liberty as used on the Morgan dollar, here adapted to the format of a dime. The 13 stars on the Morgan dollar are here replaced by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with the date below the bust. Otherwise, the obverse is nearly indistinguishable from the dollar design. The reverse has ONE DIME in the center, encircled by a wreath composed of six bunches of four laurel leaves on each branch. The second U in PLURIBUS is repunched. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The Judd reference notes the “unusual style” of the doubled parallel branches or vines that extend all the way around the reverse.

The “Morgan dimes” are popular not only with pattern and Morgan dollar aficionados, but also with specialists in the various dime series, especially the contemporaneous Seated Liberty design. Fortunately, the Judd-1588, while still quite rare, has a surviving population of perhaps a dozen examples. This is a splendid silver-gold and blue-green toned piece with lots of contrast that appears at a minimum deserving of a Cameo designation, although the moderate-intensity color may have precluded it. Census: 2 in 67 (including one Ultra Cameo), 2 finer (11/10). (#61965)



Lovely 1879 Judd-1623 Metric Dollar
Struck in Copper, PR65 Brown

5388 1879 Metric Dollar, Judd-1623, Pollock-1819, Low R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. CAC. The obverse features the metric dollar design of George T. Morgan, featuring a bland, rarely seen head of Liberty, her hair brushed back and fastened in a bun, with a wide ribbon atop her head reading LIBERTY in incused lettering. The reverse is the standard metric dollar design, with DEO EST GLORIA prominent in a cartouche above the central composition. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

The various metric coinage proposals occupied the Mint and the Congressional Subcommittee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures for far too long a time, as in the end they all came to nought. This is a marvelous Gem that it is a shame to label Brown. The obverse has a melange of violet, blue, and reddish-orange, while the reverse has much red remaining, and both sides have generous field-device contrast. This piece is the only PCGS-certified Brown coin, although four Red and Brown examples are graded PR63, 65, 66, and 67, and one is graded PR65 Red (11/10).

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#62001)



1879 Goloid Metric Dollar in Copper
Judd-1632, PR66 Red and Brown
Fabulous, Multicolored Toning

5389 1879 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1632, Pollock-1829, R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. George Morgan's design for a goloid metric dollar with the bust of Liberty facing left on the obverse, hair braided and coiled at the back of her head, E PLURIBUS UNUM above and the date 1879 below, with stars on the left and right side. On the reverse, the elemental components are central to that side and surrounded by a small circle of stars, and two other circles of statutory requirements between the stars and the rim. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

This incredible Premium Gem has splashes of deep orange mint color with amazing electric-blue, violet, and iridescent toning over the deeply mirrored obverse and reverse fields. The devices are brightly lustrous and the mirrored fields flash strongly through the iridescence. Population: 3 in 66 Red and Brown, 0 finer (11/10).
Ex: William Mitkoff (2/1975).

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#72010)





Possibly Unique 1879 Flowing Hair Stella Stuck in Aluminum, Gilt, Judd-1637, PR64

5390 1879 Flowing Hair Four Dollar, Judd-1637, R.8, PR64 Gilt NGC. This piece is an accompaniment to the marvelous complete five-piece 1879-80 stella set, one each of the Flowing Hair and Coiled Hair stellas, struck in gilt copper, along with the gilt copper 1879 quintuple stella. The present offering is an 1879 Flowing Hair, the Charles Barber design, here struck in aluminum with a reeded edge.

It is an acute irony, given their vast popularity, but only the gold 1879 Flowing Hair stellas can be considered anything less than markedly rare. The 1879 Flowing Hair gold stellas were distributed to the extent of several hundred examples, first to Congressmen, then to the collecting public, as part of three-piece sets that also contained two gold metric dollars.

A tiny number of aluminum and copper three-piece sets were apparently also struck, and one cannot help but wonder if those were for the purpose of lining the pockets of incoming Mint Director Horatio Burchard, who continued the parade of delicacies emanating from the Mint through 1885.

USPatterns.com states that four aluminum examples are known, including the Browning, Woodin-Newcomer, Brand, and Maris-Garrett-Bass specimens. There is no record of any gilt pieces, however, either on USPatterns.com, in the Pollock reference, or others. It may be the case that this is the only gilt-aluminum example of this pattern issue in existence, a possibly unique piece of the highest importance.

This gilt example is a pleasing yellow-gold representative with accents of green, mildly reflective fields, and hazy toning. The strike is sharply detailed throughout, and there are few blemishes. A small dark spot is visible in the right reverse field to assist in future identification.

Ex: Jones Beach Collection (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1591, which realized \$32,200. (#62016)



Unusual PR65 Red 1880 Metric Goloid Dollar Struck in Copper, Judd-1649

5391 1880 Metric Dollar, Judd-1649, Pollock-1849, R.7, PR65 Red NGC. The goloid metric dollar of 1880, a repeat of the 1879 design (Judd-1622) by George T. Morgan. Liberty's hair is done up in a bun, with a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY in incuse letters, the Latin motto above, stars seven left, six right. The reverse offers a wreath of cotton and wheat, with inner circle of dots enclosing 895.8 S. / 4.2—G. / 100—C. / 25 GRAMS. DEO EST GLORIA ("God is glory/ To God be the glory") appears in a cartouche, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ONE DOLLAR at the rim. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

The goloid metric dollars, produced in a variety of metals, reflected a desire to use the metric system to promote greater international trade. This piece is unusual with the Red designation; the reverse field is nearly entirely reddish-orange, with brown devices, while the obverse shows a bit more medium-brown interspersed with the red. A virtually contact-free piece, one of perhaps a dozen survivors today. The only piece graded finer at NGC is the PR67 Red and Brown from the Lemus Collection. Census: 1 in 65 Red, 0 finer (11/10). (#82034)



1884 Eastman Johnson's 'Holey' Dollar in Nickel Judd-1721, PR68 Cameo

5392 1884 One Cent, Judd-1721, Pollock-1929, R.5, PR68 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Eastman Johnson's "holey" design for the cent with the center perforated with an irregular circumference. The obverse bears the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA about the upper rim and the date at the bottom. The reverse shows the denomination ONE CENT at the top with an inverted shield and two laurel sprigs below. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. This is an extraordinarily well-produced example of this popular pattern. The fields are deeply mirrored and set up cameo contrast against the frosted devices. The surfaces are essentially perfect, and there is just the slightest bit of pale golden toning on each side. (#62150)



Judd-1741 1885 Three Cent Nickel
Struck in Aluminum, PR66 Cameo

5393 1885 Judd-1741, Pollock-1953, High R.7 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Denali Collection. The regular dies of the 1885 three cent nickel. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. As aluminum was far more valuable than copper-nickel at the time, the notion that this could be a "trial piece," as described by the Judd reference, is less likely than it being a delicacy struck for collectors; the presence of other 1885-dated aluminum "patterns" suggests they might have been sold as sets. The present specimen offers great contrast for the aluminum surface. Pale blue tints to mirrored fields show only a few small splashes of milky toning, and the central devices are amply frosted. (#62183)



1885 Eagle Pattern Struck in Aluminum
Judd-1755, PR66, Likely Only Two Surviving

5394 1885 Ten Dollar, Judd-1755, Pollock-1968, R.8, PR66 NGC. This pattern is struck in aluminum with a reeded edge from the regular ten dollar eagle dies of 1885. Examples of the other gold denominations of 1885 are also known in aluminum, likely made for presentation purposes, or perhaps on special order from collectors of the day.

The present piece is believed to be one of just two known aluminum examples surviving, although Andrew Pollock lists three in his pattern reference. This example has appeared in four previous Heritage auctions, and previously in the King of Siam sale and Auction '88, as detailed. Pollock also recorded an example in the 1976 ANA sale (Stack's, 8/1976, lot 3693) and one in the King Farouk sale (Sotheby's, 2/1954, lot 2014). The Farouk specimen is likely the same as this piece or the 1976 ANA coin.

This Premium Gem proof is lightly and irregularly toned in pale tan, evident over the right reverse. The devices are fully brought up throughout. A fully retained mint lamination appears over star 12. In addition to this coin, NGC has also certified a PR64 Cameo and a PR65 Cameo, both likely representing just one coin. Census: 1 in PR66, none finer (11/10).

Ex: *King of Siam Sale* (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 2259; *Auction '88* (Superior, 10/1988), lot 293; *Heritage* (6/2002), lot 7178; *Heritage* (11/2003), lot 11247; *Heritage* (1/2004), lot 2264; *Joseph C. Thomas Collection* (Heritage, 4/2009), lot 2819.

From *The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns*. (#62198)



Important 1885 Double Eagle Pattern in Aluminum, Judd-1756, PR64, R.8 Likely Two Known

5395 1885 Twenty Dollar, Judd-1756, Pollock-1969, R.8, PR64 PCGS. CAC. The Judd-1756 is struck in aluminum from the regular double eagle dies of 1885, with a reeded edge. Like many of these off-metal strikings, whether in copper, aluminum, or another metal, they appear on the surface to be die trials. However, in many instances—and certainly here, on the nation's largest and most prestigious gold coin denomination—there was absolutely *no intent to change metals*. Many such issues were, in fact, delicacies made as part of complete sets for well-connected collectors—usually outside, but sometimes those employed inside the Mint. Such is the case with this pattern, of which USPatterns.com says only two examples exist.

Census. Pollock lists only two verified pieces. The Farouk is likely one of those two:

Proof. ANA (New England, 1979), lot 1362.

Proof. King of Siam (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 2260; Auction '88 (Superior, 7/1988), lot 293. **The present piece.**

Other Appearance

King Farouk (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 2014.

The silver surfaces of this specimen show considerable luster, with much contrast present between fields and devices. There are no obvious signs of contact, although the piece shows a few minor scuffs and grayish toning areas that are not at all bothersome. Some trivial field hairlines lead us to think this may be the Farouk example. The devices are fully struck throughout. An important opportunity to acquire this rare late-date double eagle pattern. The next double eagle pattern known after this would be Charles Barber's abortive twenty dollar design struck in gold, the unique Judd-1773 dated 1906. PCGS Population: 1 in 64 (this piece), 1 in 66. NGC Census: none certified (11/10).

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#62199)

COLONIALS



Important 1890 Judd-1758 One Cent Rarity
Regular Dies on Copper-Nickel, MS64

5396 1890 One Cent, Judd-1758, Pollock-1971, R.8, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Struck from regular issue dies in copper-nickel with a plain edge. Bowers (2005) notes, "J-1758 are probably mint errors." Uspatterns.com elaborates, "at least three known ... Heritage 1/97 ... two others are circulated. These are probably struck on planchets intended for a medal or foreign coin." Curiously, there are no foreign coinage contracts listed between 1883 and 1895, though perhaps planchets were left over from the Venezuela coinages of 1875 and 1876. In its previous Heritage appearance, described as having "splendid, light honey-golden surfaces and fulsome luster. Just a bit softly impressed on the highpoints and nearly abrasion-free." Housed in a green label holder.

Ex: Heritage FUN (1/1997), lot 7084.
From The Volunteer Collection. (#62206)



High Grade 1652 Oak Tree Sixpence, AU53
Noe-16, W-360

5397 1652 Oak Tree Sixpence AU53 PCGS. CAC. Crosby 6-F, Noe-16, W-360, R.5. The obverse is characterized by the peripheral legend MASATHVSETS. The reverse legend reads: IN NEW-ENGLAND. ANO. Struck on a rocker press, the problem with this early method of manufacture is evident on almost all Noe-16s as the obverse and reverse dies are misaligned, therefore the resultant pieces are off center relative to each other. This is an especially well-preserved example that is sharply struck. The surfaces are uncleaned and original with medium-density gray patina overall with slightly lighter tints at the margins. Several pinscratches are located in the center of the obverse in the branches of the tree. Listed on page 36 of the 2011 Guide Book. (#19)



Lovely 1652 Noe-13 Oak Tree Shilling, AU58 The Hain Family Specimen

5398 1652 Oak Tree Shilling AU58 PCGS. Crosby 8-F, Noe-13, W-520, R.6. 61.7 grains. This piece is finer than lot 39 in the Ford sale, with the appearance of nearly similar imperfections on both sides. However, the coins are not the same. In addition to the extensive reengraving of the dies for Noe 10 through 14, the die stage of Noe-13 shows considerable roughness around the obverse, with vertical lines above the H that appear on all known examples. The reverse has two small depressions over the 5 that could easily conclude one to plate match different specimens as the same. All of those characteristics appear on this piece, as well as both examples in Ford.

Michael Hodder described the Ford coin as "one of the finest seen." The present example is even finer, and appears to be the second finest known from the Noe-13 die pair. Both sides have nearly full luster with stunning deep gray surfaces and iridescent accents. Listed on page 37 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 9 in 58, 4 finer (11/10).

Ex: Henry L. Jewett Sale (*S.H. Chapman*, 6/1909), lot 366; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd (*New Netherlands*, 48th Sale, 11/1956), lot 698; Oechsner Sale (*Stack's*, 9/1988), lot 935; Hain Family Collection (*Stack's*, 1/2002), lot 43. (#20)



Attractive 1652 Noe-2 Pine Tree Shilling
Large Planchet, AU50

5399 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet AU50 PCGS. CAC. Crosby 4-F, Noe-2, R.5. No pellets at trunk. Sometimes called the "Straight Tree" obverse, the tree has parallel branches that define a diamond shape. This lovely AU example has a slight bend from the rocker press used to strike these silver pieces. Certain aspects of the design are somewhat indistinct from shallow dies that were not deeply engraved. This specimen exhibits deep steel-blue and pale gold toning on each side, with considerable luster still visible. Minor planchet clips are typical of the Noe-2 variety and probably took place at the time of minting, perhaps as a weight control measure. Listed on page 37 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#23)



Excellent 1652 Pine Tree Shilling
Noe-5, AU55

5400 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet AU55 PCGS. Crosby 5-B.2, Noe-5, W-720, R.4. 70.0 grains. Backwards N. The dies of Noe 4, 5, and 6 are all the same in various stages of deterioration. Nearly full glossy luster is visible on both sides of this lovely deep gray piece. Hints of blue, gold, and iridescent toning on both sides add to its desirability. A definite S-bend is evident from the rocker press used to coin these pieces. None of the frequently seen planchet splits are evident on this remarkable piece. Listed on page 37 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 21 in 55, 38 finer (11/10). (#23)



Extremely Rare 1737 Higley Copper Broad Axe, W-8280, Fine 15

5401 (1737) Higley Copper, Broad Axe Fine 15 PCGS. Crosby 25, Breen-242, Freidus 3.3-C, W-8280, R.7. 137.5 gn, 27.9 mm, 1.3-1.5 mm thick, per its 2004 Ford Collection auction appearance, where the piece was graded "Overall Very Fine." Further cataloged by Michael Hodder as:

"Both sides are toned in a deep, rich and even olive brown shade. The surfaces in most places are smooth and hard, granularity being confined principally to the centers. Partial central detail showing, the top of the deer's figure soft, legend at lower left and pointing hand indistinct but sharp elsewhere.

"On the reverse, the broadaxe is about as bold as ever seen given the die failure on this side and the legend around is complete save for the last three letters, which are faint to indistinct. Struck on a flawed planchet, with linear defects showing at the lower left on the obverse. Reverse cut from edge into center, quite possibly to test the metal.... Another addition to the 1994 [Dan Freidus Higley] census and a nicer coin than Eliasberg:44 which was porous and dark."

We are aware of only six examples of Freidus 3.3-C, including the present piece, Ford II:272, and the four coins listed in Freidus' census. Eliasberg:44, referred to above, is Fr. 3.3-D. Garrett:1305, Roper:152, and Hain:204 are the more available Fr. 3.2-C. Listed on page 47 of the 2011 *Guide Book* PCGS Population for all Deer/Broad Axe die varieties: 2 in 15, 0 finer (11/10).

Ex: Hillyer Ryder; Dr. Thomas Hall; F.C.C. Boyd Estate; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part II (*Stack's*, 5/2004), lot 273; *Heritage* (1/2010), lot 2389, which realized \$48,875. (#213)



Rare New Yorke in America Token
Undated, Brass, W-1705, Fine 15

5402 Undated New Yorke Token, Brass Fine 15 PCGS. Breen-245, W-1705, R.6. A very rare Colonial-era token that was unknown until a lead impression was discovered in The Hague in the 1850s. According to Breen, the obverse devices of Venus and Cupid under a palm tree suggest propaganda for the Colonies as a place to enjoy life. With the E added to YORK, it is not possible to pin down the date of this issue precisely as this spelling occurs intermittently between 1664 and the 1770s. Approximately 10 pieces are known in brass and four are believed extant in lead. This piece is evenly worn, but the device outlines are fully recognizable. The fields are granular and show deeper brown toning that contrasts with the olive-tan accents on the devices. An exceptionally rare opportunity to acquire this undated apocryphal farthing. Listed on page 45 of the 2011 *Guide Book*.

Ex: David Bruce Collection (Heritage, 1/2002), lot 5049, which realized \$8,740; Heritage (5/2008), lot 1862, which realized \$32,200. (#226)



Important 1787 Excelsior Copper, AU55
Eagle on Globe Left, Eagle Reverse
New York Arms, W-5785

5403 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Eagle Left AU55 PCGS. Breen-980, W-5785, R.6. The eagle on the globe faces left, while the large eagle on the reverse gazes right. Students of Early American numismatists can promptly name many similarities that the Excelsior coppers share with the legendary Brasher doubloons. Both issues are dated 1787. Designs for both have a similar eagle motif on the reverse, although the eagle faces left on the Brashers, and the arrows are less tightly grouped. EXCELSIOR appears on the obverse exergue of both series, and the obverse shield of the coppers displays a reduced scale rendition of the Brasher obverse sun and mountains design. Both issues are credited to engraver John Bailey.

All varieties of Excelsior coppers are very rare to extremely rare. By the standards of the series, Breen-980 is collectible. The variety with the eagle on globe facing right is slightly more rare, while varieties that feature an Indian, George Clinton, or transposed arrows and branches are so rare that they are mostly known from *Guide Book* photographs. This chocolate-brown example displays light central wear, and is smooth aside from a small dark dig on the eagle's shield. It is the single finest certified by PCGS (11/10), and none have been certified by NGC. Listed on page 62 of the 2011 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Benson Collection Part II (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 2/02), lot 12, which realized \$24,150; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 736, which realized \$34,500; Heritage (5/2008), lot 1944, which realized \$29,900. (#427)



Splendid 1787 Newman 13-X Fugio Cent
MS65 Red and Brown

5404 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays MS65 Red and Brown NGC. Newman 13-X, R.2. Most of the surviving Mint State Fugio cents claim the Bank of New York hoard as their source, and that is almost certainly the case here. That hoard included 1,641 Fugio cents, and nearly half of those (726 pieces) were examples of Newman 13-X. It is doubtful that more than a handful were equal to this beautiful Gem. Both sides have deep bluish-brown toning with considerable faded red mint luster. Aside from a few minor planchet flakes and marks that were present when the coin was struck, this piece is virtually pristine. Listed on page 83 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#884)



Famous (1785) Bar Copper
W-8520, MS63 Brown

5405 (1785) Bar Copper MS63 Brown PCGS. Breen-1145, W-8520. The famous Bar copper, better known as the Bar cent to an older generation of collectors. The nomenclature changed from cent to copper with the 1987 *Guide Book*. The designs of the Bar copper resemble no other early American issue. We know approximately when this anonymous issue first circulated, due to a much-quoted article in the November 12, 1785 *New Jersey Gazette*, which states that "a new and curious kind of coppers have lately made their appearance in New York.... These coppers are in fact similar to Continental buttons without eyes; on the one side are thirteen stripes and on the other U.S.A. as was usual on the soldiers buttons."

The present piece has all of the diagnostics of authentic pieces, such as the spur from the end of the second bar, and a slender die crack at the center between bars. Best of all, there is no sign of wear, and the golden-brown to medium brown surfaces are nearly devoid of marks. Listed on page 70 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 3 in 63 Brown, 5 finer (11/10). (#599)



Important 1787 Immunis Columbia Eagle Reverse, W-5680, MS64 Brown

5406 1787 Immunis Columbia Piece, Eagle Reverse MS64 Brown PCGS. Crosby Pl. VIII, 8, Breen-1137, W-5680, High R.4.

Ex: Troy Wiseman Collection. Walter Breen believed this scarce issue was originally intended as a pattern for Continental Congress coinage. Later, it was struck for circulation, possibly at the Rahway Mills private mint in New Jersey. The only collectible Immune/Immunis Columbia variety; the *Guide Book* also lists several extremely rare issues, dated 1785 or 1786, paired with various dies such as a Nova Constellatio obverse, a Vermont obverse, and a New Jersey reverse. Rarest of all is the unique gold example of the 1785 Immune Columbia Blunt Rays NOVA CONSTELLATIO, obtained by the Mint collection in 1843 from Matthew Stickney in exchange for an 1804 Class I Original silver dollar.

The present medium brown Immunis Columbia Eagle Reverse example is sharply struck and uncommonly smooth. Luster glimmers throughout the major devices. A light die crack descends from the eagle's beak, and dentils are clashed onto the reverse border near 9 o'clock. Mint-made die lines pierce the eagle's head and reach the U in UNITED. Minor die rust, also as made, is seen beneath the O in COLUMBIA. Most survivors are in well worn or corroded condition; this remarkable example ranks among the finest known. As of (11/10), NGC and PCGS have certified a combined total of three pieces as MS64 Brown, with none finer. Listed on page 53 of the 2011 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Troy Wiseman Collection (*Heritage*, 1/2007), lot 752; *Heritage* (1/2010), lot 2394. (#841)



Impressive 1797 New York Theatre Token W-9080, PR64 Brown

5407 1797 New York Theatre PR64 Brown PCGS. D&H-Middlesex-167, Breen-1055, Rulau-E-NY-892, W-9080, R.6. Copper, 35 mm. Obverse: undated, view of THE THEATRE AT NEW YORK (Park Theater), with legend around. AMERICA in exergue, JACOBS in small letters below, curved diecutter's mark at left rim through THE THE(ATRE), glossy medium-brown sharply detailed surfaces. Reverse: MAY COMMERCE FLOURISH around, two sailing ships in distance, dock with cornucopia spilling out a cask, package, and flora. Anchor and four-paneled square at right. Curved diecutter's mark at left through dock and waves, MA(Y).

Breen had earlier estimated 10-12 pieces known, but in February 1993 Don Scarinci presented a census of 13 pieces in the *Colonial Newsletter*. The legendary John J. Ford Collection (Stack's, Volume II, 5/2004, lots 327-328) had two of the 13 known examples of this early and extremely rare penny token. (The piece is often referred to as a penny because of its size and the promissory note on the edge.) In the Ford catalog, the Stack's cataloger wrote:

"There is little dispute about the origin and purpose of the Theatre at New York token any longer. John Kleeberg showed definitively in his 1994 ANS study 'The Theatre at New York' that the token was one of the so-called Conder series popular in Britain in the 1790's and portrays on its front the Park Theater which opened in New York City on Monday, January 29, 1798 with a performance of 'As You Like It.'

"The token is one of the nicest of the Conder series, being struck on a wide and thick flan. Most known are in higher grades with good color and reflective fields. They were clearly not admission tickets, as Kleeberg showed, but rather, were made for collectors, accounting for their present condition when found. The reverse die failed fairly early on in its life and most specimens known show varying stages of buckling...."

Although the edge cannot be seen through the PCGS slab, there appear to be traces of edge lettering present; pieces lacking the edge lettering are unconfirmed. The edge purportedly reads I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY X. Kleeberg has shown that several catalogs, including Breen, mistranscribed the I on the edge as a WE (although Dalton & Hamer state it correctly).

Peter Skidmore struck the Theatre at New York penny tokens in London from dies engraved by Benjamin Jacob, who issued several tokens including one for himself in 1798 where he was identified as an "AUCTIONEER, IRONMONGER & c" at Welsh Cross in Birmingham. That token and the New York Theatre token were made with hand-cut letters rather than punches (witness the slightly different style of the Rs in THEATRE, YORK, and AMERICA). Jacob also did an entire series of halfpence tokens depicting London churches and gates based on copper-plate engravings. The use of the final S on the New York Theatre token may signify the possessive Jacob's.

Jacob did most of his diemaking work, including the Theatre token and the London church series, for Skidmore, who manufactured the tokens at his metalwork factory. Skidmore and his father were partners from 1797 through 1809 in Skidmore and Son, makers of stove grates. Likely to capitalize on the late-19th century collector craze for Conder tokens (which were first produced for much the same purpose as the later Civil War merchant tokens), the son expanded into tokens, produced in their factory at 15, Coppice Row, Clerkenwell, and sold at the store at 123 High Holborn Street, London. Rulau comments that "there is no indication that these pieces ever had any connection with the theater; the memoirs of William Dunlap, the manager at the time, do not mention them." Jacob apparently copied his building engravings from printed materials: The view of the Park Theater comes from a 1797 New York City directory.

Most known specimens are proofs. This piece shows no signs of buckling, but as mentioned it has some diecutter's marks on each side that provide pedigree identifiers. The strike is bold, but slightly off from center toward 10:30 on the obverse, judging by the varying distance between the edge and the beaded inner border. Both sides are lustrous, with delightful medium olive-brown coloration and small flashes of blue and pink patina. PCGS has certified two pieces each in PR64 Brown and PR65 Brown (11/10). For collectors of Early American, Colonial, and Conder tokens, this penny token represents a significant opportunity that is unlikely soon to repeat. Listed on page 74 of the 2011 *Guide Book*.

Ex: 2007 Milwaukee Signature Auction (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1523, which realized \$32,200; Heritage (5/2008), lot 2201, which realized \$40,250. (#90658)



Famous 1792 Roman Head Washington Cent Baker-19, Breen-1249, PR61 Brown

5408 1792 Washington Roman Head Cent PR61 Brown PCGS. Baker-19, W-10840, R.6. The notoriety of the famously rare Roman Head cent was enhanced by Breen's description of its history in his *Encyclopedia*. Young engraver John Gregory Hancock of the private Westwood Mint in Birmingham, England is credited as designer. Hancock and Westwood created several Washington patterns between 1791 and 1792 in an attempt to secure a Federal coinage contract with the nascent American government. These patterns came to naught when President Washington decided upon a Federal mint. Per Breen, Hancock sought revenge through his engraving talents by portraying Washington "as a degenerate, effeminate Roman emperor." The issue was then suppressed for decades, "lest it become an 'international incident.'"

Such a story is "pure Breen" in that the author was known to embellish the facts if it made the history more compelling. A contrarian viewpoint, expressed in the Stack's November 2006 Norweb catalog, is that Hancock was instead showing his *admiration* for the much-heralded President Washington.

Regardless of Hancock's motive, the Roman Head cent was a well-engraved and well-made issue. The present piece has a needle-sharp strike, its centering is excellent, and the fields are unperturbed by planchet imperfections. Light tan toning at the centers gradually cedes to dusky mahogany near the rims. Despite the PR61 grade, there is no evidence of hairlines, scratches, spotting, or other detriments. The eye appeal should please even the jaded specialist.

The Roman Head cent is among the most desirable *Guide Book* Washington types. Rulau and Ford (1999) state, "about 20 specimens are known, all but one in proof." Breen (1988) comments, "about 12 to 15 known, all proofs (several impaired, one worn - apparently a pocket piece); at least five are impounded in museums." Michael Hodder (2004) knew of only eight examples in private hands. Listed on page 79 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 1 in 61 Brown, 3 finer (11/10).

Ex: The Liberty Collection of American Colonial Coinage, Part Three (Heritage, 5/2008), lot 2047. (#731)



Spectacular Washington Piece 1799 Gold Funeral Medal, Baker-169, MS65

5409 1799 Washington Gold Funeral Medal MS65 NGC. Baker-169, R.7. 2.01 gm, 25x30 mm. Jacob Perkins of Newburyport, Massachusetts, produced the gold Funeral medal from designs of Dudley A. Tyng. The portrait was a copy of the profile drawn by Joseph Wright in 1790. This is one of the most highly coveted items in the Washingtonia series, and the present prooflike Gem is one of the finest that we have ever seen. Both sides have rich yellow-gold surfaces with frosty devices and mirrored fields. The reverse of this piece is a brockage style image of the obverse, as it is on all known examples. Here is a spectacular piece for the historically minded collector. Less than a dozen of these are positively known, including one other gem quality (though frosty rather than prooflike) piece that had been incorporated in the cover of a Washington pictorial book, which sold for \$103,500 at our 2010 Summer ANA auction.

Despite a minimal education, leaving school at age 13, Jacob Perkins (1766-1849) was one of the leading scientists and inventors of his day, although most people today have never heard of him. In his early 20s, Perkins participated in production of the copper coins for Massachusetts, the now highly collectible 1787 and 1788 half cents and cents. He also produced the 1792 Washington President, Eagle with Stars pattern, one of the most important colonial issues known today. Following his early years in Massachusetts, he spent much of his later life in London. As an inventor, he held a patent for a nail making machine that cut nails and formed the head in a single operation, leading to mass production. He also invented a process for prevention of counterfeit bank notes through steel-plate printing. He was well known for his engraving talents. Perkins was also a goldsmith, and in his later years he worked on steam power projects for railroad-ing. He is also credited with an invention to measure ocean depths through water pressure, and even experimented with refrigeration methods. The gold Washington funeral medal is one tangible link to a remarkable individual.

HALF CENTS



Charming VF30 C-3, B-3 1793 Half Cent

5410 1793 VF30 NGC. C-3, B-3, R.3. An ebony-brown representative of the single year Liberty Cap, Bust Left type, struck during the first year of operations at the fledgling U.S. Mint. Four 1793 die marriages are known, and their order of production is known since they are die linked. C-2 has the obverse of C-1, C-3 has the reverse of C-2, and C-4 has the obverse of C-3.

On the present piece, all legends and berries are bold, and the strike is consistent throughout. A powerful loupe reveals only a few faded marks, most evident on the curl beneath the cap. Struck a few degrees off center toward 4:30, affecting only the width of the rim. (#1000)

Desirable 1793 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, XF45

5411 1793 XF45 PCGS. C-2, B-2, R.3. The 1793 C-2 die marriage is scarce, as are all 1793 varieties, and it is perhaps the most challenging of the four varieties in higher grades. This lovely piece has mottled olive, tan, and steel-brown toning with a nicely centered strike and excellent eye appeal. Only a few minor handling marks are evident on each side, consistent with the grade. A thin crescent in the right obverse field actually appears much like an incomplete planchet punch, although prospective bidders may want to arrive at their own conclusion. MRB VF25. (#1000)



Affordable 1796 With Pole Half Cent, C-2

5412 1796 With Pole Genuine PCGS. C-2, B-2, High R.4. The PCGS number ending in .97 suggests Environmental Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a AG specimen that has been corroded and scratched.

When Walter Breen published his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*, he assigned variety numbers 2a and 2b to the 1796 With Pole half cents. However, as a matter of practice most collectors only seek a single example, much like the present piece. Both sides have about half of the major details outlined, although the all important date is completely visible. The surfaces show considerable corrosion, with a few minor scratches that are extremely faint. This piece will prove an adequate representative of the date for nearly any collector. MRB Fair 2.



Desirable 1796 C-2 Half Cent, Good Details

5413 1796 With Pole—Corroded—NCS Details. Good. C-2, B-2, High R.4. The two 1796 half cent varieties are easily distinguished, having a pole or not. The No Pole variety, Cohen-1, is substantially rarer than the With Pole variety offered here. However, even this variety is a key rarity in the half cent series, and always in demand in any grade. This desirable piece has deeply patinated brown surfaces with light corrosion on each side. The major detail on each side is outlined with the date, LIBERTY, and the bust completely visible. A partial border remains. The reverse has the wreath and legend complete, with the denomination weak. Overall, a highly attractive example of this important issue. MRB AG3. (#1027)



Rare 1796 C-2 Half Cent, VG Details

5414 1796 With Pole—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. VG. C-2, B-2, High R.4. The premier rarity in the business strike half cent series is the 1796, a key-date that is elusive in all grades. The With Pole variety is more plentiful than the No Pole variety, and it is highly desirable as the variety of choice for date collectors. This piece has heavy scratches on the obverse, although the less sharp reverse has smooth surfaces. Both sides are dark steel with a few minor pits and corrosion spots. An ideal candidate for the budget minded collector. MRB AG3. (#1027)



PROOF CLASSIC HEAD HALF CENT



Gem Red and Brown 1831 Proof Half Cent
B-2, Reverse of 1836

5415 1831 Reverse of 1836 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. B-2, High R.5. Ex: Eliasberg. The First Restrike with large berries and the second S in STATES to the right of the leaf directly below. The obverse is mostly fire-red, although the cheek and left obverse field are toned steel-blue. The reverse is predominantly sea-green, with cherry-red emerging from the peripheral letters. Well struck with flashy fields and exquisite eye appeal. A brief thin vertical mark above the jaw is provided for identification in any future auction appearances. Certified in a green label holder. MRB PR64. (#1190)

PROOF BRAIDED HAIR HALF CENT



1848 First Restrike Half Cent, B-2
Rare PR62 Red Specimen

5416 1848 First Restrike PR62 Red PCGS. SR-10, B-2, High R.5. Small Berries, Doubled T in CENT. The most frequently seen die combination of the 1840s among the proof Braided Hair half cents, this First Restrike pairing is characterized by the small berries on the reverse and doubling on the T of CENT and the ribbon. This piece is sharply struck and rare as a Red example, even though a few light contact marks preclude an even finer grade. Perhaps 40 or so are known *in toto*, but few Red pieces survive. Generous washes of copper-red and pink predominate on both sides of this piece—a rare specimen as such, and the first we have offered since we began maintaining our Permanent Auction Archives in 1993. This piece is currently fourth in the PCGS Condition Census among Red examples. MRB PR60. Population: 1 in 62 Red, 3 finer (10/10). From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#1301)

LARGE CENTS



Choice XF 1793 Chain Cent AMERICA, S-3, B-4

5417 1793 Chain AMERICA XF45 PCGS. S-3, B-4, Low R.3. The obverse as described by Bill Noyes (*italics his*): "*Letters of LIBERTY irregular in both size and position. The R is large, high, and leans to the right.*" The S-3 is the most accessible of the four canonical Sheldon varieties of Chain cent (not counting the NC-1), a die pair on the more available side of scarce. The rarity factor, however, is an absolute number, never taking into account demand, and demand for Chain cents, whatever the grade, whatever the die pair, is multiples upon multiples in excess of demand.

The Chain cent is, simply put, one of the most important coins to the student of U.S. coinage. It represents the ephemeral beginning of the Philadelphia Mint, struck in small quantities, done in mere months, and prized by collectors from the daydreamer who flips through the *Guide Book* and fantasizes about a Poor 1 example to the numismatist who has the financial wherewithal to chase the finest known examples, and chase they will, for these treasured coins often stick with their owners for years at a time, if not decades.

While an EAC member might not rate this coin so highly as the Choice XF designation granted it by PCGS, it is a gorgeous coin that is sure to appeal to midrange or upper-end enthusiasts of the earliest large cents. Rose-tinged cinnamon-brown surfaces show a few abrasions near the profile but are otherwise smooth. The level of detail remaining is pleasing, and aside from a few minor bumps, the rims are similarly well-formed. A great opportunity to own a piece of history. MRB VF35. (#1341)



Pleasingly Detailed Sheldon-6 1793 Cent
Wreath, Vine, and Bars

5418 1793 Wreath Cent, Vine and Bars Genuine PCGS. S-6, B-7, R.3. The PCGS number ending in .97 suggests Environmental Damage as the reason, or one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an AU specimen that has environmental damage. Despite some fine areas of the most undistracting microcorrosion, there is enormous appeal remaining over the surfaces, largely nut-brown on both sides. Part of the obverse border is off the planchet at 3:30, with the most prominent border opposite at 9:30, but the reverse border is full all the way around. There are no significant marks or abrasions on either side, and lots of pleasing detail is on display throughout. A super coin for one fortunate collector. MRB 35. (#1347)



Lovely XF40 1793 Wreath Cent
Vine and Bars, S-9, B-12

5419 1793 Wreath Cent, Vine and Bars XF40 PCGS. S-9, B-12, R.2. The S-9 or B-12 variety has an obverse with the stem on the plant pointing directly to the right and a reverse with a spray of berries that runs diagonally under the S in STATES almost up to the nearby T. While the S-9 is the single most accessible Wreath cent die pair (or any 1793 cent die pair, for that matter), insatiable type demand means that the collector dedicated to quality will pay a price for it. This XF example has rich teak-brown color and few significant abrasions, though a few long planchet voids appear at the right side of the obverse, one of them overlapping Liberty's cheek. Worn to a golden-brown sheen on the high points but generally attractive. MRB VF25. (#1347)



Important 1794 S-48 Starred Reverse Cent

5420 1794 Starred Reverse Genuine PCCS. S-48, B-38, R.5. The PCCS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCCS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an AG or finer specimen that has environmental damage.

The cover coin for the September 13, 2010, issue of *Coin World*, this Starred Reverse cent will appeal to a wide range of collectors. Discovered in the late 1870s, the Starred Reverse is the single most famous 1794 cent variety, easily ranking among the top 10 rarities in the entire large cent series. There are less than 60 examples known in all grades, ranging from the finest known that grades AU50 PCCS, down to pieces that are barely identifiable, having only a few visible stars.

The reverse die had 94 small stars interspersed with the denticles. Some of the stars are fully visible, while others are partly covered by the denticles, suggesting that the stars were probably punched into the die first. To this day, the purpose of the stars remains a mystery. In *Penny Whimsy*, Dr. Sheldon writes: "The stars are not quite equally spaced, and the denticles partially cover some of them. They are put in with a light punch, and since they are far too light to have been intended as a border, it is perhaps more likely that they are the result of the whim of an idle hour at the Mint."

Pennsylvania collector Terry Zerr acquired this coin from a friend of his, according to *Coin World* staff writer Paul Gilkes. The Zerr specimen will generate considerable debate among collectors when the subject of grade is discussed. More important than its actual grade is the fact that the reverse border is fully visible, clockwise, from 5 o'clock to nearly 12 o'clock, including 54 of the 94 stars. Most known Starred Reverse cents have obverse details sharper than the reverse, and the Zerr specimen is no exception. The obverse shows details of a Fine coin, with AG reverse details. The reddish-brown color indicates that the coin has obviously been cleaned, and the surfaces show minor porosity, in addition to irregular curved flaws on each side. It is difficult or perhaps impossible to know the source of those flaws, but they likely happened after the coin was struck. Our opinion is that this piece should be considered a Good 4, although some will likely assign a net grade of AG3. Regardless, it is a genuine Starred Reverse cent.



Remarkable 1795 S-76b Cent, MS63 Brown

5421 1795 Plain Edge MS63 Brown NGC. S-76b, B-4b, R.1. The Plain Edge cents were minted late in the year, or early in 1796, following George Washington's declaration to lower the weight of the copper cents as a cost-saving measure due to increasing copper prices. The S-76b, with the placement of ONE CENT high in the wreath, is thought to be the first of the new lower weight cents struck on or after December 27, 1795. This variety is also the most plentiful of those coins, with several Mint State examples known. The present piece is a remarkable specimen, struck slightly off-center, with bold design definition and smooth chocolate brown surfaces. MRB AU55. Census: 6 in 63 Brown, 2 finer (11/10). (#1380)





Famous 1795 S-79 Reeded Edge Cent, Fine Details The Newcomb-Hines-Sheldon Specimen Last Publicly Offered in 1977

5422 1795 Reeded Edge-Corrosion-NGC Details. Fine. Bland Good 5. S-79, B-9, R.7. Also Judd-20, Pollock-29. The most coveted of all Sheldon numbered large cents is 1795 S-79, the famous Reeded Edge cent, sometimes called the Holy Grail of Sheldon numbers. Just eight examples are known today, including one in the ANS holdings. This appearance is the fourth auction offering of a 1795 S-79 since November 2008. Prior to that time, 21 auction appearances spanned 146 years, for an average of one appearance every seven years.

When Dr. William H. Sheldon wrote *Early American Cents* in 1949, he devised an identification scheme where most large cent varieties were numbered from 1 to 295, with additional extremely rare varieties assigned special “non-collectible” notations, the NC varieties. He reasoned that those varieties are so rare that most collectors had little or no chance to acquire them. Any variety with two or fewer examples (in some cases no example) available to collectors was designated as non-collectible. In 1949 there were 32 NC varieties and 28 numbered varieties that were assigned a rating of R.7 or R.8. Since 1949, new discoveries have increased the number of NC varieties to 53, while only 1793 S-15 (12 known) and 1795 S-79 retain the R.7 rating among Sheldon numbered die pairs.

The official purpose of the edge reeding will likely never be known, much as the reason for the stars on the reverse of the 1794 Starred Reverse cent will probably never be known. In the case of the 1795 Reeded Edge cent, the most likely hypothesis is an experiment to prevent counterfeiting or clipping. In Walter Breen’s *Encyclopedia of United States Large Cents*, the author writes:

The reeded edge was an experiment which proved to be a needless frill, adding to the cost of manufacture without compensatory advantage. Unlike precious metals, copper, especially at the new weight standard, was unlikely to attract specialists in clipping and shaving coins. Most likely the reeded edge was an attempted measure to combat counterfeiting.

Earlier, Dr. William H. Sheldon wrote in *Penny Whimsy* that “this was apparently an experiment which did not meet with favor, since it was immediately abandoned.” The experimental nature of these coins is a common theme in past descriptions. However, there are only a few facts known about the 1795 Reeded Edge cents. Only eight confirmed examples are known at this time, and all are from a single die pair. No examples of that die pair exist with any other edge type, plain or lettered. The obverse die was not used for any other variety, while the reverse die was also used for six different varieties of 1796 Draped Bust cents. The coins were reportedly minted at the 168-grain standard that went into effect on December 27, 1795.

The first notice of the Reeded Edge cent appeared in the Lilliendahl catalog (William H. Strobridge, May 1862, lot 538), where the cataloger wrote: “Thick die, milled edge, in excellent preservation, and excessively rare.” The identity of the Lilliendahl specimen is unknown today. The next auction appearance was in W. Elliot Woodward’s sale of April 1890, lot 866, the coin that is now in the ANS Collection.

The eight confirmed examples include the following, presented in order of grade:

VG8. Dr. S.T. Millard; B. Max Mehl (3/1915), lot 75; G. Kraft; Robert D. Book (5/1930); George H. Clapp, traded for a “famous 1794 Cent”; Howard R. Newcomb (J.C. Morgenthau & Co., 2/1945), lot 76; James Kelly (Fixed Price #21, #22, and #23, 1945-1947); Celina Coin Co. (3/1947), lot 2037; James Kelly (11/1947), lot 927; James Kelly (4/1948), lot 1327; Christian M. Petersen; Hollinbeck Coin Co. (10/1953), lot 278; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Anthony Terranova (12/1993); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Coins, 9/2009), lot 128. *This is the plate coin in Penny Whimsy by Dr. William C. Sheldon and United States Large Cents: 1793-1814 by William C. Noyes.*

VG7. W. Elliot Woodward (4/1890), lot 866; Charles Steigerwalt; Hon. George W. Lewis; Henry Chapman (6/1916), lot 633; Dr. Charles E. McGirk; Walter F. Webb (2/1937); George H. Clapp; American Numismatic Society.

Good 6. Homer K. Downing, discovered in 1947 in a New York City coin dealer’s junk box; 1952 ANA Sale (New Netherlands, 8/1952), lot 1712; K.P. Austin; Alan J. Brotman (Numismatic Gallery, 1973); First Coinvestors; Pine Tree (2/1975), lot 663; First Coinvestors (4/1976); Denis W. Loring (6/1976); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 105; Jack H. Robinson (Superior, 1/1989), lot 147; G. Lee Kuntz (Superior Galleries, 10/1991), lot 90; John R. Frankfield (5/1995); Daniel W. Holmes (9/1995); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior 1/1996), lot 112; W.M. “Jack” Wadlington (8/2005); Ralph W. Rucker.

Good 5. Henry Chapman, discovered in a large lot of old coins; Henry Chapman (6/1916), lot 634; Henry Chapman (3/1917), lot 549; Howard R. Newcomb (2/1939); Henry C. Hines (1945); Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy Paschal (1/1974); Denis W. Loring (5/1974); Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz; George Korsing; American Auction Association (1/1975), lot 908; George Korsing; Hap Seiders; Ronald Cooper; NASCA (11/1977), lot 96. **The presently offered specimen.**

Good 6/4. First seen at Baltimore in March 2010 and again in Baltimore on June 17, 2010, the property of John Baker, who discovered the coin in a group of coins given to him by his father many years earlier; Goldberg Coins (9/2010), lot 796.

Good 4 PCGS. Brower's Stamp and Coin in Florence, Oregon (circa 2003/2004), purchased over the counter as part of a large group of coins; unknown collector; Brower's Stamp and Coin, repurchased from the heirs of the preceding; a second unknown collector; Bowers and Merena (11/2008), lot 1143.

Good 4/1. Christy's Auction House (Indianapolis, Indiana, circa 1999); Charles Knapp (1/2010); M. Scott Barrett (5/1/2010); Steven K. Ellsworth (5/26/2010); L. Michael Lawrence, M.D.

No assigned grade. Holed brockage. Homer K. Downing, discovered in 1944 in a Chicago coin dealer's junk box; Dr. William H. Sheldon (1945); 1952 ANA Sale (New Netherlands, 1952), lot 1712a; Dr. Charles L. Ruby (12/1972); Superior Stamp & Coin Co.; Superior (2/1974), lot 414; Alan J. Brotman (Numismatic Gallery); Kagin's (11/1974), lot 51; Alan J. Brotman (Numismatic Gallery, 11/1974); Denis W. Loring (1/1975); Alan J. Brotman (Numismatic Gallery).

Two other examples remain unconfirmed at this time. They are both recorded in *Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of Early United States Cents, 1793-1814*:

"MS-60 Rumored to exist in a provincial European museum." If the coin exists and could be located, it would be a landmark event in numismatics.

"G-5 From an old Texas collection; L.R. Davis McKinney, Jr.; House of Davis McKinney #22, 1/1964: 227; L.R. Davis McKinney, Jr.; House of Davis McKinney 12/1968: 36; L.R. Davis McKinney, Jr. Currently untraced."

Dr. William H. Sheldon called the present piece the discovery coin for the variety in *Penny Whimsy*, writing: "The Proskey-Hines piece, which was the discovery coin for the variety, is about G-5." While David Proskey no longer appears in the provenance, this piece is the only one that Henry Hines ever owned. Today, the first notice of the variety is attributed to William Strobridge in 1862, as earlier discussed.

NGC describes this example as Fine, Corroded. Del Bland describes it as VG10 Details, pitted, Net Good 5, and places it fourth in his census. Bill Noyes grades this coin VF20 Details, Net Good 5, and records it as third finest, making it the second best available to collectors behind the Holmes specimen that sold for seven figures in September 2009. The present cataloger, Mark Borckardt, grades the coin sharpness of Fine 15, and suggests a net grade of Good 6. This coin and the specimen now in the Ralph Rucker Collection are so similar that they should probably share the third position in the roster of known specimens.

The two previous auction descriptions of this coin, in 1975 and 1977, gave no physical description. With a sharpness grade of Fine 15, this piece exhibits moderate corrosion on both sides with intermingled steel and tan color. A few insignificant rim nicks are evident, most noticeable being over the D in UNITED. The reverse has a single shallow mark at the right ribbon end but no other marks appear on either side.

The number of collectors who desire ownership of the Reeded Edge cent has grown substantially in recent years, and for most, such ownership will remain a dream. However, today, one lucky collector will fulfill that desire. MRB Good 5.

PROOF LARGE CENT



Impressive 1799 S-189 Cent, VF25

5423 1799 VF25 PCGS. CAC. S-189, B-3, R.2. Ex: Hesselgesser. The rarity of the 1799 large cent has been understood ever since Joseph Mickley attempted to find one in circulation, representing the year of his birth. It is said that the Mickley episode early in his life was the deciding factor leading to his numismatic pursuits.

While both sides of this splendid example have the usual minor handling marks that are expected on any middle circulated grade large cent, this is a delightful piece that will please even the most advanced collector. A few splashes of dark patina reside on the medium brown surfaces of this example, but it is far more attractive than the usual heavily worn example that so often represents the date in 21st century collections. MRB VF20. (#1443)



Rare 1838 Large Cent, PR64 Brown, N-11

5424 1838 PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC. N-11, Low R.6 as Proof. The mintage of proof 1838 large cents is unrecorded, but the number was certainly small. Experts believe less than 30 specimens are extant in all grades, and examples in Choice condition, with the Brown designation, are very rare. Currently, PCGS has certified three coins in PR64 Brown, with a single specimen finer, while NGC has graded no coins in this grade, with three pieces finer (11/10).

The present coin is a spectacular Choice piece, with sharply defined central devices, but a little softness on the obverse stars. Iridescent violet, crimson, and red patina graces the surfaces of this specimen, enhancing the considerable eye appeal. This coin should challenge for a spot in the Condition Census. MRB PR60. (#1811)

FLYING EAGLE CENTS



Stunning 1857 Flying Eagle Cent, MS66 Snow-1, Type of 1856

5425 1857 MS66 PCGS. Snow-1, FS-401a. Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh. Type of 1856. The Type of 1856 is most easily distinguished from the Type of 1857 by looking at the O in OF. On coins of the former hub variety, the center of that letter is square, while on examples of the latter hub variety it is round or oval. Snow-1 is identified by repunching to the left of all of the digits in the date, and the thin dentils above AMERICA. On the reverse, the right leaf by the T in CENT is lower than the left leaf by the C.

The present specimen displays two shades of gorgeous gold-tan patination, and sharply struck design elements that offer a fairly nice contrast with the partially prooflike fields. The surfaces are immaculately preserved, revealing no significant contact marks or unsightly spots. A minute mark in the lower left (facing) obverse quadrant and a light fleck to the left of the N in CENT serve to identify the piece. As-struck die polish lines are evident in the fields on both sides. Population: 14 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Volunteer Collection. (#2016)

Formidable MS66 Large Letters 1858 Flying Eagle Cent

5426 1858 Large Letters MS66 PCGS. CAC. High Leaves Reverse, Closed E in ONE. Nearly as perfect a Flying Eagle cent as can be obtained, the present Premium Gem has a razor-sharp strike and completely mark-free pumpkin-gold surfaces. Thorough inspection beneath a loupe finally locates a single pinpoint fleck on the reverse rim at 5:30. The combined efforts of NGC and PCGS have certified just one example finer, an MS67 PCGS that realized \$40,250 in our 2003 FUN Signature. The present piece will prove much more affordable, yet provides commensurate eye appeal. Population: 26 in 66, 1 finer (11/10).

From The Volunteer Collection. (#2019)

PROOF FLYING EAGLE CENTS



Select Proof 1856 Flying Eagle Cent

5427 1856 PR63 PCGS. Snow-9. A splendid specimen whose golden-brown surfaces reveal rose and aqua tints when the cent is rotated beneath a light. Devoid of contact marks or carbon, the grade is limited solely by unimportant granularity along the obverse periphery. The present piece is distinguished by a small planchet flaw (as made) on the central reverse. We know that this is not a strike-through, which would also have been of mint origin, since the nearby EN in CENT is fully impressed, as is the remainder of the design. The 1856 Flying Eagle cent is famous as the first and lowest mintage small cent date, and was the object of collector desire as soon as the nascent American numismatic hobby became aware of its existence. (#2037)

Snow-3 1856 Flying Eagle Cent, PR63

5428 1856 PR63 PCGS. Snow-3. Snow-3 is a better die variety for this important issue, the first small cent and also the single rarest date of that denomination. A majority of 1856 Flying Eagle cents are from the Snow-9 pair, and are believed to be restrikes made to meet growing collector demand during the late 1850s. Given the small but collectible numbers of Snow-3 pieces, Rick Snow concludes that "it is nearly certain that [Snow-3] makes up most or all of the 634 specimens originally distributed to Congress to help promote passage of the pending coinage bill."

Snow also states that "nearly all examples seen show non-proof qualities such as weak breast feathers on the obverse." However, the present specimen is precisely struck and has mark-free, moderately reflective fields. PCGS presently certifies all 1856 Flying Eagle cents as proofs, but whether this coin should be classified as a business strike or proof is a close call that can be debated either way. Slightly mellowed pumpkin-gold toning is seen throughout, and the grade is limited solely by scattered pinpoint carbon. A desirable example of this collector classic. (#2037)



Choice Proof 1856 Flying Eagle Cent

5429 1856 PR64 NGC. CAC. Snow-9. This beautiful Choice proof key date cent is fully struck and has glassy, seamless fields. The obverse is medium brown with hints of the initial orange-gold within the legends. The reverse has a gunmetal-gray and plum-red center with pumpkin-gold outlining the wreath. A mint-made strike-through is noted on the EN in CENT, as seen on a number of proof Snow-9 specimens, such as lot 106 in February 2010 Long Beach Signature. An outstanding example of this historic issue, the first and rarest date of the small cent denomination. (#2037)

Exquisite Gem Proof Large Letters 1858 Flying Eagle Cent

5430 1858 Large Letters PR65 NGC. Snow-PR1. High Leaves Reverse, Closed E in ONE. Snow-PR1 is the sole Large Letters proof variety listed in Rick Snow's 2001 attribution guide for the Flying Eagle series. It is identified by two tiny die points from the dentils respectively beneath the 8 and 5 in the date. Per Rick Snow, "Very rare. The estimate mintage of 100 is derived [from] the 80 silver sets reportedly sold plus a small mintage of pattern sets, no more than 20.... I would estimate that about 50 examples exist today."

The present Gem is distinguished by the iridescent, multicolor toning that emerges when it is rotated beneath a light. Apple-green, rose-red, and sun-gold alternate across both fields. A fully struck and unabraded specimen with pleasing reflectivity and only inconsequential carbon. (#2042)

INDIAN CENTS



1867/67 Indian Cent, MS65 Red
Repunched Date, FS-301

5431 1867/67 MS65 Red NGC. FS-301, Snow-1. Certified with the former *Cherry-pickers'* number, FS-008. The 1867 Indian cent on its own is an important rarity at the Gem Red level, and this in-demand variety is immeasurably more so. The FS-301 Repunched Date variant shows strong repunching on the 6 and 7, clearly visible on the 6 and more prominent on the 7. Fivaz and Stanton note that this variety can still be cherry-picked, but it is much more available in lower grades. This Gem piece is largely orange-red, with some light streaks in the obverse field that look like they derive from the original planchet stock. Much luster emanates from both sides, and neither carbon nor contact is an issue on this delightful coin.
From The Prosser Collection.



Amazing MS67 Red 1899 Indian Cent

5432 1899 MS67 Red PCGS. CAC. Though more than 53 million examples of this turn-of-the-century issue were minted, only a relative handful survive in Mint State with fully Red surfaces, and at the Red Superb Gem level, the date is a condition rarity. The present example, housed in a first-generation PCGS holder, is particularly impressive. Aside from minor softness at the tips of the uppermost feathers, the strike is bold, and the diamonds on Liberty's ribbon are clear. Peach and copper-orange color is unusually fresh, and the luster is distinctly frosted. Amazing all-around quality. Population: 7 in 67 Red, 2 finer (11/10). (#2204)



Unmellowed 1902 Indian Cent, MS67 Red

5433 1902 MS67 Red PCGS. This is the kind of coin that offers simply mind-boggling quality in a copper piece that is 108+ years old. The surfaces are completely unmellowed and free of carbon or patina. The coloration is a uniform, original, bright golden-orange. In addition to its excellent manufacture, the subsequent preservation is just as extraordinary, so no visible signs of contact appear on either side. The only flaw, a nitpicking one at that, is the lack of a complete strike on the tips of some of the headdress feathers. Any numismatist who doubts the rarity should check the online *PCGS Population Report* for the number of surviving MS67 Red Indian cents—*regardless of date*. Population: 9 in 67 Red, 0 finer (11/10). (#2213)

1909-S Indian Cent, MS66 Red Rarely Seen in High Grades

5434 1909-S MS66 Red PCGS. The 1909-S Indian cent has a paltry mintage of only 309,000 pieces, which rivals the 1877 in desirability and overall rarity. Unlike the 1877, though, the 1909-S was saved in larger numbers, making it somewhat more available in Mint State. That said, high-grade fully Red Uncirculated specimens can be difficult to locate. This is evident from the population/census reports that indicate just 21 Red Premium Gems and one finer (11/10).

This MS66 Red example displays lovely bright golden-red surfaces that have even color over each side, no obvious carbon spots, and no significant abrasions. We mention a small mark on the lower diagonal of the N in CENT solely for pedigree purposes. Simply stunning quality throughout.

From The Prosser Collection. (#2240)

PROOF INDIAN CENTS



Beautiful 1909-S Indian Cent, MS66 Red

5435 1909-S MS66 Red PCGS. Ex: Ally Collection. Just two San Francisco Mint Indian cent issues were coined in 1908 and 1909, the first cents struck at any branch mint. Examples are plentiful in lower grades but Premium Gem pieces are extremely rare, as the population data shows. This beautiful piece has brilliant orange luster with only a few carbon specks and subtle mellowing. The feather tips are weak, but most other design elements are boldly defined. Here is an important Indian cent that will grace a high level PCGS Registry collection. Population: 13 in 66 Red, 1 finer (11/10).
From *The Volunteer Collection*. (#2240)



The Finest Certified 1862 Cent, PR68 Cameo An Important Condition Rarity

5436 1862 PR68 Cameo NGC. Only a tiny percentage of surviving 1862 proof cents show the cameo contrast that collectors find so appealing. The PR68 Cameo offered here is *the* finest example seen by either NGC or PCGS. Indeed, it is the *only* Copper-Nickel cent designated Cameo or Deep Cameo to get the 68 grade with none equal or finer at either service. As such, it is an extremely important condition rarity.

This piece displays bright copper-gold surfaces with breathtaking field-motif contrast. Excellent strike definition characterizes the design elements and distracting blemishes of any sort are absent. A microscopic planchet flake near the jawline is completely inoffensive but might be useful for future identification.
From *The Prosser Collection*. (#82259)



Gorgeous PR66 Red 1877 Indian Cent

5437 1877 PR66 Red PCGS. Like other nearby dates in the proof Indian cent series, the 1877 is scarce with fully Red surfaces and a rarity at the Gem level or above with that color. Unlike those other dates, the 1877 is associated with a wildly popular business strike rarity, and collector demand for business strike substitutes has led to strong price pressure on the proof issue, which numbers just 900 specimens. This is an outstanding example, honey-gold at the margins with deep pumpkin-orange color at the interiors. Well-preserved with elegant mirrors in the fields and great all-around eye appeal. Population: 11 in 66 Red, 2 finer (11/10). (#2320)

Red Cameo Gem Proof 1877 Indian Cent

5438 1877 PR65 Red Cameo PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal sticker, no card. The contrast is truly impressive for an Indian cent from this era, with the fully brought-up devices frosted and set against a backdrop of mirrored reflectivity in the fields. The originally colored and lushly lustrous surfaces alternate between cherry-red and orange-red hues with occasional lavender accents. Impressively preserved and magnificently appealing, a great example of this proof issue pursued by a wide range of collectors due to its date association with the more famous 1877 business strikes. Population: 2 in 65 Red Cameo, 2 finer (11/10).

From The Volunteer Collection. (#82320)

LINCOLN CENTS



Fresh MS66 Red 1909-S VDB Cent

5439 1909-S VDB MS66 Red PCGS. Unlike many other San Francisco rarities, the 1909-S VDB was saved early on, and today, attractive representatives are available in a variety of Mint State grades. While the price of a 1909-S VDB cent starts out high in the lowest condition tiers, the cost curve remains remarkably flat until Mint State. Offered here is a simply remarkable Premium Gem, rich red-dish-orange with wonderful satiny luster. Excellent design definition with plenty of fire and no untoward spots. Scarce at this impressive level and a great rarity any finer, with just 10 better Red representatives known to PCGS (11/10).

From The Volunteer Collection. (#2428)



1909-S VDB Cent, MS66 Red Bright Sparkling Surfaces

5440 1909-S VDB MS66 Red PCGS Secure. It may be little realized today, but the debut of the 1909 Lincoln cents broke longstanding Mint traditions and ushered in a new era of numismatic design. It was our first president, George Washington, who opposed the "monarchical" depiction of his image on U.S. coinage in the earliest days of the U.S. Mint; portraits of Liberty prevailed for more than 100 years thereafter. The Lincoln cent design of 1909 was occasioned by the 100th anniversary of the birth of the "Great Emancipator." It is fitting that a Mint tradition more than a century old should be broken with the Victor D. Brenner portrait of Lincoln on the lowest circulating coinage denomination, a coin for all Americans. The 1909-S VDB cent is the key among business strikes of the four first-year Lincolns from Philadelphia and San Francisco, and the 1909-S is a semikey. This is a splendid, original orange-red example with a slight yellow hue, as often seen. The strike is strong throughout and the surfaces are almost carbon-free. (#2428)



1909-S VDB Cent, MS66 Red Remarkable Orange-Red Mint Luster

Premium Gem Red 1909-S VDB Cent

5441 1909-S VDB MS66 Red PCGS Secure. The 1909-S VDB, 1909-S, 1914-D, and 1931-S Lincolns: Those were the “big four” key issues in the blue Whitman albums that many senior collectors of today used to assemble sets of Lincoln Wheat Reverse cents in the 1940s and 1950s. (Of course, the Wheat Reverse design was all there was, until the Lincoln Memorial Reverse design was introduced in 1959. But this does remind us that the 1909 cents with VDB on the reverse are technically a one-year subtype.) The 1955 Doubled Die was a Johnny-come-lately, recognized within a short time after its creation but becoming a “key” slowly, due to its status as an error coin—or “FIDO,” as such pieces were often called back then. The keys—especially the original four—were the object of intense desire as well as the cause for the searching of millions of rolls of circulated and BU Wheat Reverse cents, back when such searches would occasionally bear fruit. This piece was obviously carefully preserved since the day of issue. The bright orange-red surfaces are noticeably free from abrasions, and we only see two small specks of carbon on each side. (#2428)

5442 1909-S VDB MS66 Red PCGS Secure. While the San Francisco Mint coined gold and silver from the start, it did not issue its first bronze pieces—the 1908-S Indian cents—for more than half a century after its opening. What is often overlooked when collectors pursue a 1909-S VDB cent is that the San Francisco facility was only in its second year of cent production at the time. This frosty, lightly patinated example has rich copper-orange color with a few suggestions of peripheral rose. The detail is marvelous, as is the overall surface quality. PCGS has graded just nine finer Red representatives (11/10). (#2428)



1909-S VDB, MS66+ Red Extraordinary, Original Color and Problem-Free Surfaces

5443 1909-S VDB MS66+ Red PCGS Secure. While many Uncirculated 1909-S VDB cents were hoarded at the time of issue, they were still only a small percentage of the tiny mintage of 484,000 pieces. Coins with full mint color and nearly abrasion-free surfaces, such as this one, are especially challenging. Even problem-free Very Good to Very Fine coins are difficult to locate since many of the business strike coins were lost to collectors in the initial release and never recovered. Many non-numismatists are frequently aware of the 1909-S VDB. Lange writes of the issue in 2005's *The Complete Guide to Lincoln Cents*:

"The Holy Grail for Lincoln Cent collectors, the acquisition of the 1909-S V.D.B. cent usually marks the completion of the series. While a number of other issues are more rare in Mint State, this coveted coin remains the rarest regular issue entry in terms of the total number available in all grades."

The surfaces of this exemplary S-VDB are almost unimprovable. The strike is strong overall and the color is light red with a faint mixture of lilac. Only 10 pieces have been certified finer at both services (11/10). (#2428)



Surprising 1944-D Steel Cent, AU53 A Lightly Circulated Rarity

5444 1944-D Cent—Struck on a Zinc-Coated Steel Planchet—AU53 PCGS. This delightful 1944-D cent is an off-metal rarity, struck on a steel planchet the year after that metal was dropped from coinage use. It circulated briefly before being saved, as shown by the minor wear over the devices. Pale blue tints from the zinc plating mingle with the pale steel-gray of the planchet underneath. Spots are visible along the obverse rim and also on the reverse, most noticeably to the right of the E in ONE and around the word STATES. An important and unusual selection for the collector of numismatic exotica.

Ex: *The Alfred V. Melson Collection, Part One* (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2446. (#2723)



Choice AU 1944-D Steel Cent

5445 1944-D Cent—Struck on a Zinc-Coated Steel Planchet—AU55 NGC. CAC. 2.8 gm. The off-metal branch mint 1943 and 1944 cents have small populations compared to their P-mint counterparts. The standard explanation for the 1943 bronze cents is that there were hundreds of millions more cents struck at Philadelphia that year than there were at Denver and San Francisco combined.

Much the same logic could be applied to the 1944 steel cents, though the later use of leftover steel blanks to fulfill some of Philadelphia's overseas coinage contracts also contributed to the numeric imbalance. While the 1944-D steel cents are accidental in nature, like both their San Francisco and Philadelphia counterparts, it may be said that the conditions in Philadelphia made accidents almost inevitable, and the results appear in auction catalogs a few times a year. By contrast, 1944-D steel cents come on the market far less frequently (the present instance notwithstanding).

This piece still exhibits much of its original subdued luster, with appealing powder-gray surfaces that are free of distractions, although a few darker charcoal-gray flecks remain visible under a loupe. The strike is impressive, although a hair-thin scrape appears at just the correct angle under a loupe in the right obverse field. Die erosion creates some frosty areas near the obverse border. A small planchet indentation on the reverse, under the T of CENT, provides a pedigree marker but is likely as made at the Mint.

Ex: The Brenda John Collection (Heritage, 6/2010), lot 170.



Famous 1944-D Off-Metal Error Cent Struck on a Steel Planchet, MS62

5446 1944-D Cent—Struck on a Zinc-Plated Steel Planchet—MS62 PCGS. Planchet weight 2.81 gm. Just as the three Mints accidentally struck 1943-dated Lincoln cents on old bronze planchets instead of zinc-clad steel blanks, so too in 1944 did they coin examples in steel instead of the new “shellcase brass.” Philadelphia made the lion’s share of these mistakes, as leftover steel planchets were being used to strike Belgian emergency coinage there, multiplying the opportunities for mistakes. San Francisco and Denver 1944 steel cents, the latter of which is represented here, are far more elusive.

This MS62 coin has unusual surface quality that sets it apart from many of the zinc-plated steel cents of 1944 that have crossed the auction block. The color, while not uniform, is mostly deep with steel-gray shadings and prominent overtones in various blues, from powder-blue in a small patch below the date to deeper cobalt and cerulean elsewhere. The strike is middling on the portrait with bluntness on the high points, as expected for this situation where an unusually hard planchet was struck with insufficient force, but the lines in the wheat ears are sharp.

Aside from a pinscratch along the left obverse rim above the LI of LIBERTY and a few scattered lines, the surfaces are generally smooth, and the overall eye appeal is impressive. We also note the presence of two die cracks on the portrait, one which cuts off the lower left corner of the bust and another down in the middle folds of Lincoln’s jacket. Examining future specimens of the 1944-D steel cent for the same die cracks may lead to further understanding of when such items were struck, whether singly or possibly in small batches.



Near-Mint Doubled Die Obverse 1969-S Lincoln Cent

5447 1969-S Doubled Die Obverse AU58 PCGS. FS-101. This *Guide Book* Lincoln cent variety has one of the strongest spreads between images of any 20th century U.S. doubled die. It is also a variety surrounded by much intrigue and speculation, as it is a rarity regardless of grade and examples come to market only infrequently. Though the present example displays a touch of rub across the high points and scattered carbon, including several medium-sized spots at the rims and just above the Lincoln Memorial, the predominantly orange-brown surfaces also show considerable fresh, original color at the margins. An important opportunity for the completionist collector. (#2921)



PROOF LINCOLN CENT



Original 1909 VDB Cent, PR66 Red

5448 1909 VDB PR66 Red PCGS. The mintage figures for 1909 proof cents vary widely according to which source one chooses to believe. Breen states that 420 pieces were struck of the VDB variant and 2,198 of the “plain” 1909 cents. The *Guide Book* lists 1,194 proofs made of the VDB cents, and 2,352 examples without the designer’s initials on the reverse. Whichever the case, the status of the 1909 VDB as a one-year type, combined with its indisputable rarity, have made them highly sought and quite expensive with respect to other proof cents of 1909 to 1916.

The recent private sale of a 1909 VDB proof cent for a price just over \$200,000 is an event worthy of note. It remains to be seen if that transaction will have the effect of “a rising tide raises all boats.” While that particular coin had a pedigree that stretched back to the year of issue, high-grade VDB proofs with complete color are extremely rare and have always commanded a considerable premium.

This PR66 Red example displays copper-gold surfaces with blushes of orange on the obverse, and shows a high degree of field-motif contrast, especially when the coin is tilted slightly under a light source. The design elements show complete definition, as one would expect from a proof. A few unobtrusive light flecks are scattered about, but none are individually mentionable or distracting. Population: 7 in 66 Red, 2 finer (11/10). (#3302)

TWO CENT PIECES



Red Gem 1864 Small Motto Two Cent

5449 1864 Small Motto MS65 Red PCGS. CAC. FS-401. One of the bookend keys to the series, along with the 1873 proof-only issues, the 1864 Small Motto makes up just a tiny fraction of two cent pieces bearing that date. The most visible difference between the Small Motto type and its Large Motto counterpart is the D in GOD, which is short on the Small Motto but tall on the Large. This splendid piece offers light pinkish-gold patina accented by shades of heather. The eye appeal is on the premium side, and there is little evidence of either contact or carbon. Certified in a first-generation PCGS holder. Population: 18 in 65 Red, 3 finer (11/10).

From The John H. Twist Collection. (#3581)

1866 Two Cent Piece, MS66 Red Unmellowed Surfaces

5450 1866 MS66 Red PCGS. The first two years of the two cent piece saw hefty mintages (nearly 20 million in 1864 and more than 13 million in 1865), largely resulting from the Civil War coin shortage. After the war, fewer banks called for this denomination and mintages began to dwindle. Slightly more than 3 million pieces were coined in 1866.

The present lustrous peach-gold Premium Gem exhibits sharply struck design motifs and is devoid of mentionable marks. The determined observer aided by a strong loupe will finally detect the infrequent tiny carbon fleck. An exemplary coin overall. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 7 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/10).

From The John H. Twist Collection. (#3590)

PROOF THREE CENT SILVER



Enchanting MS65 Red 1872 Two Cent

5451 1872 MS65 Red PCGS. The 1872 two cent piece was the last gasp of circulating coinage for the variety, as the final-year 1873-dated pieces, both varieties, come in proof-only format. Much like the low-mintage three dollar gold pieces of a decade or so later, the 1872's tiny emission of 65,000 coins was the death knell for the denomination, a fate sealed in the following year by the sweeping "Crime of '73."

But unlike the three dollar gold pieces of the 1880s, the 1872 two cent pieces mostly circulated, and today examples are in demand in all grades and expensive from Good 4 on up. In MS65 Red this piece is one of only five so certified at PCGS, with three finer (11/10). This specimen, which offers a solid strike and gorgeous sunrise-gold color, would make a splendid type coin or addition to a date set.

From The John H. Twist Collection. (#3614)



Stunning PR67 ★ Ultra Cameo 1873 Three Cent Silver, Final Issue

5452 1873 PR67 ★ Ultra Cameo NGC. Just 600 pieces were struck for this proof-only issue, the last of the three cent silver issues. Not all of the coins survived; Walter Breen's *Proof Encyclopedia* noted "Many melted July 10, 1873." Moreover, the rainbow toning that appears on most examples dims those coins' inherent contrast. This Ultra Cameo coin has no such worries. Decisively detailed devices are thickly frosted and offer great contrast with the surrounding mirrors. Aside from occasional pale gray overtones, the only hint of patina is a suggestion of green-gold along the right rims. A stunning Superb Gem specimen that is entirely deserving of its Star designation. (#93724)

PROOF SHIELD NICKEL



PR66 ★ Cameo 1867 Rays Nickel Tied for Finest Certified A Famous Proof Rarity

5453 1867 Rays PR66 ★ Cameo NGC. Obverse 1, State I. John Dannreuther has made an extensive study of the rare proof 1867 Rays nickel. His October 22, 2003 report on the issue described two different obverse dies. (A third obverse die has since been discovered). Examples from Obverse 1 are considered original 1867 strikings, while Obverse 2 specimens are restrikes, perhaps coined later in 1867 but most likely produced after that transitional year. Both obverses share a common reverse die, which allows us to know, due to die progression, the obverse die order. The reverse die is distinguished by an attenuated center ray beneath the second T in STATES.

The present Premium Gem is classified as Obverse 1, Die State I, which makes it among the earliest 1867 Rays proofs coined. The 7 is repunched, with traces of the base and flag southwest of the prominent 7. Per Dannreuther, "recutting is no longer visible" on State Ia.

The traditional mintage of the proof 1867 Rays nickel is 25 pieces. Dannreuther believes that figure reflects the proof coinage on February 8, 1867. In recent years, the *Guide Book* has added a plus sign to the mintage, indicating that an unknown number of examples were restruck at a later time. According to Dannreuther, "If you have one struck with [Obverse 1] State I characteristics, you probably have a coin that was struck on February 8, 1867."

This is a lovely representative with light pastel apricot and ice-blue toning. The surfaces are virtually flawless, although for pedigree purposes we note a tiny fleck near the shield at 6:30. Minor misalignment of the dies leads to a sharp strike throughout except on the lower obverse and upper reverse margins.

This coin is tied with one other specimen as finest certified by NGC. The other NGC PR66 ★ Cameo has rose toning and appeared as lot 2251 in our April 2008 Signature. Since PCGS has not certified any examples in grades better than PR66 Cameo, the present lot unquestionably ranks among the finest known, and would be the centerpiece of the finest quality Shield nickel collection. (#83818)

BUFFALO NICKELS



1916/1916 Buffalo Nickel, XF40
A Problem-Free Example for the Grade

Elusive 1916 FS-101 Doubled
Die Nickel, AU50

5454 1916 Doubled Die Obverse XF40 PCGS. CAC. FS-101. High praise for this elusive variety comes from no less an authority than David Lange, who says in *The Complete Guide to Buffalo Nickels* that "the 1916 doubled-die obverse is one of the most desirable varieties in this or any series." Most collectors fortunate enough to acquire an example above VF25 or thereabouts in the past few years are aware that the price for their prize will likely reach into the low five figures, a dual function of the popularity of the Buffalo nickel series as a whole and of the widespread collecting of Registry Sets at NGC and PCGS. This is an especially pleasing XF example. The surfaces are remarkably clean for a coin that was in circulation for many years. Each side displays nickel-silvery centers with rose-golden color around the margins. The die doubling is pronounced on the date. (#3931)

5455 1916 Doubled Die Obverse AU50 NGC. FS-101. Lightly worn over both sides, the muted gray surfaces show accents of reddish-tan color. The re-hubbing on this variety is strong and clearly visible, even without a glass. In fact, it is so clearly evident that it is difficult to imagine why this variety remained undiscovered until 1962. The Doubled Die 1916 nickel is probably the rarest coin of the 20th century that is included as a part of a regular U.S. series. It is elusive in all grades and virtually unobtainable in AU and Mint State. Census: 5 in 50, 35 finer (11/10). (#3931)



Rarely Encountered AU58 1916 Doubled Die Nickel

5456 1916 Doubled Die Obverse AU58 NGC. FS-101. The 1916 Doubled Die Buffalo nickel is a fascinating variety, both in its creation and subsequent discovery, many years later. Much of the obverse is doubled—not only the date, but also the chin, throat, feathers, and the tie on the braid. The doubling itself is quite interesting, in that there is much separation between the two dates, with the first date southeast of the second. The digits of the first date, however, are prominent at the top and fade out altogether at the bottom; apparently the working hub struck an initial glancing blow that was axially misaligned from the plane of the working die.

In addition to the unusual method of the variety's creation, some 46 years intervened before its discovery in 1962, and even then it remained little-known until 1976, when it was described and photographed in the *Coin Dealer Newsletter Monthly Summary*. While the 1937-D Three-Legged is the most popular Buffalo nickel variety, the 1916 Doubled Die is many, many times rarer.

This is a rare, near-Mint State example of the 1916 Doubled Die. The surfaces have even, satiny mint luster over each side, with a whisper of high-point rub. While the strike is a bit soft, as always seen on this issue, both obverse and reverse have an interesting mixture of steel-gray, lilac, and rose iridescence. There are no marks of sufficient importance to warrant individual mention. Census: 5 in 58, 9 finer (11/10).

From The Camelback Collection. (#3931)



1918/7-D Nickel, MS63 Rarely Found in Mint Condition

5457 1918/7-D MS63 PCGS. FS-101. Toward the end of World War I, in 1917 and 1918, the U.S. Mint produced large quantities of minor coins in an attempt to combat a coin shortage. All three U.S. mints making coins at the time—Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco—produced cents, nickels, dimes, and quarters in quantities running from large to record-breaking. With such a large number of coinage dies produced, it is unsurprising that numerous variety coins from the era are known among the different denominations.

The short list of *Cherrypickers'* varieties created includes those below, although many other minor varieties are unlisted in that reference.

- **Cent.** 1917 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101.
- **Nickel.** 1917 Two Feathers, FS-401; 1917 Doubled Die Reverse (two different, FS-801, 802); 1917-D Two Feathers, FS-401; 1917-D 3-1/2 Legged, FS-901; 1917-S Two Feathers, FS-401; 1918 Two Feathers, FS-401; 1918 Doubled Die Reverse, FS-801; 1918/7-D Overdate, FS-101; 1918-S Two Feathers, FS-401.
- **Dime.** None known.
- **Quarter.** 1918/7-S Overdate, FS-101.
- **Half Dollar.** None known.

Of the varieties above, only the two overdates—the nickel and quarter—can be considered well-known, along with perhaps the 1917 Doubled Die cent. The list does bring up the slim but tantalizing possibility that there may be yet-undiscovered varieties, particularly in the dime and half dollar denominations.

The wide popularity of the Buffalo nickel series overall lends added desirability to the 1918/7-D variety, which has the added appeal of its own *Guide Book* listing. The satiny surfaces of this piece are covered overall with gunmetal-gray and underlying rose and lilac colors. The strike is strong for the issue and there are no singularly mentionable marks on either side. This is an early die state as seen by the lack of the die crack above the Indian's braid, the sharp impression of the designer's initial, and crisp definition on the underdigit.

From The Camelback Collection. (#3939)



Frosty Gem 1918-S Buffalo Nickel

5458 1918-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. Beyond questions of overall condition, the chief concerns for a Buffalo nickel collector seeking a 1918-S revolve around luster and strike. On these topics, David Lange writes in his *Complete Guide to Buffalo Nickels* that "The striking problem noted for 1918-P and D is much worse for 1918-S. In addition, the date is sometimes weak, especially in the first two digits. Most examples have frosty luster that is somewhat subdued."

While this coin is frosty, it is also brighter than the norm under pale nickel-blue and pink-violet patina. The strike is not absolutely sharp, especially on the bison's shoulder, but the obverse is decidedly above-average. Population: 30 in 65, 1 finer (11/10). (#3940)

Exceptional 1918-S Nickel, MS65

5459 1918-S MS65 PCGS. Conditionally speaking, the 1918-S is one of the great condition rarities in the Buffalo nickel series. It is certainly one of the rarest in MS65 condition. Although nearly five million pieces were minted, the vast majority were spent and spent again, leaving only a small quantity of Uncirculated pieces. From that number, most exhibit dullish luster and weak strikes. The present example is certainly an exception, displaying glossy brilliance and virtual full definition of highpoint details: the hair braid, the buffalo's head, horn, and tail. Each side exhibits an original, naturally toned appearance. A rare opportunity for the Buffalo nickel specialist, and PCGS has certified only one coin finer (11/10). *From The Camelback Collection.* (#3940)



Sharp 1920-S Buffalo, MS65

5460 1920-S MS65 NGC. One could easily cite the lovely original toning, but in this case the bold impression, particularly on the reverse of this normally strike-challenged issue, must take center stage. The strike on the reverse is far and away finer than usual, with a bold full horn and fur on the bison, and nearly a split tail. The braid and central details on the obverse are also sharp, although the bottom halves of the 19 are a bit hazy and some of LIBERTY blends into the rim due to die wear. Both sides, the obverse more so, show orange-peel effect. The patina is a delicate and delightful blend of rose, gold, and olive. A memorable example of this elusive issue. Census: 14 in 65, 1 finer (11/10). (#3946)

Near-Unimprovable 1925-S Gem Buffalo Nickel

5461 1925-S MS65 PCGS. The Buffalo nickel series is among the most popularly collected sets in all of American numismatics. Perhaps it is the romance of the Western design, an "everyman" artistry with the small denomination, Native American, and bison that fancier denominations lack. But series specialists will readily acknowledge that the high-grade S-mint issues of the 1920s, in particular, are every bit as challenging as in some other series.

Among the S-mint Buffalos, the 1925-S in Gem condition is likely second in rarity only to the fabled 1926-S. The issue is usually quite strike-challenged, but the present coin is a pleasing exception, fully struck on the reverse and less so on the obverse. Nice, swirling luster covers both sides. Just a hint of color is present, pale rose and lilac when closely examined, but the coin at first looks brilliant. A treasure for the series' many aficionados, and nearly unimprovable at PCGS. Population: 18 in 65, 1 finer (11/10). (#3956)



Extraordinary 1926-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65

5462 1926-S MS65 NGC. There is no doubt that the 1926-S Buffalo nickel is the key date among regular date and mintmark issues, and the third rarest when major varieties are also included in the lineup. Only the 1916 doubled die obverse and 1918/7-S overdate varieties are rarer.

In *A Guide Book of Buffalo and Jefferson Nickels*, Dave Bowers discusses grading standards in great detail. The discussion includes a concept that he calls the "Details System." He offers four different details categories: weak, typical, sharp, and full, and discusses each in depth. Later, Bowers estimates the percentage of each issue found with the various details. For 1926-S, he states that 13% have weak details, 67% have typical details, and 20% have sharp details. He further writes "that neither I, nor any contributor to this work, have seen a Full Details coins."

While the present coin falls short of a Full Details example, it clearly meets the criteria for a Sharp Details specimen. In addition, its status among 20 Gem or finer coins certified by NGC and PCGS means that it will see substantial bidding interest. Both sides are brilliant and highly lustrous with satiny light gray surfaces. The fields are pristine and the devices have only a few tiny blemishes that are expected for the grade. In addition to four other coins graded MS65, the only finer NGC certified coins are one piece graded MS65 Star, two graded MS66, and one graded MS66 Star (11/10).

From The Camelback Collection. (#3959)



1927-S Buffalo Nickel, MS66 ★ Beautifully Toned and Sharply Struck

5463 1927-S MS66 ★ NGC. The 1927-S is a scarce mintmarked Buffalo nickel overall and is especially elusive above VF. The limited original mintage (3.4 million pieces) no doubt led to widespread hoarding during the first few decades after delivery and on into the early 1960s. As a result, the 1927-S can be readily located in circulated grades, but even these pieces can be a challenge to locate in problem-free condition as many were cleaned or scratched. Choice and Gem quality examples are called “genuinely rare” by Lange (2006).

In 2003 Paul Green commented in *Numismatic News* that the 1927-S was one of “a very select group of Buffalo nickels to top the \$10,000 mark in MS-65.” The 1927-S is better struck than many other mintmarked dates from the 1920s, and it is the first date from this decade that can be located with a decent strike. This piece is well defined on both obverse and the reverse, if just a tad weak on the bison’s forehead and on the tops of LIBERTY. Among Uncirculated coins, quite a few are known that exhibit prooflike and semiprooflike fields from die polishing, as does this piece. Rich ice-blue, rose, gold, and lemon-yellow iridescence enhances the stunning visual appeal of this Premium Gem. There is one coin certified by NGC as MS66 and four pieces have been designated as MS66 ★, none are finer (11/10).

Ex: 2004 Central States Auction (Heritage, 5/2004), lot 6375, where it realized \$37,500.

From The Camelback Collection. (#3962)

PROOF JEFFERSON NICKELS



Amazing Gem 1937-D Three-Legged Nickel

5464 1937-D Three-Legged MS65 PCGS. FS-901. This Mint error was caused by overzealous polishing of the reverse die. According to Breen (as quoted in Lange, 2000), a newly hired coiner named Steve Young used an emery board to remove clashmarks from a reverse die for part of the 1937-D production. He succeeded in removing the clashmarks, but he also inadvertently filed off the bison's right foreleg. The result was the Three-Legged nickel, one of the truly classic coins in all of U.S. numismatics. Eye appeal and technical quality have been perfectly matched on this Gem quality representative. Variegated toning in ice-blue and champagne-apricot colors adorn fully lustrous, frosty textured surfaces. Some evidence of die wear is noticed here and there, but the striking definition is sharp in virtually all areas. A problem-free coin for the grade with eye appeal to spare. Population: 50 in 65, 4 finer (11/10).

From The Camelback Collection. (#3982)



Dramatic 1940 Reverse of 1938 Nickel, PR68

5465 1940 Reverse of 1938 PR68 PCGS. FS-901. Ice-blue, pink-grapefruit, magenta, and apricot colors endow this well struck and seemingly unimprovable PR68 specimen. Even close examination with a loupe fails to reveal any marks, hairlines, spots, or other distractions on either side. An amazingly original piece. According to Ron Guth and Bill Gale in their 2002 edition of *United States Proof Sets and Mint Sets*, the Reverse of 1938 (with wavy steps on Monticello) is currently "approximately fifty times rarer" than the Reverse of 1940 variety. This is the *only* PR68 Reverse of 1938 coin certified by PCGS with none finer (11/10).

From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#94177)



Fantastic PR68 1941 Nickel

5466 1941 PR68 PCGS. This date from the earliest sub-series of proof Jefferson nickels, which spans from the design's debut in 1938 to the "war nickel" proofs of 1942, has a number of challenging dates for high-end Registry collectors. The 1941 in particular proves elusive at the top grade level, PR68, as PCGS has certified only three coins at that level and none finer (11/10). This beauty is one of the three, boldly impressed with potent reflectivity that shines through layers of rich patina. Nickel-white to gold colors are prominent at the centers, while the margins show more peach and pink hues.

From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#4178)



Deep Cameo PR68 1953 Jefferson Nickel

5467 1953 PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS. Rick Tomaska's modern coinage classic *Cameo and Brilliant Proof Coinage of the 1950 to 1970 Era* offers the following take on the proof 1953 Jefferson nickel issue: "Like the 1952, proof Jefferson nickels minted in 1953 are of generally high quality.... This date becomes very difficult to locate in the higher levels of contrast. And although ultra-heavy pieces are not as difficult to locate as the 1950 or 1952 nickels in high grade cameo, they are extremely scarce."

This PR68 Deep Cameo specimen is one of only two so certified by PCGS with none finer (11/10). Deeply mirrored surfaces are virtually untuned on the obverse with just a touch of golden color over the reverse. Both sides are boldly contrasted and beautifully preserved.

From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection. (#94185)

EARLY HALF DIME



Pleasing 1796 LIKERTY Half Dime
Choice XF, V-1, LM-1

5468 1796 LIKERTY XF45 PCGS. CAC. V-1, LM-1, R.3. The B in LIBERTY has very faint upper and lower crossbars, and resembles the letter K to the unaided eye. Per Walter Breen in his 1988 *Encyclopedia*, "The LIKERTY is a late, lapped die state; top and base of B gradually weaken, finally vanish." The *Guide Book* has a separate listing for the LIKERTY variety, which creates the unusual situation of a date with two known die varieties, yet three different *Guide Book* listings, since a rare 1796/5 (LM-2) also exists. The Draped Bust, Small Eagle type was only coined in 1796 and 1797, and both dates are rare in better circulated grades. This is a pleasing example with light gold toning, noticeable remaining luster, and splendid design detail. (#94254)

PROOF BUST HALF DIME



Choice Proof 1829 Half Dime
V-7, LM-1, Very Rare Proof Variety

5469 1829 PR64 NGC. V-7, LM-1, High R.7 as Proof. Coinage of half dimes resumed in 1829, after a 24-year hiatus. The 1829 coinage introduced the Capped Bust design to the half dime denomination, creating an important first-year type coin. There are 18 die marriages known for the date, and at least six of them were used to strike proofs. The present coin represents the LM-1 variety, with three pale gules in the shield, and the scroll beginning under the left serif of E in UNITED. Walter Breen was only aware of a single proof coin of this variety, an example from Virgil Brand's collection that later appeared in an unspecified New Netherlands sale. We do not know if this specimen is that identical coin, but at least one other example has been offered at auction since Breen wrote about this issue in 1977. It seems possible that several proof LM-1 coins are extant today, but the number must be extremely small.

The present coin is a spectacular near-Gem, with sharply detailed design elements throughout. The surfaces exhibit a vivid play of colors, with iridescent shades of gold, crimson, and cerulean-blue covering both sides. The fields are brightly reflective under the toning. (#4294)

SEATED HALF DIME



1838 Large Stars Half Dime, MS68 ★
Tied for Finest Certified

5470 1838 Large Stars, No Drapery MS68 ★ NGC. V-8. A stunning Superb Gem. As of (11/10), only three examples of this date have been certified at the seemingly unobtainable grade of MS68 ★ at NGC. Part of a large mintage of 2.2 million pieces, the 1838 Large Stars half dime is an available date, and the issue enjoys great popularity as a type coin.

The present coin is a magnificent specimen, with untuned centers surrounded by bands of iridescent rose and cobalt-blue. Well-defined features, mark-free surfaces, and radiant luster define the technical grade, while a combination of the aforementioned qualities and the aesthetically pleasing coloration explains the ★ notation on the NGC label. The attribution of this V-8 specimen is confirmed by the position of star 1, not low, but close to the rock on the obverse and a die crack from the reverse rim through the left side of M in AMERICA. Partial dentilation from 6 o'clock to 12 o'clock on the reverse is common to the issue. Census: 3 in 68 ★, 0 finer (11/10). (#4317)

PROOF SEATED HALF DIMES



Rare 1852 Half Dime, PR64 Cameo

5471 1852 PR64 Cameo NGC. Proof coins from the early 1850s are all rare, and 1852 is one of the rarest dates of the decade. This lovely Cameo proof has excellent contrast between the fields and devices. Heavy vertical and diagonal die polishing lines are evident in the fields on both sides. The devices are brilliant and lustrous, with bright mint frost. Both sides are entirely untuned, showing their silver-white brilliance to its best advantage.

This piece is similar in quality to the Phil Kaufman coin that we sold in July 2008, although it is a different coin. This is only the eighth appearance of a proof 1852 half dime in any of our sales since 1993, from a total estimated population of eight or nine coins. Census: 2 in 64 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#84429)



1855 Arrows Half Dime, PR65
Rarely Seen as a Proof
Important as an Arrows Type Coin

5472 1855 Arrows PR65 NGC. Beginning in 1858, sales of proof coins to collectors increased dramatically, perhaps a reflection of the number of people who began serious collecting activity. It was about this time that the early coin dealers began operations in this country. Prior to 1858, mintages of proof coins were much smaller, with much less demand for these coins. Although a few individuals were active coin collectors in the earlier 1850s, production of proofs was primarily for presentation purposes to mark special occasions. Such was the case in 1855 when this lovely half dime was minted. As the Mint did not record such things at the time, it is not known how many were struck, but it is certainly the case that the total was limited to just a handful of pieces.

This lovely Gem Proof has iridescent toning over mirrored surfaces with frosty luster on the devices. The obverse has pale gold at the center, with a ring of blue surrounded by pewter-gray near the border. The reverse is mostly light gray with splashes of electric blue and pale olive. The design features are sharply detailed. On the reverse, a small diagonal mark atop the M in DIME is a clash mark, seen on certain other examples of this issue. Although not the finest survivor, this example certainly ranks well within the top 10 proofs of the date. Census: 4 in 65, 7 finer (11/10). (#4433)



EARLY DIMES



1797 16 Stars Draped Bust Dime, MS64
Possible Condition Census Example
Scarce JR-1 Variety

5473 1797 16 Stars MS64 NGC. JR-1, R.4. The 1797 Draped Bust, Small Eagle dime claims a mintage of 25,261 pieces, but the authors of *Early United States Dimes 1796-1837* believe 10,244 of these dimes were actually dated 1796. The 1797 dimes are seen less than half as often as their 1796 counterparts. Of the remaining 15,017 examples, it is thought the JR-1 variety, with the 16 Stars obverse, probably accounts for 9,099 pieces, about 40% of the reported mintage figure. While VF and XF specimens can be located with a little patience, Mint State examples are very rare. Experts estimate a half dozen or so Mint State examples of JR-1 are extant. Allowing for resubmissions and crossovers, population data from the grading services coincides well with this rarity estimate. Currently, NGC has graded three coins in MS64, with three finer, while PCGS has certified no specimen at the Choice level, with three coins in higher numeric grades (11/10). This is the first time Heritage has been privileged to handle a 1797 16 Stars dime in MS64.

The 16 obverse stars on the JR-1 1797 dime indicate this variety was the first die marriage struck with this date. The 16 stars reflect the admission of Tennessee to the Union as the 16th state. Mint officials realized it would be impractical to continue adding a star to the design every time a state was admitted, so the JR-2 dies reverted to the original practice of including only 13 stars on the obverse. All JR-1 specimens display a prominent die crack from the edge near star 2, above the date, through the bust, to the edge near star 1.

The present coin is a rare Choice Mint State example, with iridescent gold and violet toning over prooflike reflective fields. The devices are sharply detailed in most areas, with a little softness on the obverse stars and the eagle's breast. Visual appeal is strong on this historically interesting specimen, which is a realistic candidate for Condition Census status. (#4462)



MS64+ JR-1 1798/97 Dime
16 Stars on Reverse

1804 Draped Bust Dime, AU Details
Very Scarce JR-1, 13 Stars Reverse

5474 1798/97 16 Stars on Reverse MS64+ PCGS. CAC. JR-1, R.3. The more accessible of the two overdated die pairs for the 1798/97 dime; the JR-1 with 16 Stars on Reverse is scarce in an absolute sense, whereas the JR-2 with 13 Stars on Reverse is very rare regardless of grade. This coin puts the “near” in “near-Gem,” immensely lustrous as it is with rose-peach inner toning and cobalt-blue outer hues over satiny surfaces. It is strongly struck with amazing all-around visual appeal and just a few too many tiny abrasions to qualify for full MS65 status. PCGS has certified just two finer overdated dimes of this issue between both die pairs (11/10). (#4468)

5475 1804 13 Stars on Reverse—Damaged—NGC Details. AU. JR-1, R.5. Only 8,265 Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle dimes were struck in 1804, with two varieties known for the date. The present coin represents the slightly more common JR-1 variety, distinguished by the 13 stars on the reverse. Experts estimate fewer than 100 examples of the JR-1 are extant in all grades, and Mint State specimens are unknown. The coin offered here is a well struck example, showing little actual wear on the surfaces. Unfortunately, the coin displays a large dent that actually bends the surfaces at 12 o'clock on the obverse rim. Despite the noted distraction, this piece remains an impressive representative of this rare early dime, with the cachet that is inherent in all 1804 dated coins. (#4474)

BUST DIMES



Appealing 1814 STATESOF Dime, JR-5, MS65 Popular *Guide Book* Variety

5476 1814 STATESOF MS65 NGC. JR-5, R.3. A great example of this prominent *Guide Book* variant, distinguished by the poor spacing on the upper reverse legend; if not for brevity's sake, this could just as easily be called the STATESOFAMERICA variety! Stars 3, 4, and 5 are repunched. NGC has certified 11 examples of this variety, including four in MS65, the finest graded by that service (of course, some of the 11 pieces may be resubmissions).

The light-gray lustrous surfaces of this Gem display subtle hints of soft gold at the margins. The design features are well defined save for the usual softness in the star centers and the eagle's left (facing) claw. A couple of faint adjustment marks are visible in the upper middle part of Liberty's portrait. This is a well preserved piece with nice eye appeal. We mention a couple of minute milling marks on the cheek solely for pedigree purposes. Census for the issue: 25 in 65, 12 finer (11/10). (#4490)

Superlative 1827 JR-12 Dime, MS67 Prooflike None Finer at Either Service

5477 1827 MS67 Prooflike NGC. JR-12, R.1. This is an available die pairing in an extremely uncommon condition, making for a superlative potential type set acquisition. On the obverse, the date is rather tightly spaced, with the 7 leaning to the left a bit. Star 7 points at the juncture of a curl with the lower headband border, and star 13 touches the center of a denticle. Two points of star 1 are equidistant from the forward tip of the bust, and stars 1 and 2 are distant. The reverse shows the scroll edge right-aligned with the vertical of the D in UNITED.

This Superb Gem example is well-centered and displays an extremely sharp strike, save for a couple of the obverse star centris and the eagle's claws. Minor planchet adjustment marks appear in the lower shield area on the reverse, but post-strike contact evidence is remote. Lovely pinkish-gold coloration over the lustrous surfaces is a plus. For the date, NGC has certified three pieces in MS67, including one MS67 Prooflike coin, with none finer (11/10). The finest at PCGS are two in MS66.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#4504)

PROOF BUST DIME



Gem Proof 1835 Bust Dime, JR-4
Extremely Rare as a Proof



5478 1835 PR65 NGC. JR-4, R.7 as a Proof. While the JR-4 is readily accessible as a business strike, proofs are far rarer. The mintage for such pieces is speculative, as Mint records are incomplete for the time; certainly there are more than the two coins suggested (confirmed?) by Breen in his *Proof Encyclopedia*, but many estimates today put the surviving total at 10 pieces or slightly lower. This is a distinctly contrasted example with light frost on exactly struck devices. Broad silver mirrors frame the devices, and aside from glimpses of green-gold close to the rims, this faintly toned coin appears devoid of color. Census: 3 in 65, 2 finer (11/10). (#4557)

SEATED DIMES



No Stars, Large Date 1837 Dime, MS65

5479 1837 No Stars, Large Date MS65 PCGS. CAC. The austere elegance of Christian Gobrecht's No Stars dime design—Liberty seated against a plain background on the obverse with date below, the reverse with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around a simple wreath with ONE / DIME inside—makes it one of the simplest but also one of the most classically beautiful 19th century coinage designs. This lustrous, softly frosted Gem offers great eye appeal thanks to broad strokes of blue, violet, green, gold, and orange patina that leave only a few windows of original silver. Population: 25 in 65, 7 finer (11/10). (#4561)

Elegant AU50 1843-O Dime

5480 1843-O AU50 PCGS. CAC. Along with the 1860-O, the only date to have a lower mintage (40,000 pieces versus 150,000 coins), the 1843-O is one of the two most challenging dates in the antebellum New Orleans Seated dime series. The previous year had seen a 2-million-plus mintage for the mint and denomination, but demand for small silver must have eased tremendously in this transition year for the mint. Still, virtually all known examples went into circulation, and even a lightly worn AU50 coin is a major condition rarity. This is one such coin, toned blue, violet, and golden-bronze with deeper hues on the still-lustrous reverse. (#4584)



Fabulous MS68 1855 Arrows Dime Tied for Finest Certified

5481 1855 Arrows MS68 NGC. This beautiful Superb Gem type coin is close to brilliant, although specks of faint tan toning are present here and there. These flecks of color make this otherwise brilliant coin identifiable. Three faint golden-brown dabs are seen in the right obverse field above the foot of Liberty, and a similar number are located in the left obverse field. On the reverse there are a few faint freckles of color in the field below the ME in DIME and just above the right part of the wreath. The design motifs are well struck aside from the dentils on the rim on the lower part of the reverse. The preservation is outstanding, since careful evaluation is necessary to locate the occasional faint grazes. The mint luster is softly frosted and the essentially untuned appearance of the coin allows full appreciation of the lustrous finish.

Arrows dimes were struck for only three years, 1853 to 1855. By 1849, West Coast gold was mined in sufficient quantity to increase the relative value of silver. Silver coins were promptly hoarded and melted. The Mint responded by reducing the weight of silver coins in 1853, which allowed them to circulate. Arrows were added to the date to denote the new tenor. The 1853 production was prodigious and ended the shortage of silver in circulation, but by 1855, mintages were reduced to normal levels and Mint State pieces are elusive. Census: 2 in 68, 0 finer (10/10).

Ex: 2008 Long Beach Auction (2/2008), lot 101, where it brought \$43,125.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#4607)



Choice VF 1873-CC Arrows Dime

5482 1873-CC Arrows VF35 PCGS. Not only is the 1873-CC Arrows dime one of the most challenging of all Seated dime issues, but a quick check at Heritage's Permanent Auction Archives also reveals that many known examples are impaired in some way. While most surviving examples appear to have been cleaned, scratched, corroded, repaired, damaged, and so on, this noteworthy exception displays only balanced wear and pleasing yellow and blue overtones against light- to medium-gray surfaces. A great Choice VF selection for the dedicated collector of Carson City minor silver. Population: 6 in 35, 10 finer (11/10).

From The Volunteer Collection. (#4666)

Important 1874-CC Arrows Dime, VG8

5483 1874-CC Arrows VG8 PCGS. In *The Mint on Carson Street*, Rusty Goe writes: "The 1874-CC dime completes the *Fearsome Foursome* (or *Five-some*) of the Carson City dime series. It has the lowest mintage in the 'CC' dime set and is the key to the collectable dates in the Seated Liberty dime series, towering above all over dates except the early 'CC's.'" This example, worn but with 6 1/2 letters of LIBERTY visible, has a few elements of peripheral charcoal color and a handful of pinscratches, including a few that appear on the central devices. Population: 5 in 8, 21 finer (11/10). (#4669)

PROOF SEATED DIMES



1843 Dime, PR65, Ex: Pittman One of Only 8-10 Proofs Believed Known

5484 1843 PR65 NGC. Ex: Pittman. This piece is one of the two proofs John Jay Pittman owned. The present piece was offered as part of a complete 1843 proof set in the Pittman Collection. The other Pittman 1843 dime was sold as a singleton, a coin Pittman bought from the 1946 ANA sale (Numismatic Gallery, 8/1946), lot 266, for \$17. In the description of that piece, Akers wrote:

"This date in Proof is extremely rare and was absent from virtually every important sale of Dimes in recent years, including such great collections as James Stack, Floyd Starr, Harold Bareford, Allen Lovejoy and Louis Eliasberg. There was, however, a specimen in the Norweb Collection.... Proof Dimes were struck in 1843 only for inclusion on the 10-15 Proof sets of the year. A few more seem to be around than of the Half Dime, but the number of Proofs in existence still cannot be more than 8-10 pieces."

When we offered this coin in 2009 we described it as follows:

"This example from the Pittman 1843 proof set is tied for third finest of the nine known examples. It has deep steel and lilac toning over fully mirrored fields, with few marks of any sort on either side."

The roster of nine known specimens remains essentially unchanged today, as indeed it has since the Pittman offerings 13 years ago. For specialists in Seated dimes or early proof coinage, the importance of this rare and superbly pedigreed lot will be obvious. Census: 3 in 65, 1 in 66 (11/10).

Ex: Part of a purchase from Judge Joseph F. Sawicki (5/1948); John Jay Pittman, from an original 1843 proof set (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 832; Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 3/2005), lot 1238; FUN Signature Auction (1/2009, lot 3688). (#4730)





Transitional Judd-233 1859 Dime
'Coin Without a Country,' PR63



5485 1859 Transitional PR63 PCGS Secure. The popular 1859 transitional dime was created when Mint Director James Ross Snowden suggested using the reverse die adopted for half dime and dime coinage of 1860 in combination with the starred obverse of 1840-1859. Neither die contained the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, creating the "coin without a country." It is believed that fewer than two dozen are known, and the traditional mintage figure is just 12 pieces. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The present example is an appealing Select proof, lustrous and strongly silver with a few dots of milky toning on the lower reverse. Horizontal hairlines through the obverse fields contribute to the grade. (#4749)

BARBER DIME



Highly Desirable 1895 Ten Cent, MS67

5486 1895 MS67 NGC. CAC. In the late 1800s numismatists specialized in older issues, world and ancient coins, and tokens and medals, especially those related to Washington. Modern issues generated little interest and were seldom collected at the time, except for the annual acquisition of proofs to keep one's cabinet up to date. There was certainly no interest in collecting modern circulation strikes, which is why the very existence of this piece in virtually unimprovable condition surprises and delights collectors today.

The brilliant, snow-white surfaces of this Superb Gem dime display amazingly bright, coruscating luster. With a combination of exemplary visual appeal and the challenges posed by the semikey issue (mintage of 690,000 pieces), this crisply struck dime rates as one of the most desirable pieces a date collector could acquire.

Census: 2 in 67, 1 finer (11/10). (#4806)

MERCURY DIMES



Full Bands 1916-D Dime, AU58 Strong Mint Luster

5487 1916-D AU58 Full Bands PCGS. The 1916-D Mercury dime is the key first-year issue in its series, just as the 1909-S VDB cent is the first-year key to the Lincoln cent series. Both issues are perennially popular with collectors of all stripes, from the most well-heeled to the most penurious.

Nonetheless, the 1916-D dime does stand out from the 1909-S VDB in one important way: It is the *unparalleled* key to its series, by far. While a good case can be made for other conditional or absolute rarities in the Lincoln cent series—the 1914-D, 1922 No D, and 1926-S issues spring to mind almost immediately—the 1916-D is uniformly, grade for grade, the rarest issue among Mercury dimes. Only the low-mintage 1921 and 1921-D Mercury dimes have any hope of approaching the elusiveness of the 1916-D, and they are a remote second place in that regard.

This is an especially attractive example that retains most of the mint luster. Most of each side is untuned with golden-brown accents around the margins. Just the slightest friction is seen over the high points of the design and the fields. (#4907)



1916-D Dime, MS66 Full Bands Satiny, Multicolored Surfaces

5488 1916-D MS66 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. In March 1916, the Treasury Department, with the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts, awarded a contract to Adolph Weinman to design a new dime and half dollar to replace Charles Barber's versions of these denominations. However, some unexpected delays stood in the way of the production of Weinman's coins. Don Taxay (1966) writes that Weinman had fallen behind schedule in the preparation of his models for the two coins due a severe attack of tonsillitis. And Walter Breen (1988) says that an illness suffered by Assistant Engraver George T. Morgan delayed completion of the galvanos. Additionally, Taxay cites an August 15 letter from Mint Director Robert Woolley to Philadelphia Mint Superintendent Adam Joyce that mentioned an "alteration of the designs of the ten cent piece" required by some fault in the striking.

Then progress is revealed in Woolley's June 24 letter to superintendent Joyce, and he also expressed a sense of urgency:

"Dear Mr. Joyce: The dime is all right. Please see that the working dies for the three mints are made as rapidly as possible, in order that the coinage of the new dimes may be begun quickly. The demand for these coins is exceedingly great."

The first Mercury dimes were not released until October 28, 1916, following a months-long build-up in the press. The entire 1916-D issue was released in the month of November. Production in Denver then switched to quarters for the remainder of 1916, and dime coinage did not resume until early the following year. Some of the new dimes were set aside, but relatively few compared to the smallness of the late-year mintage. This is a lovely, satin-surfaced example that has subtle, multicolored toning over each side. There are almost no abrasions present, the only ones are tiny and located on the neck of Liberty but a loupe is necessary to see them.

From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4907)



Stunning MS67 Full Bands 1917-S Dime

5489 1917-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS. With just 10 MS67 Full Bands examples of this early San Francisco Mercury dime issue known to PCGS and none finer (11/10), this coin is a Registry collector essential. More than that, though, it is simply a beautiful example. The detail is bold not only on the bands but on the intricate curls of Liberty's hair. Strong luster swirls on carefully preserved surfaces under light layers of patina. Colors include pastel-gold, pale lavender, suggestions of blue, and occasional faint windows into silver-white. In terms of eye appeal, this coin is the complete package.

From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4915)



Gem Full Bands 1919-D Dime

5490 1919-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS. The 1919-D is one of the major strike and condition rarities in the Mercury dime series. It is also a coin that is infrequently encountered with strong peripheral details. On this particular coin, there is little of the usual weakness around the margins, and what weakness there is limited to the tops of the letters of LIBERTY on the obverse. This piece has thick mint luster that glows through the even golden toning that is draped over each side. There are no obvious abrasions present on either side of this splendid Gem example. Population: 12 in 65 Full Bands, 5 finer (11/10). (#4925)



1921 Mercury Dime, MS67 Full Bands None Certified Finer

5491 1921 MS67 Full Bands NGC. The 1921 Mercury dime boasts a low mintage of 1.2 million pieces, and this low production figure made the issue quite popular when the information was first widely disseminated in the 1930s. As a result, many specimens were removed from circulation and hoarded, making the issue fairly available in lower grades. Mint State coins are also more available than the mintage would suggest, but Superb Gems are very rare.

The present coin is a magnificent Superb Gem, with an exemplary strike that imparts full definition to the important bands on the fasces. The brilliant surfaces display booming mint luster, and breathtaking eye appeal. Census: 5 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10). (#4935)



Stunning MS68 Full Bands 1923 Dime

5492 1923 MS68 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. After a low-mintage 1921 and a no-mintage 1922, production of dimes at Philadelphia rebounded in 1923, when more than 50 million of the pieces tumbled from the mother Mint's presses. Few of those coins, however, combine the amazing strike and almost transcendental preservation displayed by this MS68 Full Bands example. Silver interiors host boldly struck devices, while the margins show crescents of yellow, tan-gold, umber, and violet. Both sides are absolutely smooth, and the coin appears virtually perfect to the unaided eye. One of just three MS68 Full Bands examples certified by PCGS with no Full Bands coins finer (11/10). (#4939)



Full Bands MS66 1926-S Dime

5493 1926-S MS66 Full Bands PCGS. With a starting mintage of just over 1.5 million pieces, the 1926-S is already an elusive issue even in grades such as XF. Finding a combination of Mint State preservation and Full Bands striking definition is unusual, and at the MS66 Full Bands level displayed by this coin, it is downright rare. This softly frosted Premium Gem has golden-tan and orange overtones, light on the obverse and stronger on the reverse, along with hints of pink and lavender. Just a few tiny marks on each side preclude an even finer designation. Population: 11 in 66 Full Bands, 2 finer (11/10).

From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4959)

Impressive MS66 Full Bands 1927-D Dime

5494 1927-D MS66 Full Bands PCGS. The pale gold peripheral accents on the obverse deepen and add streaks of interior reddish-gray on the faintly textured reverse. Great all-around surface texture and luster lend this sharply struck example a well-rounded appearance. While this Denver dime issue had a middle-of-the-road mintage of just over 4.8 million pieces, the date is scarce at the Gem Full Bands level and a no-questions condition rarity at the next highest level. Moreover, anything finer than MS66 Full Bands is utterly unknown. Population: 9 in 66 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Larry Martin Collection. (#4963)



Large S 1928-S Dime, MS67 Full Bands

5495 1928-S Large S MS67 Full Bands PCGS. FS-501. Out of seven 1928-S dimes graded MS67 Full Bands by PCGS with none finer regardless of Full Bands status (11/10), this is the only Superb Gem to feature the popular Large S on the reverse. As such, it offers a great potential trump to collectors assembling a With Varieties Mercury dime Registry set. Both sides have strongly lustrous silver centers surrounded by distinct patina, rich gold-orange and violet on the obverse with lighter yellow-tan and blue elements on the reverse. Crisply detailed throughout the centers and a coin with great all-around eye appeal.

From The Larry Martin Collection.



Sole Certified 1935-S Mercury Dime in MS68 Full Bands

5496 1935-S MS68 Full Bands PCGS. This piece has clearly been certified since David Lange wrote in *The Complete Guide to Mercury Dimes* (second edition, 2005), "Of the three pieces certified as MS-68, all lack full bands." The present coin is indeed certified MS68 Full Bands, making it the only one so certified at either service (12/10). Even the diagonal bands on the reverse are fully defined throughout their length, as well as all crossbands—an unusual feature to find on any Mercury dime. The satiny surfaces are entirely free of contact, as expected, with silver color accented by a bluish tinge and gold on the obverse device. Population: 1 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10). (#4997)



1942/1 Dime, MS66 Full Bands Tied for Finest Known

5497 1942/1 MS66 Full Bands PCGS. FS-101. Ex: William Dominick/Joshua II. Other than the 1916-D, the 1942/1 is the best known key date in the Mercury dime series. It is slightly scarcer as a Full Bands Gem than its 1942/1-D counterpart, and the overdate is much bolder. This famous variety was produced sometime within the last four months of 1941. The Philadelphia Mint was apparently pushed to the limit of its coinage capacity as the United States geared up its economy to meet the challenges of World War II. Over 300 million dimes were struck in 1942, the highest mintage of the denomination to that date. Two obverse dies for the Mercury dime were impressed first with a 1941-dated hub, and then with a 1942-dated hub. One of these dies, the more dramatic of the two, was used to coin an undetermined number of 1942/1 dimes at the Philadelphia Mint. The other was shipped west to the Denver Mint. By March of 1943, the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* had published a discovery article about the overdate submitted by Arnold Kohn of Kingston, New York. Despite the short amount of time before this error was discovered, and the resulting scramble by collectors to find as many examples as possible, few coins have come down to today's specialists in truly spectacular levels of preservation. According to Walter Breen, most Uncirculated examples of this variety are from four rolls discovered in 1954.

The present premium Gem has blazing luster and light olive and honey-gold color. Although not razor-sharp, the strike is decidedly above average, and the surfaces are nearly defect-free. It is pedigreed to the Joshua II and William Dominick Mercury Dime with Varieties PCGS Registry Sets, which are ranked #1 and #2 all-time. Population: 6 in 66 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/10).

Ex: *The Jack Lee Collection, III/2005 Dallas Auction (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 2089. (#5037)*



Impressive Gem Full Bands 1942/1-D Dime

5498 1942/1-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS. FS-101. While the more obvious 1942/1 Philadelphia dime overdate was discovered almost immediately on release, about two decades passed before the 1942/1-D version was identified, and by that time, many of the possible survivors had been lost to time or else become well-worn. This boldly impressed Gem example, strongly lustrous with lightly textured surfaces and light layers of green-golden toning at the margins, is truly a coin that beat the odds. The fields are unusually smooth, even by Gem standards, and the coin is entirely appealing. Population: 16 in 65 Full Bands, 12 finer (11/10). (#5041)

Gem Full Bands 1945 Mercury Dime

5499 1945 MS65 Full Bands PCGS. The lack of Full Bands examples of 1945 dimes despite a nine-figure mintage is one of the great modern mysteries of 20th century U.S. silver coinage. David Lange's *Complete Guide to Mercury Dimes* notes that "Since the dies for all three mints were prepared at Philadelphia, there was nothing fundamentally different about them. Even if some of the reverse dies lacked center bands altogether, due to inadequate hubbing, their distribution would have been random among the three mints." Whatever the true reason, Gem Full Bands survivors such as the present coin are prized today. This boldly struck piece has a gleaming obverse and a more frosty reverse with prominent die polish lines in the fields. Green-gold overtones appear at the obverse margins and over much of the reverse. Population: 34 in 65 Full Bands, 16 finer (11/10). From The Larry Martin Collection. (#5057)

PROOF MERCURY DIME



Finest Certified 1938 Proof Dime, PR69 ★ Spectacularly Toned

5500 1938 PR69 ★ NGC. Ex: Simpson. The finest certified survivor from the proof mintage of 8,728 Mercury dimes in 1938, this piece would form the keystone of a memorable Registry Set. The obverse boasts a silver center, with concentric bands of amber, lilac, and jade radiating outward. The reverse has more-modest daubs of the same shades only at the extreme rims, with ice-blue and gray-gold accents in the centers. Both sides are highly reflective, but it is the coloration that garnered the Star kicker. A specimen that will likely remain unimprovable. This is the only Mercury dime *of any date* graded PR69 ★ at NGC (11/10). (#5073)



PROOF ROOSEVELT DIMES



Incredible PR69 1968 No S Dime

5501 1968 No S PR69 NGC. When proof coinage moved from Philadelphia to San Francisco, a new type of error was created in U.S. numismatics: the missing-mintmark proof. The first one came in the year of transition, 1968, on the denomination with the smallest diameter and thus the most easily missed mintmark, the dime. This is a practically perfect representative of the popular error, essentially untuned and gleaming. Both sides show hints of contrast, though not the frostiness on the devices typically associated with Cameo coins. For the No S type, Census: 2 in 69, 0 finer (11/10).

No S 1968 Dime, PR67 Cameo

5502 1968 No S PR67 Cameo PCGS. In 1968, Mint inspectors found that the S mintmark had been left off an obverse die used to strike proof dimes. They moved quickly to close the metaphorical barn door, but a few of the “horses”—proof sets with the No S dimes—were already shipped out, too far gone to recover. The variety is an important modern rarity today, and the Cameo Superb Gem example offered here is a real thoroughbred. Profoundly reflective and generally undisturbed mirrors surround moderately frosted, boldly struck devices. Minimally toned with great all-around eye appeal. For the No S variety, Population: 2 in 67 Cameo, 3 finer (11/10). (#85245)

EARLY QUARTERS



1796 B-2 Quarter
An Essential One-Year Type

5503 1796 Genuine PCGS. B-2, R.3. The PCGS number ending in .GN suggests an unknown reason why PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. Our own examination suggests a grade of VG, and cleaning with light scratches as the reason this piece was not graded. The two-tone surfaces have a cameo-like appearance with dark bluish-gray devices, and lighter gray-gold toning in the fields. Both sides have a few minor scratches and other trivial marks, and the coin has been cleaned, obviously a long time ago. The 1796 quarter is the first of that denomination, and always in demand.



1796 Draped Bust Quarter, B-2, XF Details
A Sharply Defined Example

5504 1796—Mount Removed, Whizzed—NCS. XF Details. B-2, R.3. This one-year design type saw only 6,146 coins produced in two varieties. This example is B-2, evident from the high 6 very near the bust, the separation of the TY in LIBERTY, and the last star away from the drapery.

The whizzing on this coin, while evident, is not as severe as often seen on pieces of this vintage, and the mount removal is not readily visible. Both sides are retoning a light to medium silver-gray. What stands out about this coin is the definition on the design features. Liberty's hair and drapery display excellent detail, as do the eagle's wing and tail feathers. The only marks worthy of mention occur on the cheek, and they are not bothersome. (#5310)



1796 Quarter, B-2, Gem Uncirculated Toned Prooflike Surfaces

5505 1796 MS65 NGC. B-2, R.3. High 6. In 1795, Mint Director Henry William DeSaussure persuaded well-known portraitist Gilbert Stuart to create a portrait of Liberty to be used on future coinage. Stuart's model was Mrs. William Bingham of Philadelphia, a renowned beauty and the wife of a wealthy banker who also served as a U.S. senator from 1795 to 1801. Although the new design may be distinctly more attractive than the Flowing Hair design of Robert Scot, Stuart was apparently disappointed with the new coins, according to Walter Breen (1988), resulting in the suppression of the story of Stuart's involvement with the Mint for many years thereafter. In fact, Stuart's role in developing the Draped Bust design of Liberty was only published in 1861.

This is the High 6 obverse, with the top of the digit 6 nearly touching the drapery. The other variety of this date, Low 6, B-1, has the digit 6 about centered between the bust and border. Despite the backwards Browning numbering system, the B-2 die pairing was clearly struck first, as can be seen from the greater die wear on the common reverse when paired with the B-1 obverse. The B-2 obverse cracked during production in several stages, advancing in later phases to where three distinct cracks show, at which time the B-1 obverse was apparently taken up to finish the manufacture. (Some numismatists disagree about this premise.)

This example represents an intermediate state of the B-2 die. The obverse has an extremely faint crack from the border, between two dentils, to the top of I in LIBERTY. Another crack from the border to the nearby E is virtually invisible above that letter but noticeable below, continuing into Liberty's hair, to the curl behind her neck, and beyond. With the exception of the eagle's head, breast, and leg feathers, this is a sharply struck example. The fields on both sides are prooflike beneath warm sea-green, magenta, and rose-brown toning. Light adjustment marks are visible on the lower half of the obverse, barely discernible without careful scrutiny.

It is part of the lore and legend of the issue that the collection of the famous Colonel E.H.R. Green contained possibly 200 examples of the 1796 quarter, many of them prooflike and most undoubtedly of the B-2 die marriage. This Gem Mint coin, destined for a fine numismatic cabinet, is near the top of the Condition Census except for a handful of specimens.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 903, which realized \$172,500.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#5310)



Important 1804 B-2 Quarter, XF45

5506 1804 XF45 PCGS. B-2, R.5. The 1804 Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle quarter is a scarce date, with a reported mintage of only 6,738 pieces. There are two known varieties of this date, with the present coin belonging to the less available B-2 variety, characterized by the high numeral 4 in the date. The B-2 variety was one of the last varieties discovered by Ard Browning when he wrote his seminal work on early quarters. In *Early United States Quarters 1796-1838*, Steve Tompkins reports this variety is rarely found in grades above the VG level, and only one example is currently known in Mint State, but the grading services have not differentiated between the varieties of 1804 quarters for most of their history. Tompkins lists a single coin graded XF45 in second place in his Condition Census for this variety, possibly the coin offered here. The present coin is sharply struck and lightly abraded. The scattered violet-gray and silver-blue toning drapes still-lustrous surfaces. Population: 1 in 45, 12 finer (11/10) for both varieties. (#5312)



Lot 5507





Gem 1804 Bust Quarter, Single Finest Certified B-1, Ex: Colonel Green, Jerome Kern

5507 1804 MS65 NGC. B-1, R.3. Ex: Colonel Green. Colonel Edward Howland Robinson Green (better known as Col. E.H.R. Green or, more simply, Col. Green), was the son of Henrietta Howland Robinson Green, *née* Henrietta Howland Robinson (1834-1916). She, too, is known more simply as Hetty Green, and even more familiarly as the “Witch of Wall Street.” Hetty Green was connected on the Howland side of her family to one of the great merchant families of New England. She grew up in a Quaker household, noted for its austerity.

Upon their deaths in 1865, her father and maternal aunt willed to her a total of about \$10 million. Even after her 1867 marriage to Edward H. Green, she kept her finances separate, managing them herself with single-minded monomania. Her father and grandfather had educated her in finance from early childhood, and she dedicated herself to expanding that fortune. As her wealth increased, she continued to live with her son and daughter in modest surroundings, avoiding all social contacts or displays of wealth. In time she became a major force on Wall Street, despite which she often appeared in public in shabby garb and sought medical treatment for herself at charity clinics. She left an estate valued at more than \$100 million when she died in 1916, reputedly the world’s richest woman.

The most often-repeated story concerning her penury is that concerning her son Edward, whom she refused to take for medical treatment, resulting in the need for his leg to be amputated. Col. Green was born the year following Hetty’s marriage to Edward Green, during his parents’ tour of Europe.

By age 25, Col. Green had been admitted to the bar and become president of the Texas Midland Railroad (his mother Hetty had owned many railroad stocks during her lifetime). He was active in Texas Republican politics, served as chairman of the Texas Republican State Committee, and was a director of the St. Louis Exposition of 1904. In order to maintain a Texas residence, he kept a suit of clothes and one of his wooden legs in a “fine residence” in Terrell, Texas. He died at age 68 in Lake Placid, New York. At the time of his death—with a total estate valued at more than \$40 million—his coin collection was valued at an estimated \$5 million, along with a stamp collection worth \$3.5 million. Green’s numismatic holdings included at least seven different 1838-O half dollars, a Brasher doubloon, all five of the 1913 Liberty nickels, and a staggering hoard of 1796 quarters, said to number more than 200 pieces.

This wonderful coin, also pedigreed to the Col. Green collection of early quarters, is the Browning-1 variety, with the 4 in the date low and a die cut between stars 8 and 9 seen on all examples. Although not as famous (because neither a single-year type nor a first year of issue) as the 1796 quarters, the 1804 quarters are many times rarer in Mint State than the 1796 pieces.

In the 1975 ANA sale, the cataloger wrote in part of this coin:

“Extremely rare grade and one of two finest known of just three, possibly four known in full Mint State. Certainly the most famous specimen and long thought to be clearly the finest.”

This coin is sharply struck, save for at some of the denticles, as usually seen, and wonderful steel-blue and pinkish-purple iridescent patina covers both sides. Bold die clashing is visible along the upper bustline, creating a “collar” effect on Liberty similar to the 1800 BB-196 Bust dollar variety. Lesser (but still dramatic) clashing is visible on the reverse as well.

As of (10/10) NGC has certified 31 Mint State 1796 quarters, compared only five Mint State 1804s, of which this is the single finest by two grade points. At PCGS, there are 33 Mint State 1796 quarters, compared with only eight Mint State 1804s. **This is the single finest 1804 quarter certified at either NGC or PCGS.**

By way of further comparison, there are 15 Mint State 1796-97 Small Eagle half dollars (long acknowledged as the rarest silver type coin) certified at NGC, along with nine Mint State Small Eagle halves at PCGS. This is, in conclusion, a monumental early Bust quarter, a coin whose rarity, historicity, and numismatic importance simply cannot be overstated.

Ex: Col. E.H.R. Green; Stack’s (1945); Jerome Kern Collection (B. Max Mehl, 1950), lot 1385; Eugene Gardner Collection (Stack’s, 2/1965), lot 1620; H. Philip Speir estate (Stack’s, 3/1974), lot 2, which brought \$16,500; 1975 ANA Sale (Superior, 8/1975), lot 352, which realized \$10,500; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 2274, which realized \$310,500.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#5312)

BUST QUARTERS



Lovely 1818 B-2 Quarter, MS65

5508 1818 MS65 NGC. B-2, R.1. A relatively early die state with no clash marks on either side. The obverse has a die crack through stars 8 to 10, curving above the cap and reaching star 7. A second short crack extends into the field from the lower right point of star 7, below the first. This highly lustrous Gem exhibits delicate gold toning over ivory surfaces with peripheral blue and iridescent accents. Both sides are boldly detailed in all areas, save for slight weakness of a couple stars. The B-2 die marriage is plentiful in all grades, and an ideal choice for a date or type collection.

Ex: American Numismatic Rarities (3/2006), lot 626; Bowers and Merena (8/2007), lot 593. (#5322)

1818 B-4 Quarter, MS66 Possibly the Finest Known

5509 1818 MS66 PCGS. B-4, R.2. Tompkins Die State 2, die crack from star 13-bust. This is one of the more easily obtainable varieties of this Capped Bust quarter delivery, but the awesome technical quality of this coin certainly sets it apart from most, if not all other representatives of the die marriage. This is a gorgeous Premium Gem with richly toned lavender-charcoal surfaces that display a ring of electric-blue peripheral iridescence. Both sides are frosty in texture with well centered, sharply defined features and only the lightest striking softness over the high points of Liberty's hair curls and the eagle's talons. With no mentionable abrasions, this coin is worthy of a fine reference collection. Housed in a green-label holder. For all 1818 varieties, Population: 3 in 66, 1 finer (11/10). At the top of the Condition Census for the variety, per Tompkins.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2001), lot 6871, which realized \$17,365; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2005), lot 581, which realized \$23,000; Baltimore Signature (3/2009), lot 1003, which realized \$34,500. (#5322)



Gorgeous Gem 1821 B-3 Quarter

5510 1821 MS65 PCGS. B-3, R.2. Possibly the terminal die state, this piece shows prominent clash marks at star 8 and a heavy die crack through star 12 to the curls and neck. Light die rust is visible left of the 2 in the denomination. Both sides are highly lustrous with satiny surfaces beneath splendid sea-green, russet, and lilac toning on both sides. A fully original and highly attractive representative, this Gem is probably tied for the finest known of the variety, and is likely the finest known of the late die state. The illustration of the late die state in Steve Tompkins' reference is a noticeably worn example that probably only grades VF to XF. The present specimen will serve as a nice replacement for that coin in future quarter references. Population: 6 in 65, 5 finer (11/10) for all 1821 varieties. (#5331)



Appealing 1822 25/50C Quarter, VG10 Rare B-2 Variety

5511 1822 25/50C VG10 PCGS. B-2, R.5. CAC. The 1822 "blundered reverse" variety is a spectacular die-cutting error where the engraver mistakenly entered the denomination as 50C, then corrected his mistake. The B-2 die marriage is rare and will be difficult to acquire in any grade.

Medium-gray patination in the fields of this Choice VG example highlight the lighter-gray design features, a bit more so on the obverse. LIBERTY is bold, and part of the ear, eye, and clasp show, as do some of the hair curls. Most of the letters in the reverse motto are clear, as are the shield lines. About two-thirds of the eagle's plumage is defined. Great overall eye appeal for a heavily circulated coin, aptly recognized by CAC. Population: 2 in 10, 8 finer (11/10). (#5333)



SEATED QUARTERS



Notable Gem 1855 Arrows Quarter

5512 1855 Arrows MS66 NGC. Half dimes through half dollars of 1853-1855 are familiar to collectors as the "Arrows" issues, but the quarters and halves of 1853 have the added complication of rays appearing around the eagle, a feature dropped after the one year. Thus, collectors require both an 1853-dated quarter or half dollar, depending on the set, and an 1854 or 1855 coin to be complete by type. For the high-end quarter enthusiast, this 1855 Premium Gem is an ideal selection. Bold and swirling luster shines on partially toned surfaces, orange and blue-violet on the obverse with rose and denim-blue on the reverse and areas of silver on each side. Census: 3 in 66, 3 finer (11/10). (#5435)

Sharp 1858-S Quarter, AU55 Important Condition Rarity

5513 1858-S AU55 PCGS. The 1858-S quarter becomes an important condition rarity in Extremely Fine. About Uncirculated coins are seen infrequently, and Mint State pieces are virtually unobtainable. A mere three examples have been designated AU55 by PCGS and NGC combined.

Whispers of reddish and gold patina make occasional appearances on this Choice AU specimen. The design elements are boldly struck, and a fair amount of luster resides in the recesses.. Only the hair atop Liberty's head is a tad soft. A few inconsequential circulation marks take nothing from the coin's overall appeal. Population: 2 in 55, 0 finer (11/10). (#5447)

PROOF SEATED QUARTER



Important 1873-CC Arrows Quarter
A Fine 12 Survivor

5514 1873-CC Arrows Fine 12 NGC. In his inimitable *The Mint on Carson Street*, Rusty Goe states that "the overwhelming evidence suggests that only a small fraction of 1870 to 1873 silver dimes and quarters from the Carson City Mint ever left that building. It would be very surprising to discover that more than 62 1873-CC With Arrows quarters found their way into the hands of the public ..." An already small mintage of 12,462 pieces, then, would itself be invalidated by mass melting. This is a Fine 12 survivor of the famously rare issue, mainly light silver-gray with golden overtones on the obverse and charcoal color at parts of the reverse. A few light digs appear in the fields, but the word LIBERTY is readable in its entirety. Census: 3 in 12, 11 finer (11/10). (#5492)



Spectacular PR68 Cameo 1885 Quarter
Finest Cameo Example Known

5515 1885 PR68 Cameo NGC. This is the single finest Cameo specimen of this later-date proof Seated quarter issue known to NGC or PCGS (11/10), and as such it is an incredibly important coin for the NGC Registry collector of the series. Contrast on each side is readily appreciable, and the surfaces remain mostly silver with just a touch of pink color visiting the centers. Two tiny spots of planchet roughness are noted just to the right of the eagle, but these have little effect on the eye appeal and none on this exquisitely preserved specimen's sky-high technical rating. (#85586)

BARBER QUARTERS



Finest Known 1896-O Barber Quarter, MS68

5516 1896-O MS68 NGC. Years ago, the 1896-O quarter was considered one of the great key issues of the series, but since it has dropped from view somewhat, not because of any increased availability but rather from its absolute rarity in all Uncirculated grades. (In other words, it is "too rare" for most collectors.) David Lawrence has commented that the 1896-O is the first of the New Orleans Mint Barber quarters that is truly scarce in all grades.

Only a few pieces (16) survive even at the MS65 level, and this remarkable specimen happens to be the single finest known (10/10). The strike is strong throughout and the mint luster is satiny with light, even golden toning. The only identifying marks are a pair of ticks on the upper portion of the cap and a tiny mark on the third stripe of the shield. The reverse shows just a bit of counterclockwise die rotation. While looking at the reverse, a prominent raised die lump is detected about two-thirds of the way down the upright of the first T in STATES, a distinguishing feature. Census: 1 in 68, 0 finer (10/10).

Ex: 2005 FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 4113, where it brought \$26,450.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#5614)

Series Key MS64 1896-S Quarter

5517 1896-S MS64 NGC. While the 1896-S quarter has the highest mintage of the three "San Francisco Stoppers" in the Barber series, it was also not saved to the same extent as the lower-mintage 1913-S and thus is more elusive in the better Mint State grades. Offered here is an impressively lustrous near-Gem, well-defined with attractive dappled toning. Both sides show dotted blue color at the rims, though the obverse has additional orange patina on the interior that the otherwise-brilliant reverse lacks. Appealing and most important. Census: 12 in 64, 9 finer (11/10). (#5615)



1896-S Barber Quarter, MS66 Only One Example Graded Finer

5518 1896-S MS66 NGC. The 1896-S quarter, along with its lower-mintage 1901-S and 1913-S counterparts, is part of the “terrible troika” of Barber quarter keys. In most grades, it is the lowest-priced of the three, thanks to a mintage more than double that of either of its rivals. In Select and better grades, however, the 1896-S outpaces the 1913-S on price, despite a more than four-to-one disparity in original mintage, since the 1913-S quarter issue experienced a degree of hoarding.

Two separate obverse dies are known for the 1896-S quarter. The present example comes from Die 1, according to the numbering system used by David Lawrence in his *The Complete Guide to Barber Quarters*. This die is most famous for its “ear bars,” which are actually clash marks from the shield on the reverse that appear in the hollow of Liberty’s ear. The patch of clash marks is small and easily missed without close inspection, which may explain why those marks were not effaced after the clash. The reverse is Die 2, which has the mintmark closer to the R in QUARTER than to the D in DOLLAR.

The collector’s first glance, however, is unlikely to be concerned with the minutiae of die varieties. This carefully preserved Premium Gem’s elegant eye appeal is far too dramatic for that. Rich, powerful luster shines through a melange of delicate, yet eye-catching rose, orange, blue-green, and gold shadings. The reverse adds a touch of jade and mint. The quality is nearly unparalleled: Only two pieces at this level appear in the combined certified populations—one each at NGC and PCGS—and just one finer example has been graded, by NGC (10/10).

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2008), lot 692, which realized \$89,125.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#5615)



Rare 1901-S Quarter Sharp Obverse Detail

5519 1901-S Genuine PCGS. The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a VF specimen that has relatively shallow reverse surface dents.

The 1901-S quarter is usually found in either very low or in Mint State grades. Examples grading Fine to AU are extremely rare. The present piece, despite the reverse impairment (that sounds worse than it actually is), will therefore suit the needs of a collector seeking a midgrade circulated example. It displays pleasing, original pewter-gray patina and strong obverse design detail, including a full LIBERTY. Most of the reverse detail is also strong, except for the shield and midparts of the eagle's neck and right ribbon, the areas where most of the dents are. Overall, this will be a nice addition to a collection of VF Barber quarters.





1901-S VF Details Quarter

5520 1901-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. VF. The 1901-S is one of the keys to the Barber quarter series (the 1896-S and 1913-S being the other two). In circulated grades, most 1901-S pieces encountered are in the About Good to Good range. David Lawrence, in his *Barber Quarters* reference, assigns Very Fine examples an R.6 rarity rating.

The present VF Details specimen displays light silver-gray color and appropriate design detail. All letters in LIBERTY and E PLURIBUS UNUM are clear, and most of Liberty's wreath is intact, as is about one-half of the eagle's plumage. No mentionable marks are apparent, and only occasional faint hairlines show up under magnification. Most collectors would be pleased with this rare date representative.



XF Details 1901-S Quarter
The Low-Mintage Favorite

5521 1901-S—Improperly Cleaned, Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. XF. This turn-of-the-century San Francisco with a five-figure mintage was little saved at the time of release. Virtually all of the coins went into circulation, and any example, regardless of grade or defect, is seen as a prize today. Though this coin with XF details shows violet, green-gold, and gray retoning from a past cleaning, it is still highly important for its level of definition, which is matched by no more than a few dozen unimpaired representatives. The light crisscrossing obverse scratches mentioned on the holder have surprisingly little impact in the context of the overall eye appeal. (#5630)

Bold, Silver-White 1901-S Quarter, MS67 Second in the Condition Census

5522 1901-S MS67 NGC. The 1901-S Barber quarter issue spells “m-a-g-i-c” for the many aficionados of this series, of a lower mintage than the 1896-S, and with far fewer saved than the 1913-S, which had a smaller production but was the subject of some contemporary hoarding. The 1901-S Barber quarter has something in common with the also-coveted 1916-D Mercury dime, in that both pieces are seen usually in the lower circulated grades, with a few nice Mint State pieces around. Both are, however, quite elusive in the middle circulated grades, particularly VF-AU.

In the highest Mint State reaches, as here, the number of surviving 1901-S quarters becomes almost a matter of sheer conjecture. David and John Feigenbaum wrote in *The Complete Guide to Certified Barber Coinage* (1999):

“The 31 mint state coins showing up on the pop reports are almost certainly an overstatement. No coin in the Barber series is resubmitted to the grading services more than the 1901-S. We have personally handled two MS64, three MS65 and one each of the MS66 & 67 specimens; as well as a couple of the lower mint state examples. Beyond knowing that they were all different coins, we can’t render a guess as to the actual number of mint state pieces.”

While the numbers have changed since those words were written, its intent today is as true as ever. The incredible demand for the issue in Mint State and the considerable monetary incentives created by one-point upgrades and other TPG kickers ensures the likelihood that there are far fewer 1901-S quarters in high grades than the population figures reflect. For what it is worth, PCGS shows a total of 29 examples (or “certification events,” to borrow Bowers’ memorable term) in Mint State, ranging from MS61 to a single MS68+ (with three pieces in MS67). NGC has 13 certification events, ranging from MS62 to two pieces (including the present example) in MS67 as the finest (11/10).

In other words, the combined certified population at the MS67 grade level is a mere five coins, with the possibility of duplications. This piece, like most 1901-S Barber quarters, shows a couple of wispy die cracks through the lower obverse. One runs through the left truncation of the bust, with a second tiny crack through the 1 in the date and the first two stars. Another faint crack runs from above the last 1 to the right truncation, through the last two stars. The silver-white surfaces are full of satiny luster and are free of any distraction, as expected. Enormous eye appeal is present. A tiny patch of grayish toning between star 3 and the rim serves as a pedigree marker. The strike is bold, showing a touch of weakness only on the right shield corner and eagle’s right (facing) claw on the reverse. A coin with immense potential. Census: 2 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#5630)





Marvelous, Near-Brilliant 1913-S Quarter, MS66

5523 1913-S MS66 NGC. This Premium Gem example of one of the great triumvirate of Barber quarter keys is unusual, in that it is from a very early state of the dies. It lacks any trace of the usually seen die crack that most high-grade examples show, from the denticles at the obverse rim beneath the 13 in the date, through the forward bust tip and to star 13. Given our extensive survey of the issue, we have concluded that the die crack likely formed early in the life of the die, or else most of the high-grade survivors were struck from a single batch shortly after the crack formed. This marvelous, pristine piece is nearly brilliant, displaying just a hint of light reddish patina around the margins. Census: 5 in 66, 7 finer (11/10). (#5666)





Brilliant 1913-S Barber Quarter, MS66+ Only Four Graded Finer at PCGS

5524 1913-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The 1913 Barber quarters were struck at three mints, with the total mintage coming in under 2 million coins. The 1913-S quarter issue had by far the lowest mintage of the three (and of the entire series), at 40,000 coins. It is also part of the Big Three quarter keys, along with the 1896-S and 1901-S.

Circulated examples of the 1913-S are quite hard to come by, especially in grades from Fine to Almost Uncirculated, but it appears that a few Mint State examples were saved, likely by West Coast collectors.

The 1913-S Barber quarter in high Mint State grades is a joy to behold, usually sharply struck and with full cartwheel luster. This silver-white MS66+ coin shows absolutely no trace of color (a plus for many numismatists), with sparkling cartwheels on both sides and a bold strike, save for one or two of the star centrils. Even the right shield corner on the reverse shows just a hint of weakness.

With this Premium Gem piece bearing both the PCGS Plus grade and the CAC sticker, it is a subjective opinion how close to MS67 the coin is, but most collectors would call it "mighty close." PCGS has certified only two examples of the 1913-S Barber quarter in MS66+, with four coins finer: three in MS67, and a single MS68 finest (11/10).

Like nearly every example we have seen of the 1913-S in high Mint State grades, this piece shows a wispy obverse die crack, running from the denticles beneath the 1 and 3, through the lower part of the 3, to the forward tip of the bust truncation, and onward nearly to star 13. (Were all of these coins part of an original roll or two at some time long past?) A super high-end example of this key quarter issue for a world-class collection. (#5666)



Superb Gem 1913-S Barber Quarter Low-Mintage Key Date Only One Coin Certified Finer

5525 1913-S MS67 NGC. Always in demand because of its series-low mintage of just 40,000 pieces, the 1913-S is one of the keys to a collection of Barber quarters. In fact the 1913-S has the lowest production total of any non-gold, regular-issue U.S. coin of the 20th century. In *The Complete Guide to Barber Quarters*, second edition, David Lawrence noted, "Mint State specimens are sometimes available, but always command a significant premium over listed values." Fortunately, a few superior examples, like the present coin, were saved by collectors at the time of issue. Current population data shows NGC has certified five coins in MS67, with none finer, while PCGS has graded only three Superb Gems, with a single specimen finer (11/10).

The rarity of the 1913-S was recognized at an early date. Examples began appearing in auction catalogs at least as early as 1921, when an uncirculated specimen was featured in lot 506 of the James H. Manning Collection (Thomas Elder, 5/1921). The lot realized \$0.60, not bad for an eight year old coin in those days. Imagine Elder's astonishment if he could have witnessed the sale of the PCGS graded MS68 specimen in lot 4165 of the FUN Signature Auction (Heritage, 1/2005), which realized \$172,500.

The present coin is a sharply struck Superb Gem, with bright, frosty mint luster. This example is from a late state of the die, showing a die crack from the edge, through the 3 in the date, to the point of the bust. Another short crack shows on Liberty's bust, below the ear and along the jawline. The visual appeal of this coin is tremendous. (#5666)

PROOF BARBER QUARTERS



Immaculate 1896 Barber Quarter PR68 ★ Cameo

5526 1896 PR68 ★ Cameo NGC. By the fifth calendar year of the Barber quarters, the proof mintage had sunk from a debut-year production of 1,245 coins to a paltry 762 pieces for the 1896 issue. This breathtaking Superb Gem Cameo proof yields a white-on-black appearance, particularly when the coin is observed from directly overhead. The strike is exquisite and full throughout. The frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields lack any hint of coloration and are immaculately preserved, as demanded of the grade. The eye appeal is tremendous for collectors who prefer untoned coins. Census: 2 in 68 ★ Cameo, 1 in 69 ★ Cameo finer (11/10).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2008), lot 543, which brought \$10,350.
From The Smithfield Collection. (#85682)

1899 Quarter, Amazing PR68 Cameo

5527 1899 PR68 Cameo NGC. This turn-of-the-century Barber quarter, from a mintage of 846 proof pieces, is unavailable any finer with Cameo surfaces, according to the combined certified populations, although there is one miraculous PR69 Ultra Cameo at NGC. This piece is one of four at the PR68 Cameo level at NGC, and there is one more at PCGS (11/10). This example is strongly contrasted, with gorgeous silver-black mirrors and sharply struck devices coated in white mint frost. Each side offers amazing eye appeal and careful preservation.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 661, which garnered \$10,925.
From The Smithfield Collection. (#85685)

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS



Choice AU 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter Full Head Definition

5528 1916 AU55 Full Head PCGS. CAC. Standing Liberty quarters were not produced until late in the year. When they were released the 1916s overlapped with the early release of 1917s. The result was if a non-collector wanted to save one of the new coins either date would do. It wasn't until years later that non-collectors began to look for the 1916, and by then most were extensively circulated. This is an interesting coin. It doesn't look like it actually circulated. Both sides seem to have full mint luster in the fields and more open areas. But there is friction over the high points of the legs and breast that appear more like slide marks, all going one direction, rather than the random marks of a coin taken from circulation. The strike is strong but not quite complete on Liberty's head. Each side is covered with pale golden-rose and lilac toning. (#5705)

Impressive 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter MS62 Full Head

5529 1916 MS62 Full Head NGC. With a mintage of only 52,000 coins, the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter became a rarity almost overnight. The production was low enough that collectors sought out such coins, and at the same time was high enough that the issue was obviously coined as part of the regular series rather than as a pattern. Mint State survivors are scarce but enough remain that the patient collector can obtain one.

This example is fully lustrous with brilliant, untuned silver surfaces, satin luster, and hints of peripheral gold toning. A few minor marks are evident on each side, as expected for the grade. (#5705)



Near-Gem 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter An Important Full Head Representative

5530 1916 MS64 Full Head PCGS. CAC. While just 52,000 pieces were struck for the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter, owing to production delays and a subsequent late start to strikings, a number of examples were saved as first-of-their-kind souvenirs, preserving them for later generations. This must have been one such coin, better-defined on the shield than on Liberty's Full Head. Strongly lustrous with a brilliant silver interior and gold-orange border toning that expands to patchwork gold-gray and periwinkle blue on the more textured reverse. PCGS has certified 83 finer Full Head representatives (11/10). (#5705)

Gem Full Head 1916 Quarter

5531 1916 MS65 Full Head PCGS. In an effort to keep the low-mintage 1916 Standing Liberty quarters from being withheld from circulation, Mint officials decided to mix the coins with 1917 Philadelphia Type One pieces and send them out. Fortunately for today's collectors, a number of high-end examples were saved, perhaps alongside lovely 1917 Type Ones. This Full Head Gem representative has a decent strike overall, though there is appreciable softness in the shield area. Softly frosted luster is pale silver in the centers with dappled gold-green color present at the margins. PCGS has certified just 13 finer Full Head representatives (11/10). (#5705)



1918/7-S Quarter, AU55
Attractive and Lightly Toned

5532 1918/7-S AU55 PCGS. CAC. FS-101. Since the overdate feature was not discovered until 1937 that meant most overdated quarters had been in circulation for 20 years. This places a high premium on those in AU and mint condition. This is a high grade example from an earlier state of the dies. The diagnostic die clashed letters are plainly evident in the area of Liberty's knees. The luster is a bit thin in the fields, accounting for the AU55 grade. The surfaces are surprisingly clean except for a shallow vertical mark across the belly of the eagle that extends into the lower field. Pale rose toning is seen over each side. (#5726)



Outstanding 1919-S Quarter, MS65 Full Head

5533 1919-S MS65 Full Head PCGS. The San Francisco Mint produced nearly 2 million quarters in 1919. However, few of those coins exhibited a bold strike as production was hurried. The mint struck all denominations from cents to half dollars with a total output of just under 160 million coins. If we assume around the clock production for all 365 days that year, coinage was still 18,210 coins per hour, or more than 300 coins per minute. At the time, World War I was over, and national economic needs required considerable small denomination coinage.

Consider the combined PCGS and NGC population of this date in MS65 Full Head or finer grades to understand the importance of the present offering. That combined population totals just 16 coins in MS65 Full Head and only seven finer examples, with those figures including resubmissions.

This incredible Gem is a wonderful exception to the rule of weakly defined coins. Jay Cline, whose knowledge of the series is second to none, says the 1919-S is "usually mushy or soft, even when Full Head." In addition to its sharp head details, this piece has all other design elements boldly detailed. Even the small shield on the obverse has bold horizontal and vertical lines, and the larger shield has every individual rivet boldly visible. Both sides have fully brilliant satin luster with no evidence of toning. Population: 10 in 65 Full Head, 3 finer (11/10).

From The Volunteer Collection. (#5733)



Impressive 1926-S Quarter, MS64 Full Head

5534 1926-S MS64 Full Head PCGS. CAC. The '26-S quarter is one of the great "strike rarities" in the numismatic field, common enough in flatly struck Mint State quality, but extremely rare with any degree of strike and nearly impossible to locate with full head details. J.H. Cline explains: "The 1926-S is like all S mints in the twenties. San Francisco had many problems striking any coins up to par with the other minting facilities." Cline continued: "A much underrated coin, if not THE underrated coin of the entire series, except for the 1920-S and 1926-D in Full Head." This piece is fully brilliant and highly lustrous with no evidence of toning on either side. A few of the shield rivets are flat and the eagle's body lacks detail, but all other design elements are fully defined. Population: 23 in 64 Full Head, 26 finer (11/10).

From The Volunteer Collection. (#5759)



Incredible MS64 Full Head 1927-S Quarter

5535 1927-S MS64 Full Head NGC. The 1927-S Standing Liberty quarter is the premier condition rarity of the second design type, and it is especially desirable with a full strike. NGC has only certified 19 coins in all grades with Full Head details. Those coins include three AU58, three MS63, six MS64, four MS65, and one MS66. None of the 19 coins have been given a Star or Plus designation (11/10). Only the 1918/7-S overdate has a lower NGC Census in Full Head. Furthermore, with 185 Full Head examples certified, the 1916 is far more plentiful.

In his reference, Jay Cline writes: "The 1927-S is very softly struck as are many of the pieces in the 1920s. I don't think I have ever seen a 1927-S with full shield lines and rivets. An MS66 FH that is encapsulated comes the closest to being the exception. There are a few pieces of this date that are real 'screamers,' but they still only have approximately 50-60 percent Head [details]!"

This example has brilliant and frosty silver surfaces with no toning on either side. In addition to the full head details, most other design elements are bold, although the shield on the obverse shows some weakness with a few indistinct rivets. The fields on both sides show minor clash marks as well as extensive lapping lines.

Although just shy of Gem, this Choice Mint State piece is an incredible beauty, and it will undoubtedly be well received by the successful bidder.

From The Volunteer Collection. (#5765)



Elusive 1927-S Quarter, MS64 Full Head

5536 1927-S MS64 Full Head PCGS. CAC. The opportunity to bid on two Full Head 1927-S Standing Liberty quarters, both Choice Mint State pieces, rarely comes along, and specialists are advised to take full opportunity of the present sale. PCGS has only certified 22 examples of the 1927-S quarter with full head details, including three AU58, two MS62, two MS63, 10 MS64, two MS65, one MS65+, and two MS66. The combined PCGS and NGC populations total just 16 examples in MS64 with only 10 finer specimens, and those totals for both services include an unknown number of resubmissions. The data clearly show the rarity of this date with a full strike. Consider that 36% of all PCGS certified Standing Liberty quarters have a Full Head designation, but only 1.6% of 1927-S quarters carry that designation to understand the extreme importance of this specimen.

A similar analysis could be made for 1927-S coins of every denomination, although only the Mercury dimes have additional strike designations at the grading services. PCGS has certified 330 examples of the 1927-S dime, with just 108 Full Bands coins, or about one-third of all submissions. Since the similarly dated dime is a much less visible rarity, submissions tend to gather toward the higher valued coins, such as those with a sharp strike.

This Choice Mint State Full Head 1927-S quarter is a desirable piece that also exhibits sharp details elsewhere, with only a part of the shield having weak definition. The surfaces are fully lustrous with satiny brilliance and delicate peripheral iridescence. (#5765)

EARLY HALF DOLLARS



Extremely Rare O-110 1794 Half Dollar

5537 1794 Genuine PCGS. O-110, High R.7. The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a Good specimen that has been damaged. The damage is limited to a small attempted puncture near the rim at 12:30 on the reverse. The cream-gray and walnut-tan surfaces show occasional minor granularity, consistent with our Good details assessment. All letters in the legends are readable, and most are bold, although a few letters, especially the D in UNITED, are faint. Some plumage detail is present on the right (facing) wing, and some inner hair detail is also seen.

O-110 is designated as High R.7 by Stephen J. Herrman in his Autumn 2010 revision of his much-used auction prices reference. There, he lists four auction appearances dating to 1992, respectively graded 12, 04, 04, and 03. The middle two appearances are for the same Jules Reiver specimen, which realized \$25,300 in both its 2006 and 2008 Heritage auction appearances. The importance of the present lot to the die variety specialist needs no further elaboration.



Elusive 1794 O-105 Half Dollar, VF30

5538 1794 VF30 PCGS. O-105, R.5. Among 1794 half dollars, O-105 is scarce but not rare. This piece has a short obverse scratch from the border to the top of the head, between IB of LIBERTY. The surfaces are otherwise remarkably clean with original blue and olive-gold toning over dark gray patina. The devices are slightly lighter, providing a desirable two-tone appearance. This piece probably just misses the condition census for O-105, with four or five XF or AU coins known. In addition to its desirability as a variety, this example will find an interested audience of date and type collectors. (#6051)



Memorable 1794 Half Dollar, O-103, AU58 Ex: Beistle, Col. Green, Floyd T. Starr Finest Known by a Wide Margin

5539 1794 AU58 NGC. O-103, High R.5. *The memorable Floyd T. Starr example of the Overton-103 die pairing, the finest known by a wide margin.*

This rare die pairing is attributed through the position of star 1, which touches the left center of the lowest hair curl, while on the reverse, an olive leaf extends to the center of the I in AMERICA, but not touching and well clear of it. The distinctive star 15 on the obverse is "buried in end of the bust," according to Overton, slightly back from the bust point.

At R.5, the Overton-103 shares a middle ground with many other die marriages among the first-year 1794 issues, rare but not very or extremely rare. This piece is the ex: Floyd Starr example, which was offered by Stack's a couple of decades ago. More recently, we offered the piece in our FUN Signature in an AU55 PCGS holder.

Stephen Herrman's autumn 2010 auction price and Condition Census reference lists the Starr coin as the finest known by a country mile. The next-finest certified is a VF30 PCGS example, which we have also handled (Heritage, 1/2008, lot 2822). The Starr catalog described this piece as:

"Both sides light golden brown and pale gray. Surfaces brilliant and semi-prooflike. Almost all hair strands sharp and separate, most stars sharp, full denticles. Full profile, mouth and eye details sharp. All date numerals bold. Reverse typically struck on breast and left leg, most leaves in wreath show interior detail. Edge lettering complete, not blundered."

As we mentioned in the piece's previous appearance with us, a few moderate Mint-made horizontal adjustment marks cross the central reverse, and a thin vertical mark behind the eye is of minor consequence. Seldom do 1794 half dollars display substantial remaining luster, yet this memorable example offers an incredible exception. Considerable mint sheen appears within the hair curls and eagle's plumage, and luster brightens the wreath, stars, and legends. The finest known of this rare issue, and a powerfully appealing coin with an increasingly impressive pedigree.

Ex: Beistle; Colonel Green; "A Gentleman's Study Collection" (Coronet Coin Co., 3/1969), lot 95; Floyd T. Starr (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 518; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 948, AU55 PCGS, which realized \$94,875.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6051)



Sharply Defined 1796 15 Stars Half Dollar O-101, VF Details

5540 1796 15 Stars—Repaired, Whizzed—NGC Details. VF. O-101, R.5. Any Draped Bust Small Eagle half appearing at auction draws the attention of advanced collectors. Unfortunately, perhaps 30% or more '96-'97 halves reveal major impairments, such as plugs, whizzing, reengraving, deep scratches, graffiti, or tooling. While these usually trade at a discount, they are seldom acquired at "bargain" levels.

The current 1796 15 Stars offering, while not without impairments, is certainly within the "collectible" range for this rare type. Its design elements are well defined, including Liberty's hair and drapery. Indeed, the obverse features may fairly be called "XF Details." Most of the reverse elements are also strong, but the eagle's right (facing) wing has been hand-strengthened, and there is evidence of a repair at 12 o'clock on the obverse and the corresponding area on the reverse. Additionally, the right obverse field has been smoothed, and both sides were whizzed. Each side is retoning a pleasing light to medium silvery-gray. Milling marks on Liberty's upper portrait and below the I in LIBERTY will help identify the coin.

Ex: Heritage (5/2004), lot 7314; Heritage (7/2004), lot 6436; Long Island Numismatics Fixed Price List (7/2009), Item 24200; Stack's (3/2010), lot 1010.

1797 Draped Bust, Small Eagle Half O-101a, High R.4, XF45 Perhaps the Most Difficult U.S. Type Issue

5541 1797 XF45 PCGS. CAC. O-101a, High R.4. The appearance of a 1796 or a 1797 half dollar at public auction is always cause for excitement. This two-year type issue, displaying the draped bust of Liberty on the obverse and a small eagle on the reverse, saw a minuscule mintage of 3,918 pieces. This is in stark contrast to the coinage of 323,144 half dollars of the 1794-1795 Flowing Hair design type, and to the 1.6+ million pieces minted of the 1801-1807 Draped Bust Heraldic Eagle type.

Coupled with the paltry mintage of 1796-1797 half dollars is their low survival rate. Researcher Jon Amato has, to date, accounted for about 300 Draped Bust Small Eagle half dollars. This finding resulted from a survey of auction catalogs dating back to the 1870s that contained photos of 1796-1797 half dollars, as well as a review of fixed price lists that possessed images of these coins. Specimens in institutional collections, such as the American Numismatic Society and Princeton University, were also examined, either via photos or in person.

The 1796- and 1797-dated half dollars were produced from three obverse and two reverse dies. The first reverse was paired with the 1796 15 stars and 16 stars and with the initial 1797 striking (O-101), where it finally shattered (O-101a). A new second reverse, differing only in a minor way, was then paired with the 1797 obverse (O-102).

The present Choice XF specimen is Overton-101a, displaying prominent die cracks: from the rim to the right side of O in OF through the palm leaves to the lower-middle part of the eagle's right (facing) wing; from the rim between D in UNITED and the first S in STATES through the middle set of olive leaves and the upper left (facing) wing to the lower neck; and from the latter crack through the bases of ST, where it makes a sharp right turn to travel through a leaf to the eagle's upper neck. Several other less prominent reverse cracks are visible, as is the heavy diagnostic obverse crack that extends from the rim through star 2 to Liberty's curl.

Delicate bluish-gray, yellow-gold, and mauve toning deepens somewhat in the fields, highlighting the design features. Sharp detail is apparent on most of Liberty's hair and the eagle's wing and tail feathers. The dentilation is quite strong on both obverse and reverse. A few minute marks are scattered about, but the surfaces are remarkably clean for a relatively large and heavy coin more than 200 years old that saw some circulation. An unobtrusive milling mark on the upper part of Liberty's left (facing) breast may help pedigree the coin. Each side is completely devoid of adjustment marks.

This is an extremely pleasing example of perhaps the most difficult U.S. type coin. Pressure from both type and early half dollar collectors has resulted in strong prices for these pieces of Americana in any condition. Such has been the case since the beginning of coin collecting in America in the 1850s. The winning bidder of this marvelous coin will be highly pleased.

Ex: Premium Numismatics Fixed Price List (10/2006); Charlotte Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 742, which brought \$143,750.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6060)





Important 1797 Half Dollar
O-101a, AU Details
The Ten Eyck-Clarke Specimen

5542 1797—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. O-101a, High R.4. The Draped Bust, Small Eagle half dollars bearing the dates 1796 or 1797 are among the most sought-after coins by advanced collectors of early U.S. type. This is because their relatively small mintage of fewer than 4,000 pieces and low number of surviving specimens result in this two-year design type being one of the rarest of American type coins, behind only the 1796 No Stars and 1808 quarter eagles. Moreover, the 1796-1797 half is, grade-for-grade, the costliest of all type coins. Added competition by early half dollar date and variety collectors, such as those in the Bust Half Nut Club, contributes to high prices, even in impaired condition.

Sharp definition is apparent over the design elements of this AU Details example. Liberty's hair and drapery show virtually all of the appropriate detail, as do the eagle's wing and tail feathers. All of the dentilation is sharp, and the design motifs are perfectly centered on the planchet. Blended light to medium intensity copper-gold, gray, and tan patination is accented with blushes of bluish-purple, and any cleaning is relatively unobtrusive. The distinctive obverse toning pattern (horizontal and vertical toning streaks) helps pedigree this coin, as do two small marks on the outer part of star 9. A few faint adjustment marks are visible in the central part of Liberty's hair. The myriad reverse cracks point to the terminal, or near-terminal die state. This is a marvelous 1797 half for a high-grade type collection.

Ex: James Ten Eyck Collection (Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 433; T. James Clarke Collection (New Netherlands Coin Company, 4/1956), lot 1196; Heritage (1/2007), lot 957; Bowers and Merena (3/2010), lot 808; The Nashville Sale (Stack's, 5/2010), lot 4145; Bowers and Merena (8/2010), lot 515.



Well-Struck 1801 Half Dollar, O-101, AU53

5543 1801 AU53 NGC. O-101, R.3. The recorded mintage of 30,289 half dollars in 1801 was accomplished using only one obverse and two reverse dies, and both marriages are scarce today. The numerals of the date are large and close, and the reverse of the O-101 has the first A in AMERICA separated (barely) from the wing feathers, while the O-102 has the left base of that letter embedded in the plumage.

This lightly circulated example has attractive deep silver-gray surfaces with a tinge of pinkish-gold patina that deepens near the rims. A few minor field marks before Liberty's face are undistracting and accompanied by generous eye appeal and an excellent strike overall. (#6064)



Prized 1801 O-102 Half Dollar, AU53
Ex: Dale Friend

5544 1801 AU53 PCGS. CAC. O-102, High R.4. Ex: Friend. The O-102 is the scarcer of only two die marriages used to produce the entire mintage of 1801 half dollars, a small production of only 30,289 pieces. The Five Berries, 12 Arrows reverse is distinctive, as is the first A in AMERICA, firmly embedded in the eagle's right (facing) wing. This AU53 example is sharply struck, with beautiful, original variegated toning in shades of blue and gold. This piece would likely rank third in the Condition Census according to Stephen Herrman. A prize for early Bust half aficionados (and there are many). (#6064)

BUST HALF DOLLARS



Splendid 1808/7 Half Dollar, O-101
MS65, Tied for Finest Known



5545 1808/7 MS65 NGC. O-101, R.1. The prominent serif of the 7 atop the last 8 in the date is sufficient to identify the Overton variety, but various other markers are present as well: the small centering dot on the neck, the open top on the B in LIBERTY, and the numerous die breaks, here prominent through the date and running up through all left-side stars to near the headband. A couple of smaller cracks appear on the obverse, including one through stars 12-13, and the stars are drawn toward the edge. The reverse, uniquely paired with the overdate obverse, shows a gap in the feathers on the right (facing) side of the eagle at the shield. The present Gem specimen exhibits marvelous cobalt-blue patina at the rims on each side, with pinkish-silver centers and a couple of small patches of untuned brilliance. Radiant luster is visible throughout both sides. According to the Stephen Herrman reference, this piece would rank as tied for finest known with the Joseph C. Thomas Collection example that we offered in our Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2009, lot 2405). (#6091)



Finest Known O-105a 1811 Small 8 Half A Phenomenal MS68 Example

5546 1811 Small 8 MS68 NGC. CAC. O-105a, R.2. Early half dollars were important instruments of commerce in the early 19th century. With the cessation of silver dollar coinage in 1804, the half dollar became the largest silver coin of the U.S. series. Banks found it convenient to keep large numbers of half dollars in their vaults to meet their reserve obligations. When silver dollar coinage was resumed, the larger coins were more suitable for this function, and most of the half dollars were eventually released into circulation. Mint State coins are rare today, and collectors prize any high-grade specimen.

The present coin is a strong candidate for the finest known 1811 half dollar. In the 1990 edition of *Early Half Dollar Die Varieties 1794-1836*, the highest grade listed in any Condition Census for an 1811 half dollar of any variety was MS65. The current example grades a full three points higher. In more recent times, researcher Stephen Herrman has compiled *Auction & Mail Bid Prices Realized for Bust Half Dollars 1794-1839*. According to Herrman's autumn 2010 report, the present coin is still the undisputed champion, with the closest contender grading MS65. This example was featured as lot 5571 in The Museum of Connecticut History Sale (Heritage, 6/1995). In that sale, we described it as follows:

"This is an exceptional piece that is virtually blemish free. The surfaces are highly lustrous with warm, glowing mint frost beneath the light gray patina that covers both sides. The peripheries deepen to an iridescent golden, blue, and rose coloration. Very sharply struck with almost complete details on each design element. Simply amazing quality and easily the finest known example of the variety."

The present coin is the highest-graded example at both NGC and PCGS.

Ex: Shepherd (Superior, 8/1991); Museum of Connecticut History (Heritage, 6/1995), lot 5571; Gainsborough II (Superior, 2/1997), lot 1820; 2009 FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3844, where it brought \$92,000.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6097)



Late Die State 1813 O-105a Half, MS67
The Finest Certified 1813 Half Dollar

5547 1813 MS67 NGC. O-105a, R.3. In addition to its ranking as the single finest 1813 half dollar that has ever been certified, this example also represents the important O-105a die state. The reverse has several cracks including a heavy radial crack from the border to the lower pair of olive leaves, continuing up to the shield. There is another crack through UNITED STATES and an additional crack through AMERICA. Prominent clash marks are evident on the reverse. Both sides of this Superb Gem have satin luster, lighter orange and ivory at the centers, deepening to electric blue and pale green along the borders. Census: 1 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#6103)





Interesting 1814 Bust Half, O-103, MS68 ★ Finest Known, With Multiple Die Clashes

5548 1814 MS68 ★ NGC. O-103, R.1. A marvelously interesting piece of early numismatic Americana. Both dies had obviously seen a great deal of service by the time this wonderfully well preserved piece was struck—and that service has left many, many signs of use on both the dies and this coin.

First for the attribution: The second 1 is lower than the remaining digits and the 81 are much closer than the remaining digits, obvious diagnostics for this available variety. A series of parallel, vertical thin die lines appears under the bust truncation, to the left of the date. On the reverse, a thick die line connects the bottom of the scroll under E to the eagle's left (facing) wing.

This piece has many, many clashes, perhaps the most interesting of which are the “ear bars” from the clashing of the reverse shield on Liberty's hair curls and ear. While we have seen them more often on the O-105 and O-106 die marriages and even occasionally in a different position on the O-103, we do not recall seeing them in precisely this position on this die marriage, running at about a 45-degree angle from northwest to southeast.

The number of 1814-dated half dollars produced from all marriages was in excess of 1 million coins from a mere nine known die pairings, so it is unsurprising that the dies show their apparent capacity stretched to the limit.

The obverse shows multiple clashes slightly off-center from each other, most notably between the date and the bust, behind the hair curls, and in the field before Liberty's face. On the reverse, doubled clash marks appear beneath the BUS, under the arrowheads, and around D S in UNITED STATES.

Aside from the interesting die state, however, this coin is incredibly well struck and well preserved. There is literally no evidence of post-strike contact visible anywhere, and marvelous, glowing luster emanates liberally from both sides. The original toning is a blend of pink-champagne in the center with sky-blue at the rims; the reverse adds a tinge of sage at the extreme margin. The Star award for superior eye appeal is more than justified on this incredibly high-grade coin.

Stephen Herrman's current price guide lists three other pieces in MS67, but this piece in MS68 ★ is obviously atop the Condition Census.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/1998), lot 6887; Goldberg (6/2002), lot 2256; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3845, which realized \$80,500.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6105)



Late State 1815/2 O-101a Half, AU53

5549 1815/2 AU53 PCGS. CAC. O-101a, R.3. The key date in the Capped Bust half dollar series, the 1815/2 is always in demand from date and variety collectors, limiting its availability in the market place. This late die state piece has both reverse die cracks mentioned in Overton, as well as the prominent clash marks that formed in the earlier die states. Although light wear is evident on the higher design points, both sides show excellent definition. The central obverse and reverse exhibit delicate gold toning that deepens to golden-brown and light blue near the borders. Considerable luster is still present with trivial grade-consistent marks. Population: 9 in 53, 38 finer (11/10).

From The Allgood Collection. (#6108)



Extremely Rare 1823 O-113 Half

5550 1823 Genuine PCGS. O-113, Low R.7. The PCGS number ending in .92 suggests Cleaning as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a Fine specimen that has been lightly cleaned.

The obverse of O-113 has two points of star 8 extremely close to the cap and actually appearing to touch. That position is closer than any other 1823 variety, and an instant identifier for this extremely rare variety. Only 10 or 11 examples exist in various circulated grades up to XF45, the finest known. This piece has light gray surfaces that are beginning to naturally retone, with deeper color around the peripheral devices. Both sides have scattered marks consistent with the grade, and the reverse has a tiny rim bump over ER of AMERICA. *From The Allgood Collection.*



Remarkable 1825 O-110 Half, MS66

5551 1825 MS66 NGC. O-110, R.2. This remarkable Premium Gem is beautifully toned in mottled tan-gold, apple-green, and plum-mauve. Satin luster sweeps the unabraded fields and devices. Crisply struck aside from the first five stars. Liberty's profile is strike doubled. A late die state for this nondescript variety, with the stars and other peripheral elements drawn toward the rims. Both dies held up without cracks until the obverse die was replaced to produce the rare O-109 variety. Census: 9 in 66, 3 finer (11/10).

Ex: Superior (7/2005), lot 1057; Heritage (11/2007), lot 738. (#6142)

Very Rare 1827 O-148 Half, Fine 15

5552 1827 Square Base 2 Fine 15 PCGS. CAC. O-148, High R.6. The obverse clearly shows the diagnostic die line through the right side of the L, from the curl to the cap. While the reverse has no evidence of the dotted beak, other aspects of the reverse die confirm the marriage. There are currently 15 examples of O-148 known, and several of those are double struck, although this piece shows no indication of doubling. This offering is only the second O-148 in any of our sales, following the Donald Frederick coin that we sold last April. At that time we presented a roster of 12 different pieces while the present coin was not on that list.

Both sides of this attractive example have light gray devices with deeper gray fields and attractive iridescent overtones. The surfaces have minor blemishes including a few old scratches and minor verdigris on the reverse. Here is an excellent opportunity for the specialist to acquire a rare and highly desirable variety.

From The Allgood Collection. (#6144)



Lovely 1827 O-120a Half, MS65+

5553 1827 Square Base 2 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. O-120a, R.3. Heavy die lines below the bust tip identify the obverse that was shared with O-120 and O-149, the latter a major rarity. This late die state O-120a half dollar has a crack through UNITED STATES. This MS65+ specimen is different than the other MS65 that has appeared in three previous Heritage auctions. Fully original olive-gold patina provides plenty of eye appeal, with additional iridescent peripheries on each side. The strike is sharp with only a few flat stars. This beautiful Gem is destined for a high grade type or variety collection. Population: 2 in 65+, 4 finer (11/10) for all 1827 varieties. (#6144)





Gem 1828 Capped Bust Half, O-103 Among the Finest at PCGS

5554 1828 Curl Base 2, No Knob MS65 PCGS. O-103, R.2. The year 1828 saw a substantial mintage of more than 3 million Capped Bust half dollars, with 23 die varieties known for the year. The present coin is a representative of the available O-103 variety, identified by the curled 2 and large 8's in the date, and the extension of the first line in stripes 1, 2, and 3 into the second crossbar. This example is a well struck Gem, with just a touch of softness on Liberty's hair above the ear and some of the stars. Delightful shades of iridescent golden-brown, ice-blue, and violet toning enliven the pleasing surfaces. Vibrant mint luster glows beneath the patina, and eye appeal is outstanding. The O-103 is very rare in MS65, and no coin has been certified in higher numeric grade at PCGS (11/10). (#6148)



Attractive 1831 O-120 Half Dollar, AU53

5555 1831 AU53 NGC. O-120, R.6. A prominent die bulge in the left obverse field is diagnostic for this variety, and certainly explains why so few were struck. With about 20 pieces known today, and a standard survival rate of about 10% or perhaps less, the obverse die only lasted for production of a couple hundred pieces. The finest known example is a prooflike MS63 coin, and this piece appears to be next. It is far finer than the Overton plate coin, or any other example that we have seen. Only one other AU example, the Charlton Meyer specimen, is recorded in Stephen Herrman's auction listing. Therefore, we will rate this piece as either second or third finest known.

Traces of prooflike surfaces are still visible with medium gray surfaces and splashes of pale blue toning. A few minor scratches and other surface marks are visible on each side. This is an attractive piece overall, representing a rare and desirable variety. *From The Allgood Collection.* (#6159)

REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLAR



Gem 1838 Reeded Edge Half Dollar Short-Lived HALF DOL. Subtype

5556 1838 MS65 NGC. The 1838 was the penultimate issue in the Capped Bust series and part of the two-year HALF DOL. reverse subtype. The half dollar was the last of the silver coins to use the Capped Bust design; half dimes and dimes first featured Gobrecht's Seated Liberty design in 1837, and the quarter followed suit the next year.

With a mintage of more than 3.5 million coins, the 1838 half is fairly common in most grades, but Gems are seldom seen. NGC and PCGS combined have certified only seven finer examples (11/10).

Appealing lilac and blue colors in the margins blend with hazel and silver-gray in the centers. The stars are a bit soft, but the rest of the details are needle-sharp. This lustrous Gem is a must-have for a serious type collector. (#6177)

SEATED HALF DOLLARS



Terminal State 1839 No Drapery Half, MS62

5557 1839 No Drapery MS62 PCGS. WB-101. The WB-101 variety notation applies to all examples of the 1839 No Drapery half dollar, although Randy Wiley and Bill Bugert mention two obverse dies that were used for that coinage. This piece has an extremely short die line in the field over Liberty's toes, but no other immediately apparent die markers.

The reverse has two die cracks, one through the base of HALF DOL, extending left and right to the M in AMERICA, and the other radially inward past the lowest leaf pair, through the lower feathers, shield, right wing, and faintly to the R in AMERICA. Pieces in this late or terminal die state are reportedly quite rare.

A condition rarity in the Seated Liberty half dollar series, the 1839 No Drapery is also a popular one-year design type that is in great demand in all grades. Both sides have bold design features with satin luster beneath splendid gold and lavender toning. Population: 6 in 62, 20 finer (11/10). (#6230)

PLATINUM NIGHT



Lot 5558





Incredible 1839 No Drapery Half Dollar, MS67
Important First-Year Seated Liberty Issue
Finest Known by Two Points

5558 1839 No Drapery MS67 NGC. The first-year 1839 No Drapery half dollar is a popular issue accordingly, one eagerly pursued by type and complete set collectors equally. Even AU55 and lower-Mint State specimens are hotly contested at auctions, but the Superb Gem grade of the present piece elevates it to the status of a *legendary rarity*. This coin is the single finest certified at NGC by two grade points, and at the MS65 level, NGC has only graded a mere two coins. The situation is exactly the same at PCGS, which shows two MS65 specimens as the finest.

By the time the 1839 half dollar coins had been issued, the new Seated Liberty design of Christian Gobrecht was already four years old, and the concept was older still. There was much ado at the Mint in the 1830s. Samuel Moore's service as Mint director ended in 1835, and Robert Maskell Patterson, son of former Mint Director Robert Patterson, took up the reins. The Thonnelier steam press enabled more coins, and more-uniform coins, to be produced, and was employed beginning in 1836 on the Reeded Edge half dollars.

Patterson *filis* favored the seated figure of Britannia on coins of Great Britain to the dated Liberty bust on U.S. coinage, and he charged Mint Engraver William Kneass with developing a similar design for the silver dollar, then America's most important and prestigious coin. Kneass produced a sketch before suffering a debilitating stroke in August 1835. Naturalist Thomas Sully and portraitist Titian Peale advanced the designs on obverse and reverse, respectively, before Gobrecht, now second engraver (but functionally chief engraver), got the chance to model it into coinage dies.

The design premiered on the 1836-dated Gobrecht silver dollars and was reused on 1838- and 1839-dated dollars. Unfortunately, when the Seated Liberty design was introduced on minor coinage, the marvelous Flying Eagle reverse design was gone. Beginning in 1837 with the silver half dimes and dimes, in 1838 with the quarters, and in 1839 with the half dollars, the two smaller denominations would feature a pedestrian wreath on the reverse, while the larger ones would sport an archaic eagle, transfixed by a metal shield pinned to his breast (perhaps a remembrance of "Old Pete," the Mint's eagle mascot, whose untimely demise was caused by a metal flywheel that began spinning with no warning).

First and second transitional pattern 1838 No Drapery proof halves (Judd-82 and 83) are known, both extremely rare to unique. The 1839 No Drapery halves were produced to the extent of 1.97 million business, along with about four known proofs. Mint State examples of the 1839 No Drapery are of the highest rarity, with less than four dozen certified in all Mint State grades between NGC and PCGS combined. Although one reverse die is known to have been used for the few proofs and some business strikes, the extensive cracking characteristic of that reverse is absent on this coin.

What is present on this coin in abundance, however, is marvelous aesthetic appeal. Both sides appear to have acquired their lovely patina naturally over a long period of time, in shades of lilac and blue at the centers, complementing lighter tinges of pinkish at the rims. The strike is not quite full but is extremely bold nonetheless, with marvelous detailing on Liberty's hair, gown, and shield, and the eagle on the reverse. Only a couple of peripheral stars are incomplete. Both sides appear virtually free of post-Mint contact, although we see a tiny depressed planchet flaw in the reverse field, just above HA(LF). A powerfully appealing example of this issue, and *the single finest known of this historic first-year type*. Census: 1 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6230)



1846 6 Over Horizontal 6 Half, FS-301, MS63

5559 1846 6 Over Horizontal 6 MS63 NGC. CAC. FS-301. A remarkable blundered date variety that has achieved a separate *Guide Book* listing. This crisply struck representative has medium golden-brown toning aside from a band of blended aquamarine and lilac across the obverse periphery. Luster shimmers from the borders and devices, and close evaluation locates only distributed minor field marks. An advanced die state with two small obverse cuds at 6 o'clock and a retained die break over the NI in UNITED. Our Permanent Auction Archives indicate no prior Signature appearances in grades above MS62. Census: 2 in 63, 3 finer (11/10). (#6254)



1860 Seated Half, MS67 Tied for Finest Certified

5560 1860 MS67 NGC. CAC. WB-101. Tail Hub Variety One. The Philadelphia Mint produced 303,700 half dollars in 1860. Wiley and Bugert, in *The Complete Guide to Liberty Seated Half Dollars*, note that the 1860 is “very scarce in any grade” and “currently under-rated.” On Hub Variety One, the base of the L in HALF is shorter and distinctly separated from the letter F; on Hub Variety Two, the base of the L almost touches the base of F. Specialists should note that Wiley and Bugert assign Mint State examples of WB-101 a Low R.6 rating. (Mint State examples of Tail Hub Variety Two/WB-102 are rated R.5.)

This gorgeous Superb Gem has fully struck design elements and radiant luster, along with whispers of delicate light russet and electric-blue patina that gravitate around the borders. A few trivial contact marks scattered over each side. The ones that can most easily be used as pedigree identifiers are three small milling marks by star 9, a barely visible mark on Liberty’s right (facing) hand, and a few tiny scattered ticks in the right obverse field. Light die polish lines are evident in the fields and give the coin a semiprooflike glimmer. The original surfaces definitely point to a source other than the Guatemala hoard, in which virtually all examples were abrasively cleaned. Census: 1 in 67, 0 finer (10/10).

Ex: 2008 Long Beach Auction (2/2008), lot 615, where it realized \$63,250.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6299)



1861-O Half Dollar, MS62 Confederate Obverse

Important MS61 1873-CC Arrows Half

5561 1861-O CSA Obverse MS62 PCGS. WB-102. High R.7 in Mint State. The New Orleans Mint was seized by the State of Louisiana on January 31, 1861, and turned over to the Confederacy the following month. A reported mintage of 2.5 million half dollars was achieved at the New Orleans facility in 1861, most pieces struck after the mint was no longer under federal control. The Confederacy also struck four half dollar examples of their own design, using the same obverse design as the federal coinage, married with the unique Confederate reverse. The present coin was struck from the same obverse die used to strike the extremely rare Confederate half dollars, easily identified by a die crack from Liberty's nose to the edge, right of star 7. This die evidence suggests the present coin may have been struck under the authority of the Confederacy, but that detail cannot be determined with 100% certainty. Randy Wiley and Bill Bugert classify the Confederate Obverse emission as WB-102, and consider the variety a High R.7 issue in Mint State grades.

The present coin is a well struck specimen, with a little softness showing on the stars and Liberty's head. The surfaces retain much original mint luster, under a patina of iridescent shades of gold and blue. Population: 1 in 62, 1 finer (11/10). (#39968)

5562 1873-CC Arrows MS61 PCGS. Rusty Goe's take on the 1873-CC Arrows half in *The Mint on Carson Street* begins: "From a collector's standpoint, 1873-CC *With Arrows* half dollars offer a relatively affordable opportunity to own a 'CC' variety from a pivotal year." Indeed, the 1873-CC Arrows is the more accessible of the Carson City Arrows half dollar dates, though the higher prices of Mint State survivors emphasize the *relatively* in "relatively affordable." This MS61 example has generous orange, sage, and olive patina over softly lustrous surfaces that show small, scattered nicks and a handful of old pinscratches in the fields. Population: 1 in 61, 15 finer (11/10). (#6344)



Impressive 1873-CC Arrows Half, MS64

5563 1873-CC Arrows MS64 NGC. Among early issues of the Carson City Mint, the 1873-CC Arrows half ranks among the more plentiful issues, not particularly rare in circulated grades, but elusive in Mint State quality. Pieces that rise above the MS60 level are hard to locate, and Choice or Gem quality pieces are extremely rare. NGC and PCGS combined, for example, have only certified four Gem examples and only 14 Choice Mint State pieces (11/10).

This sharply defined example has wonderful champagne toning with peripheral iridescence over frosty luster. A few tiny marks can be seen on each side, but the only blemish warranting individual mention is a small scrape through E of STATES.

From The Volunteer Collection. (#6344)

1874 Arrows Half, MS66, Among the Finest of This Short-Lived Type

5564 1874 Arrows MS66 PCGS. CAC. The two years of Arrows, With Motto production for half dollars saw little production, only about 5 million pieces total, with the 1874 issue making up nearly half that figure. It is little surprise that the 1874 should become a dominant type issue, and the present piece is the cream of the crop. The surfaces are spectacularly lustrous with bright semireflective fields. The devices are fully struck, and each side shows only faint hints of pink patina but are otherwise brilliant. Preservation and eye appeal are equally impressive. One of just four examples graded MS66 by PCGS with none finer (10/10).

Ex: 2009 FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3859, where it realized \$37,375.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6346)



Elegant Select 1874-CC Arrows Half

5565 1874-CC Arrows MS63 PCGS. CAC. Rusty Goe's *The Mint on Carson Street* contains a wicked satire on the necessity of the arrows flanking the date on 1873-1874 coinage, to wit:

"You could say that the silver content in half dollars had increased, just like you could say that one of the whiskers in Senator William Stewart's beard was too long. Anyone who considered this additional .00169 of an ounce to be an increase might just have been a candidate for an accountant position at *Ebenezer Scrooge & Company*."

The necessity of the arrows aside, collectors today recognize their appearance as marking a desirable subtype. This elegant Select coin, lustrous beneath layers of rich blue, violet, and peach patina, is well-defined and gorgeous. A great combination of Old West charm and impressive condition. Population: 2 in 63, 5 finer (11/10). *From The Milford Collection. (#6347)*





Sharply Defined 1878-S Half

5566 1878-S Genuine PCGS. The PCGS number ending in .92 suggests Cleaning as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a XF specimen that has been harshly cleaned. Both sides show heavy cleaning lines beneath natural toning acquired after the cleaning. Light silver gray surfaces exhibit traces of delicate blue and gold toning close to the borders with a mottled appearance on the reverse.

Just 12,000 1878-S Seated half dollars were minted from a single pair of dies. The existence of one die pair makes authentication easy, with a small raised die chip in the left most shield space on the reverse a key feature found on all genuine examples. A wavy die line just below Liberty's neck is a secondary diagnostic also found on all genuine pieces, although modest wear obscures that feature on lower grade coins. Since the reverse die was also used in 1877, both sides require study to complete the authentication process. A thin die crack through the tops of NIT in UNITED is found on the latest die states of the 1877 coins, and on all 1878 examples.

Seated Liberty half dollar specialists Randy Wiley and Bill Bugert have studied this issue extensively, and concluded that about 60 examples of the 1878-S half dollar still exist today. Surprisingly, 16 pieces or nearly one-third of those known are Mint State coins, with four AU and five XF pieces.

The present specimen provides collectors the opportunity to acquire a nicely detailed 1878-S half dollar that remains quite appealing despite the physical imperfections described above. We expect considerable bidding activity.



Key Date 1878-S Half Dollar, VG8 Remarkable Surface Quality

5567 1878-S VG8 NGC. The availability of 1878-S half dollars in any grade is far less than even the mintage of 12,000 pieces would indicate. According to Bill Bugert's *A Register of Liberty Seated Half Dollar Varieties, Volume I, San Francisco Branch Mint*, "Circulating coinage was heavily used and consumed by the booming California economy of the late 1870's. Consequently, the few 1878-S half dollars that entered circulation were quickly worn and eventually discarded." Bugert estimates that 60 or so coins are known.

This piece has remarkably clean surfaces for a heavily circulated Seated half dollar. Even wear is seen over the design elements, and the lighter gray motifs are surrounded by deeper gray accents at the margins. For pedigree identification we note a nick on Liberty's left (facing) arm, another in the right obverse field, and a planchet flaw at the tips of the upper left leaves on the reverse just below the end of the eagle's left wingtip. Sure to be of interest to a wide audience of buyers, not only of Seated halves but also of 19th century U.S. rarities.

Ex: Old West and Franklinton Collections (American Numismatic Rarities, 8/2006), lot 642, where it brought \$34,500. (#6360)



Enchanting Superb Gem 1882 Half Dollar

5568 1882 MS67 NGC. The Bland-Allison Act of 1878 channeled the vast majority of the Mint's purchased silver to non-circulating Morgan dollars, and the minor silver denominations were pushed to the back burner. Through the entirety of the 1880s, the half dollar was a Philadelphia-only denomination which never saw more than 12,001 business strikes produced; for the 1882, of which the present Superb Gem is a representative, there were only 4,400 coins made for circulation. Clearly this piece never went into commerce, as the undisturbed, diffusely reflective field luster suggests. Pale gold-to-gray color over the centers yields to orange and then cerulean at the rims. Census: 6 in 67, 1 finer (11/10). (#6364)

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLARS



1874 Arrows Half, PR66

A Spectacular, Deeply Mirrored Striking

5569 1874 Arrows PR66 NGC. Ex: Phil Kaufman. This coin displays small arrowheads flanking the date—a common feature for proofs of this issue that is seldom encountered on similarly dated business strikes. What is uncommon about this specimen 1874 Arrows half is the stellar level of surface preservation. There is not a single blemish evident, and both sides reveal shimmering reflectivity as the coin rotates under the light. The toning is copper-charcoal with slightly more vibrant qualities on the obverse. The shadings liven to champagne-apricot, gold, cobalt, and lavender iridescence at direct light angles. A strong candidate for inclusion in a premium quality Gem type set of proof coinage. Combined NGC and PCGS Population: 8 in 66, only 4 are finer (1/03). (#6435)

Stunning 1889 Seated Half, PR67

5570 1889 PR67 PCGS. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder, this piece has a toning pattern that is reminiscent of coins from the 1992 Superior sale of the Century Collection. A quick check of that catalog reveals the identical coin. The coins were undisturbed in their old coin envelopes for about 100 years before that 1992 sale.

Graded the same today, this coin was the only PR67 example of the date in 1992, and today it is one of three pieces so graded, with none finer. Each side has breathtaking sky-blue and iridescent toning around a small circle of light silver. The devices have frosty mint luster with a frame of deeply mirrored fields, all beneath the elegant toning. This remarkable piece is destined for a top quality date or type collection, or for a complete 1889 proof set.

Ex: *Century Collection (Superior, 2/1992), lot 2175. (#6450)*

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

Extremely Rare 1892-O Micro O Barber Half MS65, Tied for Third Finest Known

5571 1892-O Micro O MS65 NGC. FS-501. This is an extremely rare coin in all grades and the key to the Barber half dollar series. While a few AU or better examples have been sold in the last few years, this variety is infrequently available, and Mint State coins are few and far between indeed. This piece is tied for third place with two MS65 PCGS examples, including the Duckor piece, in the Condition Census that we presented in the recent auction of the Duckor Collection. The Duckor coin, an attractively toned example, brought a strong \$80,500 (Heritage, 8/2010, lot 3174).

Although the exact number minted of this variety is unknown, this rarity has been well publicized since Augustus G. Heaton recognized it in his pioneering work *Mint Marks: A Treatise on the Coinage of the United States Branch Mints*, which was published in 1893—right after this coin was struck. Heaton noted that the variety with the exceedingly small O was rare. Howard R. Newcomb further publicized this rarity in his 1914 display at the American Numismatic Society.

This Gem NGC-certified example is well struck, with bold obverse devices and with the usual trivial weakness on the reverse on the upper right shield and wing as well as on the eagle's right talons. The surfaces are slightly reflective and generally white, with peripheral gold toning. Ample luster is evident on both sides. The diagnostic die crack is seen through the lower numerals of the date to the rim below star 1, as always seen on this rare variety. Examination of the O mintmark shows that it is clearly wider on the right side than the left, and much smaller than the normal mintmark. Apparently the die engraver used the mintmark punch for the quarter instead of the half. Since the reverse die shows no sign of failure, it can be assumed that the tiny O mintmark was discovered early in production, and the die was discarded. The limited numbers coined entered circulation. Perhaps a few were saved as curiosities, as a small handful have been found in Mint State grades. The combined NGC and PCGS population reports show three coins graded this high, with three finer, one of which we believe is a duplication (10/10). The Eliasberg-Dale Friend coin, now certified MS68 PCGS, is the finest known, and the MS68 NGC coin is the same piece. One of the great rarities of American numismatics and always in demand.

Condition Census

The top five examples below include examples from MS68 to MS65. The next known pieces grade MS63 (one each at NGC and PCGS).

- 1. MS68 PCGS** (formerly MS68 NGC). J. Colvin Randall (Lyman H. Low, 7/1903), lot 969; J.M. Clapp; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate (1942); Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 2965; unidentified collector; Dale Friend; Heritage (1/2009), lot 3867.
- 2. MS67 PCGS.** William C. Atwater (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 581; James A. Stack (Stack's, 3/1975), lot 572; Queller Family Collection (Stack's, 10/2002), lot 723; LaBelle Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 7/2005), lot 1186.
- 3. MS65 PCGS.** Hollinbeck Coin Co. (5/1960); R.E. Cox, Jr. (Stack's, 4/1962), lot 2044; later, David Akers (2004); Dr. and Mrs. Steven L. Duckor; Heritage (8/2010), lot 3174.
- 4. MS65 PCGS.** Superior (1/1989), lot 4524; Superior (10/1989), lot 3770, \$20,900; Heritage (5/2008), lot 743, \$92,000; Dr. and Mrs. Peter K. Shireman.
- 5. MS65 NGC.** Dr. Thaine B. Price; Price Collection (David Akers, May 1998), lot 125, where it realized \$55,000; John C. Hugon (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 4200, which garnered \$69,000. **The present specimen.**

From *The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two*. (#6463)





1894-S Half, Richly Toned MS66 Tied for Second Finest Known

5572 1894-S MS66 PCGS Secure. Ex: Duckor/Akers. The obverse has a thin crack that traverses Liberty's neck near the point of the truncation. Another crack crosses the left bust point, from the digit 1 to star 1. The mintmark is slightly above center between the eagle's tail and the D in DOLLAR, and a trifle right of center below the tail.

The Duckor specimen is boldly defined and just shy of a full strike. Both sides have a few trivial marks that are consistent with the grade, mostly masked by the deep original toning. The surfaces have full satin luster shining through deep steel, golden-brown, and iridescent patina.

The 1894-S Barber half dollar is one of the most elusive dates in the entire series in MS65 or finer grades. In the Price catalog, David Akers wrote:

"Despite its considerably higher mintage, the 1894-S is much more rare in Gem condition than the 1894-O, and is actually one of the rarest dates (in Gem) in the entire Barber Half Dollar series. I consider it to be one of the series' most underrated issues since it has never been widely publicized or even recognized as a rarity yet it bears favorable comparison to almost any other issue in the series."

Dr. Duckor acquired this example in August 1995, prior to the appearance of several major collections. The Hugon Collection coin was MS66 PCGS, and earlier came from the San Francisco Mint through the Clapp and Eliasberg collections. The Friend Collection also had an MS66 PCGS example. The Gem Uncirculated Dr. Thaine Price coin came from the Emery-Nichols Collection, and earlier from the Chapman Brothers in 1903. The Norweb, Pryor, Queller, and Byers collection specimens are each in lower Mint State grades. The Heritage Permanent Auction Archives begun in 1993 show that we have previously offered two different MS66 coins and three different MS65. PCGS Population (10/10): MS66 (4); MS66+ (0); MS67 (1).

Ex: David Akers (8/16/1995); 2010 ANA Auction (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3181. (#6470)





Elegant MS66 1895-S Half Dollar

5573 1895-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. Moderately toned in swirling rose-gray and steel-blue shades with underlying surfaces that benefit from blazing cartwheel luster and pinpoint sharpness. A few wispy luster grazes are found almost exclusively on the portrait, but these are mentioned solely for accuracy and have little discernible effect on the eye appeal. Although this issue's Mint State rarity in relation to the original mintage is not as great as some of its contemporaries, impressive strike and luster qualities make the 1895-S popular with collectors, and Gem and better examples are condition rarities. Population: 2 in 66, 2 finer (11/10). (#6473)



Outstanding, Sharply Detailed 1896 Barber Half, MS66

5574 1896 MS66 PCGS. Even though almost a million pieces were struck of the 1896-P it remains an overlooked and underrated date in the Barber half series. Business strikes are scarce in all grades and are generally more valuable than proofs. When found, though, the 1896 is sharply defined with excellent mint luster. This coin certainly fits that description with sharply detailed design elements. The mint luster is bright and heavily frosted with semireflective fields. Close examination with a magnifier reveals no obvious or even mentionable abrasions on either side. An outstanding 1896 and clearly among the finest known of this elusive Philadelphia issue. Population: 3 in 66, 1 finer (10/10).

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6474)



Satiny MS66 1901-O Barber Half Prime Series Rarity Tied for Second Finest Certified

5575 1901-O MS66 NGC. The 1901-O Barber half is a prime rarity in the series, even though a few other issues such as the 1904-S or 1892-O Micro O may have attained greater notoriety. In the Premium Gem grade of the present piece, there is only a single certified example finer at either service, namely the Dr. and Mrs. Steven L. Duckor MS67+ PCGS example that we recently offered (Heritage, 8/2010, lot 3201), which realized an amazing \$63,250. At that time we noted that there were two MS66 examples at PCGS; there are also two (including the present specimen) at NGC, making four coins for the issue that are tied for second place in the certified Condition Census.

This piece exhibits satiny surfaces with bright, semireflective fields that are essentially free of any post-Mint contact, save for a single mark below the W of WE, and largely silver-white with light accents of pink and gray at the rims on each side. Portions of each side are boldly struck and portions are weakly struck, not an atypical occurrence for an O-mint Barber half. Light roller marks on the cheek did not strike out fully, but the prime area of softness is, as usual, the eagle's right wing and shield corner, here also extending up onto the neck and head. On the other hand, many of the peripheral stars on the obverse are sharp, and the reverse is pleasingly bold elsewhere. A fine coin for a fine collection, perhaps the finest obtainable example today of this rare issue. Census: 2 in 66, 0 finer (10/10).

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6490)





Remarkable 1901-S Barber Half, MS67 Finest at NGC by Two Points Pedigreed Directly to the San Francisco Mint

5576 1901-S MS67 NGC. Ex: Eliasberg. The San Francisco Mint's output of half dollars in 1901 amounted to just 847,044 pieces. Writing in 1991, David Lawrence opined that the 1901-S is the rarest Barber half in Mint State after the 1904-S and 1896-O. The present Superb Gem is typically bold and displays peerless surfaces under a coating of mottled dove-gray patina.

Perhaps no other pedigree in U.S. numismatics is as illustrious as those originating from the Eliasberg Collection. It is well known that J.M. Clapp and his son John obtained branch mint coinage from the late 19th and early 20th centuries was obtained by directly from the various mints. Many of the finest known silver and gold coins from this era are the beneficiary of this practice, this coin included.

The Bowers and Merena cataloger wrote of this coin, which was graded MS66 in the Eliasberg Collection:

"Light champagne and freckled gold toning over somewhat prooflike surfaces. The Eliasberg coin is an amazing specimen of a variety which if in MS-63 or MS-64 (as in the James Bennett Pryor cabinet) would be notable, but which at this level is truly amazing. Directly from the Mint to the Clapp Collection to the Eliasberg Collection to the new bidder, this specimen will forever be a landmark in the Barber half dollar series.

"Without even addressing higher grades, which are generally unavailable, David Lawrence in his *Complete Guide* notes that the 1901-S 'is on almost everyone's want list from MS-63.' "

The piece has since been certified as an MS67 by NGC, and it remains the finest at NGC by two grade points. PCGS has certified one MS67 piece and one in MS67+, the Duckor Collection coin that brought a remarkable \$86,250 in our August 2010 offering (Heritage, lot 3202). Remarkably, that piece was acquired directly from the San Francisco Mint in 1901 by S. Benton Emery, just as John M. Clapp acquired this piece in the same manner. Census: 1 in 67, 0 finer (10/10).

Ex: Purchased by J.M. Clapp directly from the San Francisco Mint in March 1901; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate, 1942, to Louis Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 2093; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 2895, which realized \$37,375. From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6491)



1902-S Barber Half, MS67 Tied With Two Others as Finest Known

5577 1902-S MS67 NGC. The exceptional piece is among the three finest 1902-S half dollars. The other two examples are the Pryor coin, a PCGS MS67 that brought \$20,700 in January 2009, and the Duckor/Price piece that brought an astounding \$32,200 in this summer's ANA. This nearly flawless representative displays incredible radiance and is sharply struck throughout. Light, even obverse toning confirm the piece's originality. A few roller marks are seen across the portrait, identical to those sometimes seen on S-mint Morgan dollars from this same era, and similar to the Duckor/Price coin. These Mint-caused striations do not affect the technical merits (or visual appeal) of this extraordinary coin. Census: 1 in 67, 0 finer (10/10).
Ex: 2005 FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 4231, where it brought \$13,800.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6494)



Brilliant 1903-O Barber Half, MS66 Only One Example Finer

5578 1903-O MS66 NGC. A marvelous Premium Gem example of this elusive O-mint issue. Blindingly bright luster flashes from completely untuned, frosty silver-white surfaces. Few abrasions of any consequence are noted, even under a loupe, although a tiny planchet lamination appears on Liberty's cheek. The generally well executed strike has left a couple of the peripheral obverse stars lacking central detail. A few small die cracks and some faded die clash marks are noted on the reverse. These minutiae in no way diminish the appeal of one of the six highest graded examples at both services combined, save for a solitary specimen at PCGS. Census: 3 in 66, 0 finer (10/10).

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6496)



Satiny Gem 1904-O Barber Half Ex: Pryor Collection

5579 1904-O MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Pryor Collection. The 1904-O is a scarce date that is usually located with the softness of strike expected of a New Orleans product. However, both sides of this radiant, satiny Gem are uncharacteristically bold for an O-mint product. Aside from a few trivial facial disturbances, the untuned surfaces are remarkably smooth. Among the more challenging issues in the entire Barber half dollar series in MS65 and finer condition.

We believe that our recent (August 2010) landmark offering of the Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Duckor Barber Half Dollar Collection reset the entire playing field for a whole new generation of collectors who had never before focused on this incredibly difficult series. The MS66 PCGS Duckor specimen, lot 3210, realized a strong \$27,600. Population: 5 in 65, 6 finer (10/10).

Ex: James Bennett Pryor; Pryor Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/1996); FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 4236, which realized \$13,225.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6499)



Marvelous 1904-S Barber Half, MS67

Ex: Thaine Price, John C. Hugon

5580 1904-S MS67 PCGS Secure. Ex: Thaine B. Price. In his May 19, 1998 auction sale of the Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection, David Akers wrote of this Superb Gem 1904-S Barber half dollar:

"It is hard to know where to begin when describing a Barber Half Dollar of this rarity, quality and beauty. It is simply magnificent in all respects, fully equal, if not superior, to the Eliasberg and Norweb specimens, the only other Gem quality examples that have been sold at public auction in more than a decade."

It is noteworthy that the coin brought \$82,500 in the Akers sale, at the time the highest price ever realized at public auction for a business strike Barber half (*Coin World*, July 6, 1998). Of course, that record has since been eclipsed many times over, most notably and recently by the 1904-S from the Duckor Collection, an MS67 PCGS example that realized \$138,000 in our August 2010 Signature Auction. (Another Duckor coin, a 1905 in MS68+, brought \$132,250 on its status as the single finest certified Barber half dollar.) The present 1904-S, formerly in an MS67 NGC holder, also broke the price record for the issue in its first appearance with us, in 2005 when it realized \$92,000.

With the exception of the 1892-O Micro O variety, the 1904-S has the lowest Mint State population of any Barber half. In the lofty grade of MS67, NGC and PCGS have certified a combined total of only three examples, with none graded higher. The current coin is the Emery-Nichols specimen. Akers notes that S. Benton Emery undoubtedly purchased it directly from the Mint, and thus it has had few owners since it was struck 100+ years ago.

This piece displays satiny, bright surfaces with abundant luster. The toning is attractive with medium blue, lavender, and golden-brown colors at the peripheries and faint champagne-gold over most of the remaining surfaces. The design elements are boldly struck, with nice definition showing on the obverse star centers, Liberty's hair above the forehead, and on most of the eagle's feathers. The feathers on the right (facing) wing adjacent to the shield are a trifle soft, as usual. The surfaces are immaculately preserved, revealing just a couple of tiny marks on Liberty's cheekbone. Roller marks are on Liberty's cheek, running from southeast to northwest. An exceptional coin for this date and series, and a tremendous opportunity for the Barber specialist. We know of only two other MS67-certified coins, both at PCGS: the Stack-Duckor example and the Norweb-Dr. Peter Shireman specimen. Population: 3 in 67, 0 finer (12/10).

Ex: San Francisco Mint; S. Benton Emery; Walter P. Nichols; Emery-Nichols Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 11/1984), lot 830; Auction '85 (*Paramount*, 7/1985), lot 1242; Dr. Thaine B. Price (*David Akers*, 5/1998), lot 162; John C. Hugon (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 4237, MS67 NGC, which realized \$92,000.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6500)



Superb Gem 1905-O Half Dollar
Ex: Dale Friend

5581 1905-O MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. Although PCGS has certified two submissions as MS68, this coin and the Hugon coin that we sold in January 2005 are the only two MS67 examples that the same service has graded, and they are tied for the finest that have appeared in any Heritage auction over the last 15 years. In May 1998, the Dr. Thaine Price coin was also certified PCGS MS67, possibly recertified since that time. There are probably only five or six truly Superb examples of this issue still in existence.

The Dale Friend specimen is an amazing, highly lustrous coin, with brilliant and satin silver surfaces. A trace of iridescence on each side adds to its overall aesthetic appeal. The strike is strong, save for the usual reverse weakness at the right shield border. Population: 2 in 67, 2 finer (10/10).

Ex: Superior Galleries; Dale Friend #2 All-Time PCGS Registry Set of Barber Half Dollars (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 3896.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6502)



Marvelous Gem 1907-S Half Dollar

5582 1907-S MS65 PCGS. The 1.25 million pieces struck for this San Francisco half dollar issue went from the Granite Lady out into an earthquake-devastated city. Little thought was given to saving examples for the future, and the vast majority of the issue went straight into commerce. High-end survivors such as this satiny Gem are rare and treasured exceptions to the rule of heavily circulated examples. With its pleasing design definition and rich rose, orange, green, blue, and violet patina, this carefully preserved coin is a winner in every respect. Population: 8 in 65, 6 finer (11/10). (#6511)



Incredible MS67 1908-O Half Dollar

5583 1908-O MS67 PCGS. CAC. Though the New Orleans Mint was fading quickly through the first decade of the 20th century, it put out one last solid issuance of half dollars, more than 5.3 million pieces, in 1908, before sliding below a million of the coins in its last obscure year. The 1908-O coins are available with some regularity in lesser Mint State grades, but PCGS has graded just a dozen pieces as Superb Gems with none numerically finer (11/10). This richly toned example is one of those coins, toned reddish-orange and blue through the fields with softly frosted silver-gray interiors. Well-defined and smooth with great all-around visual appeal. (#6514)

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLARS



First-Year 1892 Barber Half
PR67 Ultra Cameo

5584 1892 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. This coin is snow-white in hand, with a full strike, even on that pesky right (facing) shield corner and the eagle's wing adjacent. The Ultra Cameo contrast is provided by deep field reflectivity combined with a thick layer of mint frost on the devices, creating a black-on-silver appearance when the coin is rotated under a light. The combination of this coin's first-year status and marvelous eye appeal should prove irresistible to type collectors and series specialists alike. Among the finest survivors from the introductory-year mintage of 1,245 proof coins. Census: 3 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Smithfield Collection. (#96539)



Lightly Toned PR68 1893 Fifty Cent

5585 1893 PR68 NGC. The initial enthusiasm that collectors had for the novel Barber half dollar design, as evidenced by the generous mintage of 1,245 pieces allotted to the silver proofs of 1892, was either exceedingly short-lived or a figment of a Mint official's imagination. Just 792 pieces were struck for the proof halves of 1893, the same as the rest of the silver proofs, and this PR68 specimen is among the best of the best. Contrast is subdued thanks to the rich gold, rose, and green patina that embraces each side, but the frost is thick where the toning is light on the central devices, an indicator of what must have been great contrast when this specimen was struck. Census: 2 in 68, 0 finer (11/10). (#6540)



1897 Barber Half, PR68 ★ Cameo An Exceptional Proof Striking

5586 1897 PR68 ★ Cameo NGC. NGC has certified three examples of this 731-piece issue as PR68 ★ Cameo (11/10), and interestingly, Heritage has offered all three. May 2003 saw our first specimen, a stunning all-white coin, and the delicately toned Eliasberg/Hugon example sold in January 2005. This wondrous piece completes the triumvirate, and this is the second time we have offered it at auction.

Both sides exhibit fully struck, richly frosted devices and both sides are fully brilliant. The surfaces are practically flawless, as expected from the grade, and the overall eye appeal is beyond reproach. A stunning and worthy piece that showcases the vivid contrast found on the finest Cameo coins of the late 19th century.

From The Smithfield Collection. (#86544)

1898 Barber Half, PR67 Ultra Cameo A Shimmering White-on-Black Coin

5587 1898 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. A total of 735 half dollars was produced in proof format in 1898. A review of NGC and PCGS population data indicates that approximately 400 non-Cameo examples have been certified, along with 121 Cameos, and fewer than 30 Ultra/Deep Cameos. Of course, a number of these coins are likely resubmissions.

This magnificent Superb Gem Ultra Cameo specimen displays a white-on-black appearance, as the frosted motifs seems to be suspended above the deep watery fields. The design features are fully struck on each side. The shimmering, untuned surfaces are impeccably preserved. Census: 6 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 4 finer (11/10).

From The Smithfield Collection. (#96545)



1899 Barber Half, PR68 ★ Cameo Tied for Finest Certified

5588 1899 PR68 ★ Cameo NGC. CAC. An exquisitely preserved survivor from the waning years of the cameo-era Barber silver coinage, sharply struck with moderate frost across the obverse devices and even bolder contrast on the reverse. There is no variation in the bright silver-white surfaces. The mirrors on each side are fathomless and virtually faultless, with only the occasional curling lintmark visible in the fields (and there are very few of those and a strong magnifier will be required to find them). The series enthusiast would be well-advised to consider this top-flight 19th century specimen. Census: 2 in 68 ★ Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Smithfield Collection. (#86546)

Stunning 1899 Barber Half PR67 Ultra Cameo

5589 1899 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. The ultradeep, mirrored fields and arctic mint frost on this stunning coin yield the desired silver-on-black contrast that is so admired in the proofs of this era, up until the semibrilliant proof coinage of 1903 and later. The proof half dollar production in the year 1899 was a nominal 846 coins. This stunning piece, however is the single finest certified Ultra Cameo of the issue at NGC, and in fact there is only one other lower, a PR66 Ultra Cameo (11/10). This silver-white coin displays no discernible color otherwise, with a full strike throughout and tremendous eye appeal.

From The Smithfield Collection. (#96546)



Starkly Contrasted 1900 Barber Half PR68 Ultra Cameo

5590 1900 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. It was probably the advent of a new century that caused the proof mintage of the 1900 Barber half to zoom to a series high of 912 specimens. It is also probable that more of them were subsequently retained by collectors and sentimentalists alike, less likely to be spent during hard times. Despite the large mintage, any proof Barber half in PR68 Ultra Cameo is an elusive item, and the demand for them is every bit as high as their remarkable aesthetic appeal. This piece is brilliant throughout, with deeply mirrored ("black") fields that strongly contrast against the snow-white devices. We see no contact marks on either side, despite diligent searching with a loupe. This is one of only three pieces so certified at NGC, and there are none finer (11/10).

From The Smithfield Collection. (#96547)



1901 Barber Half, PR68 Cameo An Extraordinary, Seemingly Perfect Example

5591 1901 PR68 Cameo NGC. As a Cameo, only NGC has certified 1901 half dollars as PR68 or better; four coins, including this one, have earned that numeric grade, while a single PR69 Cameo specimen covers the "or better" part (11/10). Both sides of this coin are untuned and beautiful. Deeply mirrored fields are paired with frosted devices that yield a wonderful cameo effect over each side. After studying this coin with a loupe, we fail to find any noteworthy marks or spots that can be used as future identifiers, except for an unusual, hair-thin roller mark (as made) that extends from the top of obverse star 6 to the corner of Liberty's eye. This wonderful Superb Gem would make a marvelous addition to any high-end collection of proof Barber half dollars.

From The Smithfield Collection. (#86548)



Nearly Brilliant PR68 1903 Barber Half Tied for Finest Certified

5592 1903 PR68 NGC. This magnificent silver-white Superb Gem is largely devoid of color, save for hints of rose patina at the extreme margins on each side. The frosty surfaces show considerable contrast between fields and devices, and the strike is razor-sharp throughout. The only minor weakness is at the usual point on the reverse, and there is absolutely no sign of contact. We note a tiny dark fleck below the W in WE. The mintage of the 1903 Barber halves is given as 755 pieces, but surely few of them survive so fine as the present specimen, one of only three certified in this grade at NGC, with none finer (11/10).

From The Smithfield Collection. (#6550)



Gorgeous PR68 1910 Half Dollar

5593 1910 PR68 NGC. By the 1910s, collector interest in Barber half dollars was approaching a record low. In 1910, the first year of that fateful decade, just 551 proofs were struck, not the smallest issuance of the series to that time (the 1908 was smaller) but in retrospect a clear harbinger of the even lower mintages to come. The PR68 example offered here has gorgeous patina, peach, gold, blue, and violet with additional mint-green elements. The mirrors are strong through the patina, and contrast is present, though not to Cameo levels. Census: 6 in 68, 0 finer (11/10). (#6557)



Colorful PR68 1912 Half

5594 1912 PR68 NGC. Rich, even outlandish patina is the rule on this exquisitely preserved late-date proof Barber half. Lemon-yellow and light blue-green hues cover the majority of each side, but deeper ultramarine, cerulean, and violet-rose colors make their mark as well. The strike is exquisite, and the reverse even offers a touch of contrast. Eye appeal is flat-out amazing. At 700 pieces struck, the 1912 proof Barber half dollar had the best mintage for the series since 1905, but production would not rise so high again before the design was done. Census: 3 in 68, 0 finer (11/10). (#6559)

1912 Barber Half, Pristine PR67 Cameo

5595 1912 PR67 Cameo NGC. From the scant 700 proofs struck of the 1912 Barber half, this Superb Gem Cameo is one of only four so certified at NGC, and there are none finer (11/10). The borders display faint gold toning that is a bit more prominent on the lower reverse margin, although the frosty devices are brilliant. The glassy silver-white fields are devoid of discernible contact, and the strike is full aside from the usual weak spot, a loss of minor feather detail near the right shield corner and wing.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/2008), lot 646, which realized \$10,350.

From The Smithfield Collection. (#86559)



Final-Year 1915 Barber Half, PR68 Cameo Essentially Perfect Surfaces

5596 1915 PR68 Cameo NGC. Twenty-five years after the design competition that established Charles Barber's Neoclassical design for the dime, quarter, and half dollar, a new competition ushered in a radically different design for the half dollar. Thus, the 1915 half dollar is the last of its kind. The mintage was notably small with only 450 proofs struck. Business strikes also had a low output with only 138,450 pieces produced. Breen (1988) makes an interesting observation about the 1915, one that reflects on the way collectors of that era still did not differentiate between proofs and business strikes and their relative rarity: "Most collectors were content to save proofs of 1913-15, so that most Unc. business strikes perished."

The combined population numbers from both services show that no PR68 Cameo coins have been certified by PCGS and only one other piece has been so graded by NGC (a Star coin). Struck in the semibrilliant finish common to most post-1903 proofs, an incredibly low number of Cameo coins are known from these later dates compared to the proofs produced in the 1890s. This is essentially a perfect proof, as one might imagine from the grade. There are no contact marks evident on either side. The fields display unfathomable depth of mirrored reflectivity and the devices show a significant amount of mint frost, the combination of the two producing an incredible Cameo coin. Brilliant throughout.

From The Smithfield Collection. (#86562)

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS



Stunning MS67 1917 Walking Liberty Half

5597 1917 MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS has certified only two examples of this little-saved second-year issue as MS67 with none finer (11/10), and one of the two is this frosty beauty that is housed in a second-generation holder. Central design features such as Liberty's hand and more peripheral features such as her head and equally well-defined, certainly better than the norm for this issue. Interiors are generally silver, while dappled blue, violet, gold, and maroon hues are present at the margins and as a light overtone at parts of the reverse. An absolutely smooth coin with eye appeal in spades. (#6569)

Important 1917-S Reverse Mintmark Half, MS65

5598 1917-S Reverse MS65 PCGS. CAC. The branch mint Walkers of 1916 had the mintmark on the obverse while those in 1917 had some pieces with an obverse mintmark and others with a reverse mintmark. Technically speaking, the two issues constitute separate subtypes of the basic design, meaning that this 1917 reverse mintmark is a first year of issue for type collectors. This Gem is highly lustrous with brilliant surfaces and faint traces of gold toning on each side. Blemishes are nearly nonexistent and entirely trivial. The strike is excellent and the overall eye appeal is first-rate. Population: 38 in 65, 7 finer (11/10). (#6573)



Key 1919-D Walking Liberty Half, MS63

5599 1919-D MS63 PCGS. The 1919-D is a leading strike and condition rarity in the Walking Liberty half series. In his *Walking Liberty Half Dollars* reference, Jeff Ambio considers the 1919-D to be the third rarest issue after the 1919-S and 1921-S in terms of the total number of Mint State coins known.

The typical 1919-D example is flatly struck in the centers with no definition on Liberty's branch hand or the eagle's breast or trailing feathers. The current Select offering displays a somewhat better degree of detail in that Liberty's hand shows some separation with the branch, and the breast feathers, while not full, exhibit above-average definition. Hints of silver-tan color run over the lustrous surfaces, and the few scattered marks, while precluding a higher grade, do not detract. (#6578)

Near-Gem 1919-D Half Dollar Seldom Seen Finer

5600 1919-D MS64 PCGS. As an issue that is generally acknowledged as the rarest of the entire series in Gem condition or finer, the 1919-D Walking Liberty half dollar is a formidable rarity even at the near-Gem level of the present piece. This piece has an attractive complement of hazy pinkish-gray patina with considerable luster. The strike is better than normal for this strike-challenged issue: A partial thumb and hand outline appear in the center obverse, and the head, while still showing some flatness, is better-detailed than normal. A much more difficult and expensive issue at the next grade level. Population: 64 in 64, 11 finer (11/10).

From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6578)



Series Key 1919-S Walker, MS65 Brilliant and Highly Lustrous

5601 1919-S MS65 PCGS. The 1919-S is a widely recognized rarity in the Walking Liberty series, even beyond specialists. It is the second rarest issue, behind only the 1921-S. This Gem presents a fleeting opportunity for the high grade specialist. The devices are sharply struck throughout. There are few abrasions, and those present are tiny and well concealed within the devices. (A loupe will be required to find even those minute marks.) The mint luster is notably bright and frosted, rounding out the positive attributes of this untuned survivor.

From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6579)

Appealing MS65 1920-S Half Dollar

5602 1920-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. In *Collecting & Investing Strategies for Walking Liberty Half Dollars*, Jeff Ambio notes of this issue, "When viewed in the wider context of the Walking Liberty Half Dollar series ... the 1920-S is a rare coin in grades through MS-63 and very rare any finer." Offered here is an attractive and important Gem. The strike on the central "column" (head to hand) of Liberty shows typical softness, but the bright, softly frosted luster in the fields is delightful. Both sides show layers of patina, mainly light silver-gray at the interiors with ample yellow-to-orange colors at the margins as well as prominent blue-to-violet peripheral elements on the reverse. Population: 45 in 65, 4 finer (11/10). (#6582)



Elegant MS65 1921 Half Dollar

5603 1921 MS65 PCGS. CAC. The post-World War I economic slowdown that affected many aspects of the U.S. economy also influenced coinage, as the Mint responded to the decreased demand for circulating change. The most famous example of this slowdown comes with the half dollars of 1921, in which 1.002 million pieces were struck—for the entire year, across three different issues struck at various facilities. This is a Gem example of the Philadelphia issue, mintage 246,000 pieces, frosty with distinct gold-to-orange overtones across silver surfaces. Softly struck on Liberty's head but with better definition on her branch hand. PCGS has graded four numerically finer examples (11/10). (#6583)



Sharp 1921-D Half Dollar, MS64 Lowest Mintage of the Series

5604 1921-D MS64 PCGS. Most 1921 coins below the silver dollar experienced lower-than-average mintages because the Mint was concentrating on production of the latter issue. Paul Green, in an August 21, 2001 *Numismatic News* article, contends that:

“... the half dollar of 1921 probably suffered as much in terms of production as any denomination. You could make a strong case that 1921 half-dollar production from all three facilities was really a token amount.”

The 208,000 1921-D halves coined represent the lowest mintage of the series.

Strong luster reaches out to the observer of this near-Gem Walker. Both sides display attractive silver color imbued with traces of reddish-tan, the latter being slightly more evident on the reverse. Sharp definition is noted on the design elements, including Liberty's branch hand where the thumb shows nearly complete delineation. A few minuscule marks are all that stand in the way of Gem status.

From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6584)



An Important Condition Rarity Mint State 1921-S Half Dollar

5605 1921-S MS61 NGC. All three 1921 halves—Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco—had diminutive mintages compared to nearly all other Walking Liberty half dollars. While the 1921 and 1921-D are scarcer in low grades, their S-mint counterpart reigns supreme in Very Fine and higher. At the Mint State level, the 1921-S is easily the rarest issue in the series.

This remarkable specimen boasts an impressive amount of luster for the grade. A pleasing gunmetal-gray hue around the devices blends nicely with silver-gray over the rest of the surfaces. The high points show some weakness, as virtually always seen on Uncirculated 1921-S examples. Careful inspection reveals no distracting marks. (#6585)

1921-S Walking Liberty Half, MS63 Remarkably Clean Series Key

5606 1921-S MS63 NGC. CAC. As the series key in Mint State, the 1921-S Walking Liberty half needs no introduction to series aficionados. A quick look at the NGC Census Report reveals that the certified population of the 1921-S is about one-third that of the 1921 or the 1921-D in MS63. Specifically, NGC has certified 12 examples of the 1921-S in MS63, compared to 34 of the 1921 and 37 of the 1921-D.

The present specimen is remarkably unabraded for an MS63 coin, with no mentionable marks on either side. The luster is somewhat subdued, however, likely holding the piece back from an even finer grade. Each side has touches of even, light gray-rose patina. The strike is a bit soft on the head and the eagle's breast feathers, but this is a piece that would fit into a technically higher graded set with no apology. (#6585)



1921-S Walking Liberty Half, MS64 A Highly Lustrous Example

5607 1921-S MS64 PCGS. The background story to the scarcity of the 1921-S is eerily familiar to the half dollars produced in the first year of Morgan dollar production in 1878. Paul Green explained in a 2007 *Coins* magazine article:

“Right from the start the 1921-S emerged as a good date, but it was in the shadows of the lower-mintage Philadelphia and 1921-D. Philadelphia had a mintage of 246,000, and the 1921-D was at just 208,000. The 1921-S just did not compare with its mintage of 548,000. The fact that the three 1921 half dollars had a combined total of barely 1 million was not lost on collectors and dealers. The reason for it was the Mint’s return to silver dollar production that year. The Secretary of the Treasury wanted at least 200 million silver dollars, and he wanted them in a hurry. Everything else was put on hold to get large numbers of silver dollars produced. In fact, no half dollars were minted in 1922, and San Francisco produced only a small total in 1923. There was very little saving of new half dollar dates at the time. The denomination was simply too high for most collectors, and dealers were not interested. The 1921 half dollar circulated for years before being pulled from circulation by a later generation of collectors.”

This is a lustrous, nearly untoned example of this #1 key to the Walking Liberty series that shows just the slightest dashes of gray patina on the otherwise brilliant surfaces. Well but not fully struck; only the tiniest abrasions are apparent with magnification. This MS64 deserves particularly close examination by advanced collectors and dealers. Population: 46 in 64, 17 finer (11/10).

From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6585)

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR



Superb Gem Full Bell Lines 1950 Half

5608 1950 MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS. As a Superb Gem Full Bell Lines coin, the 1950 Franklin half dollar is a condition rarity. What sets the present coin apart from its peers is that it is virtually untoned, slightly frosty with a measure of texture through the fields, while high-end Full Bell Lines Franklin halves are more often associated with lavish patina. While this coin has a single small mark to the right of Franklin's ear and a couple of minor ticks on the left side of the bell's wooden support, the overall preservation is magnificent. Population: 6 in 67 Full Bell Lines, 0 finer (11/10). (#86656)

EARLY DOLLARS



Popular 1795 B-1, BB-21 Dollar, AU58
Blundered Date Variety

Elusive 1795 Silver Plug, Flowing Hair Dollar
B-1, BB-21, Fine 12, An Unabraded Coin

5609 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves AU58 NGC. B-1, BB-21, R.2. The popular blundered date variety with 1795 over 1195, the B-1 is the second most plentiful die marriage of 1795 behind B-5. Both sides of this near-Mint example has light gray surfaces with nearly full luster. The fields are slightly reflective, and both sides have a delightful display of pale gold and blue toning, especially closer to the borders. This is a top quality representative of the Flowing Hair type with the Two Leaves reverse, destined for an advanced type, date, or variety collection. (#6853)

5610 1795 Flowing Hair, Silver Plug Fine 12 PCGS. CAC. B-1, BB-21, R.2. An available variety for an early dollar, this piece is nonetheless quite elusive as one of the silver plugged coins. On the obverse, a single point of star 1 pierces the lowest hair curl. The Two Leaves reverse shows the berries arranged 9x10, with a single berry under the right side of the first A in AMERICA. The silver plug is scarcely seen on the obverse but quite plain on the reverse, with an obvious arc of a slightly different color under the eagle's beak and left of the right (facing) wing the most obvious telltale. Both sides show wear consistent with the grade, but there are no obvious abrasions. The surfaces are attractively toned in shades of pinkish-gray with pale blue-green accents. (#6854)



Outstanding 1795 B-1, BB-21 Dollar, VF25
Silver Plug Specimen

5611 1795 Flowing Hair, Silver Plug VF25 PCGS. B-1, BB-21, R.2. The B-1 die combination with the blundered date obverse is the second most common 1795 Flowing Hair variety, but examples with a silver plug are elusive. Perhaps 40 to 50 such pieces survive today. A key to collecting the silver plug coins is to cherrypick for examples such as the present piece where there is no doubt about identification. So many coins called silver plug pieces require careful scrutiny just to see that feature. However, the silver plug on this piece is immediately obvious, even without magnification. Both sides have natural toning with dark gray fields and lighter tan devices. Handling marks are minimal, and the overall eye appeal is excellent. (#6854)



Splendid 1795 B-15, BB-52 Dollar, XF45

5612 1795 Draped Bust, Centered XF45 PCGS. CAC. B-15, BB-52, R.2. Gilbert Stuart's Draped Bust design made its debut in 1795, and the present specimen is a highly attractive and original example of that design. Both sides have visible luster beneath the toning, violet-gray on the obverse and steel-gray on the reverse. Although somewhat diminished by a short time in circulation, the design details are still quite boldly evident. Careful examination with a loupe reveals a few trivial scratches, but they disappear into the surrounding surface when examined without magnification. A splendid representative for the specialist or type collector. (#6858)



1795 Centered, Draped Bust Dollar, AU55
B-15, BB-52, Bright and Sharply Struck

AU50 1795 Off Center Bust Dollar
B-14, BB-51

5613 1795 Draped Bust, Centered AU55 NGC. B-15, BB-52, R.2. One of two Draped Bust varieties for this year. The portrait of Liberty is well centered on this variety, and the highest wave of hair is located under the E of LIBERTY. On the reverse, there are six berries on the olive branch, and there is a leaf under the A of STATES.

This bright Choice AU specimen is nearly untuned, except for occasional wisps of light tan. Traces of luster reside in the protected areas, and the design features display excellent definition. Light adjustment marks are visible on the clouds and at portions of the peripheral areas on each side. The surfaces are quite clean for a lightly circulated, large coin with the only noticeable friction in the center of the reverse. A splendid Draped Bust Small Eagle dollar. For the 1795 Draped Bust, Census: 23 in 55, 45 finer (11/10). (#6858)

5614 1795 Draped Bust, Off Center AU50 NGC. B-14, BB-51, R.2. Perfect dies, as always. The Uncentered Bust variety with Liberty crowding the stars along the left obverse border. The position of Liberty on the obverse is diagnostic for each of the two known 1795 Draped Bust varieties. Both varieties are seen on a regular basis, about 60% for this variety and 40% for the other.

The devices of this pleasing Draped Bust dollar are lightly worn, with smooth gray surfaces that host light iridescence. The surfaces are attractive, with only a few minor blemishes on Liberty's profile. (#96858)



Uncirculated 1797 10x6 Stars Dollar Large Letters, B-3, BB-71

5615 1797 10x6 Stars, Large Letters MS61 NGC. B-3, BB-71, R.2. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. The only silver dollar die marriage with a 10x6 obverse star arrangement, an engraving blunder since it causes LIBERTY to be uncentered above the draped bust motif.

Vibrant cartwheel luster dominates this magnificent Small Eagle dollar. Light chestnut-gold toning is consistent across both sides. The centers show customary incompleteness of strike on the curls beneath the ear and on the eagle's breast and leg feathers. The peripheral elements are well impressed. The obverse shows moderate marks near stars 4 and 15, beneath the ear, and on the chin. The reverse is well preserved save for a faint vertical mark near the eagle's left (facing) shoulder. Unlike so many 18th century silver dollars, no adjustment marks are present, an attribute that ensures the eye appeal.

Uncirculated examples of Bolender-3 are extremely rare. The variety is typically encountered in VF grades, and specimens with unbroken cartwheel luster represent an important find for the specialist. Our Permanent Auction Archives, which date to 1991, contain only two certified Mint State examples, a PCGS MS62 from the Joseph C. Thomas collection that brought \$63,250 as lot 2543 in our 2009 Central States Signature, and the Ostheimer NGC MS64 that realized \$149,500 as lot 2190 in our 2005 Dallas Signature. The opportunity offered by the present lot can hardly be over-emphasized. NGC BB-71 Census: 2 in 61, 2 finer (11/10). (#6865)



Late State 1797 B-1, BB-73 Dollar, AU53 Most Likely Coined in 1798

5616 1797 9x7 Stars, Large Letters AU53 NGC. B-1, BB-73, R.3. A late die state, Bowers-Borckardt Die State V or later, with the obverse matching the “shattered and bulged” description of Die State VI. This piece was struck after examples of the 1798 13 Stars, Small Eagle dollars, with the reverse in its latest die state on this piece. This important die state is more extensively explained in the BB reference:

“Immediately after 1797 BB-73 Die State IV was coined, the reverse die was mated with a 1798 obverse and used to coin specimens of 1798 BB-82, Die State I. The die cracks advanced slightly during the coinage. When coinage of 1798 BB-82 was completed, the dies were remated with this 1797 obverse, and additional specimens of 1797 BB-73 were struck, with the reverse being in the same state as used to coin 1798 BB-82. It is likely that all specimens of 1797 BB-73 were struck at the Mint calendar year 1798.”

Both sides of this light silver-gray specimen have nearly full luster with light wear on the highest design points. Minor handling marks are entirely consistent with the grade. This lovely early dollar will be a nice addition to an advanced cabinet. Census: 8 in 53, 23 finer (11/10). (#6863)



1797 9x7 Stars Bust Dollar, B-1, BB-73 AU55, Bright and Well-Detailed

5617 1797 9x7 Stars, Large Letters AU55 PCGS. B-1, BB-73, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II. The near-perfect die state of this piece is perhaps the most available for the variety. It is certainly encountered more often than later states.

Of the three 1797 dollar varieties, BB-73 is the most common. Bowers and Borckardt (1993) ranked BB-71—the 10x6 Star variant—second to BB-73, but only by a thin margin. If the PCGS *Population Report* is any indication—and we feel that it is—then it appears that BB-73 is about twice as available as BB-71. However, in grades above AU50 the two varieties seem to be comparable in terms of scarcity, and BB-71 is actually more plentiful in Mint State condition, if one considers five coins “plentiful.” All three die marriages are condition scarcities, and relatively few appear to have been saved before entering circulation.

This pale dove-gray representative boasts a bold strike and substantial luster throughout. We make note of only one minor distraction: two diagonal abrasions connect Liberty’s lower bust to the 5 o’clock rim. Otherwise, this piece is quite pleasing and sure to receive much attention when it crosses the auction block. Population: 8 in 55, 5 finer (11/10). (#6863)



AU53 1798 Small Eagle Dollar
15 Stars, B-2, BB-81

5618 1798 Small Eagle, 15 Stars AU53 NGC. B-2, BB-81, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II with a partially lapped curl beneath the E in LIBERTY. One of only two Small Eagle 1798 Bolender varieties, which are readily distinguished by the star count. Thus, B-2 is a separate line item in the *Guide Book*, where it is priced highest among the ten different 1798 listings. B-2 was the first 1798 die marriage struck. The die was made prior to a Mint decision that limited the obverse star count to 13, regardless of the number of states in the Union.

This is an attractive cream-gray example that boasts splendid definition within Liberty's curls and the eagle's wing plumage. Luster glimmers from design elements. Mentionable marks are limited to a pinscratch near the F in OF and minor rim nicks at 3:30 on the obverse and 11 o'clock on the reverse. (#6868)



1798 Draped Bust, Large Eagle Dollar, AU58
Pointed 9, Close Date, B-27, BB-113

5619 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Close Date AU58 PCGS. B-27, BB-113, R.2. The 1798 Draped Bust silver dollar enjoyed a large mintage of 327,536 pieces, with a total of 33 different die varieties for the year. The old Small Eagle reverse was retired part way through the year in favor of the new Heraldic Eagle design, creating a popular first-year type issue. The present coin is a representative of the BB-113 variety, most easily recognized by the die flaw near the inner point of star 12. This impressive near-Mint specimen is sharply detailed, except for a little softness on the eagle's head and breast. Light shades of gold and darker blue patina visit the pleasing surfaces on both sides. Listed on page 211 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#6873)



MS62 1798 Heraldic Eagle Dollar
Wide Date, Pointed 9, B-23a, BB-105

5620 1798 Large Eagle, Wide Date, Pointed 9 MS62 ANACS. B-23a, BB-105, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III from a lapped obverse die. The present example is third-listed in the classic Bowers-Borckardt reference under "Notable Specimens," described as "Uncirculated, sharp strike, perfectly centered, lovely bluish golden patina!" We can add that satin luster is comprehensive and rolls across the fields. Marks are virtually absent, and the eye appeal is remarkable. Besides its dappled steel-blue and tan-brown toning, this piece can be identified by a small mint-made strike-through near the reverse rim at 5 o'clock. Our auction archives, which date to 1991, show only a single prior Uncirculated appearance of B-23, the ANACS MS61 Richard J. Chouinard example from our 2005 FUN Signature.

Ex: Kagin's, 6/1970, lot 614. (#6877)



PLATINUM NIGHT



Lot 5621





Stunning 1799 No Berries Silver Dollar
B-11, BB-161, MS66
Possibly the Finest 1799 Dollar Known

5621 1799 Normal Date, No Berries MS66 PCGS. B-11, BB-161, R.3. This stunning Premium Gem is extraordinary for its quality and aesthetic appeal, *quite possibly the finest known 1799 silver dollar of any die variety*. The surfaces exhibit soft, frosty silver luster on both sides, disturbed only by a few extremely small ticks on the obverse device, none that require individual discussion. Both sides are fully brilliant, with ivory surfaces enhanced by champagne, pale yellow, and powder-blue. The strike from the Mint's screw-press is sharp and nicely centered. Both sides have full and complete dentils around the entire circumference. On the obverse, each and every star is fully detailed and all of the fine hair strands are complete and sharp—even the tiny secondary strands between the main locks. Like the obverse, all of the reverse design details are full and complete. All stars in the constellation are full, including complete centers. This example clearly illustrates the smaller size of reverse star 1 at the left end of the top row, obviously the result of a shallow punch by the engraver when this die was created. Each and every feather in the eagle's wings is sharp and fully delineated, the breast feathers are complete and clear, and the tail feathers are fully present. Similarly, the leaves in the olive branch, the arrows to the left, and all of the shield lines are boldly defined. Strong peripheral flowlines on the reverse have begun to draw the tops of each letter toward the border.

Another result of the sharp strike is the appearance of the die state details. Simply stated, the obverse is clashed and the reverse is cracked, but clearly more information is necessary. The obverse has prominent "waves" above the date, the result of clash marks from the clouds on the reverse. The left and right obverse fields clearly display clash marks from the eagle's wings, especially among some obverse stars. Other clash marks can be seen from the eagle's tail feathers, the shield, the arrows, and the olive branch.

Only a few light clash marks are evident on the reverse, primarily from the drapery through OF. The reverse is more notable for its extensive web of die cracks. A heavy crack from the border to the fourth wing feather on the left joins the right side of D in UNITED. This heavy crack continues across the wing feather and connects with the top of the scroll to the first U, where it crosses the field to star 12 and to the eagle's beak and head. A branch of this crack crosses three dentils over D and continues through the remaining letters of UNITED to the arrow feathers. Another branch crosses the curve of D and the field to the ribbon end below E, continuing through the field to the shield, where it faintly reaches the left side of the third vertical stripe. A further branch of the first crack extends upward through the top three wing feathers, curving down through cloud 1 where it joins a final crack. This last crack is extremely faint from cloud 2 to stars 7 and 12. This die marriage represents the last use of this reverse die, and the present example is certainly a late state of this final use.

The reverse is known as the No Berries die, lacking any trace of berries in the olive branch. One berry stem can be seen, but there is no evidence of actual berries, despite Bolender's contention that one tiny berry could be seen. When this reverse die was engraved, it actually did have berries, as seen in its earlier uses for BB-158 and 159. After its use for these two varieties, the die was lapped to remove certain clash marks or other tiny defects; the process also removed the berries and weakened other details.

While this variety is quite common, with a total known population of about 400 coins, it is extremely difficult to locate in the highest grades. In 1993, when Dave Bowers published his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*, only four Mint State examples were listed under the "Notable Specimens" section. They include:

- The F.C.C. Boyd specimen (Numismatic Gallery, 1945), which later appeared in the Harold Bareford sale;
- The Davis-Graves example (Stack's, 1954), which went to A.J. Ostheimer;
- The S.S. Forest, Jr. Collection coin (Stack's, 1972); and
- An example sold by Hollinbeck-Kagin in their June 1970 sale.

The Boyd specimen was listed as MS63 and the others each as MS60. Of course, this example matches the plates for none of those pieces and is easily the *finest known example of this die variety*. In fact, it may be the *finest known 1799 silver dollar of any die variety*. Population: 2 in 66, 0 finer (10/10).

Ex: Charlotte Signature (Heritage, 3/2007), lot 889, which realized \$379,500. Listed in the 2011 Guide Book as a record price for the 1799 Normal Date variety.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#6878)



1800 Dotted Date Bust Dollar, MS62

B-14, BB-194

Probably Ex: WGC



5622 1800 Dotted Date MS62 NGC. B-14, BB-194, R.3. This relatively common variety is always available in the lower circulated grades. However, in Mint State it is a major condition rarity. This particular coin may well be the second finest example known of the variety. The finest example is an NGC MS65 from the Cardinal Collection that we offered in our 1997 ANA Sale. This coin appears to be the coin owned by Freddie Boyd and sold as lot 100 in Abe Kosoff's *The World's Greatest Collection* in 1945. In the Bowers tome on dollars, that coin was described as, "An Unc. gem, with brilliance of original mint lustre. Nick on chin. Rare." It is that mention of a nick on the chin in addition to this coin's superior grade that make us believe this could be the Boyd specimen. Unfortunately, that coin was not photographed in the WGC catalog, but it sold for \$70 on a \$50 estimate, indicating the premium grade of the piece. The buyer of that coin was Adolph Friedman, Kosoff's friend. Friedman purchased approximately two-thirds of Boyd's collection of early silver dollars. Most were offered again in the 1949 ANA Sale.

This is an absolutely splendid early dollar. The surfaces are bright and lustrous with a slight overlay of gray-golden patina on each side that deepens to sea-green around the margins. Fully struck in all areas, and quite unusual as such, with fully detailed stars, deeply impressed hair curls, and complete feathers on the eagle. The only mark of any consequence on either side is the above-mentioned angling mark on Liberty's chin. An important, high grade example of this popular 1800 dollar variety. (#6889)

GOBRECHT DOLLARS



Toned Choice AU 1803 Bust Dollar
B-6, BB-255

5623 1803 Large 3 AU55 PCGS. B-6, BB-255, R.1. This is the most commonly seen variety of the year with more pieces known today of the B-6 than all the other varieties combined, which is to say, this is the perfect coin for a date set of early dollars. This is an especially pleasing coin that retains much of the original mint luster with gray-golden toning spread over each side. Sharply struck, the only area of softness (and this may actually be friction not strike) is on the eagle's breast feathers just above the shield and on the tailfeathers.

Ex: Heritage (1/2002), lot 7247; 2005 FUN Auction (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 8219. (#6901)



1836 Early Strike Gobrecht Dollar, PR40
Judd-60, Die Alignment I

5624 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Coin Alignment, Pollock-65, R.1, PR40 PCGS. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I. Original Issue of 1836 with the eagle flying upward. There is no evidence of the diagonal die clash mark above the eagle's wing, placing this coin in the first group of Gobrecht dollars that were struck in early December 1836. These so-called First Originals are often found in high grade, but not always. This piece still shows ample evidence of the proof finish in the fields, with even wear over the high points on each side. Slightly variegated gray-russet patina on each side is surrounded by deep blue at the margins. A few small contact marks are scattered around the fields, but the only one worthy of mention is a short, vertical scratch between the 8 and 3 in the date. (#11225)



1836 Die Alignment I Gobrecht Dollar, PR58
Judd-60, Remarkably Attractive Surfaces

1836 Gobrecht Dollar, PR62
Judd-60, Die Alignment I
Deeply Toned and Deeply Mirrored

5625 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1, PR58 PCGS. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (center of Liberty's head is opposite the D in DOLLAR). The lack of an angling die clash mark over the eagle's wing indicates this coin was struck in the first group of 400 dollars produced in early December, 1836. Paradoxically while these pieces were intended for circulation, many were set aside as mementoes and have survived today in high grade, such as this piece.

This is a remarkably fine example of a Gobrecht dollar, and one that is more appealing than many technically Uncirculated coins. The fields retain most of their original proof glimmer, and the surfaces show only the slightest traces of handling. Light golden-rose toning is seen on both sides. The striking details are strong throughout, including Liberty's foot. (#11225)

5626 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Coin Alignment, Pollock-65, R.1, PR62 PCGS. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (center of Liberty's head is opposite the D in DOLLAR). This deeply toned proof shows no evidence of the angling die clash mark above the eagle's wing, indicating it was one of the 400 pieces struck in early December. Gobrecht dollars were struck in proof format, but some are "more proof than others." Some, like this coin, are undisputed proofs and measure up to post-1858 proofing standards. Others have fields that are more like an 1881-S dollar. The fields on this piece are impressively deep in their mirrored reflectivity. Striking definition is also full throughout, but it is slightly soft over the highest points from cleaning. The deep blue-gray toning that covers each side helps subdue the hairlines, but it does not hinder the deep flash from the fields. There are no mentionable contact marks on either side. (#11225)



1836 Judd-60, Die Alignment II
Gobrecht Dollar, PR64
Original Striking, Medal Alignment
Bright Fields and Beautiful Iridescent Toning

5627 1836 Judd-60 Original, Medal Alignment PR64 PCGS. CAC. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment II (medallic alignment with the head of Liberty opposite ES). This is a later striking as seen by the distinctive, diagonal die clash mark above the eagle's wing that points toward the AT in STATES. It is still considered an Original striking because of the lack of die cracks on the reverse. Dollars struck in March 1837 are seen in various alignments from DA II to DA IV. This was previously thought to have been from rotation of the dies, but now it is generally believed that the dies were actually positioned in varying alignments according to when a batch was produced. The actual positioning of the dies relative to each other seems to be random, rather than a neat progression as previously believed. Somewhere between 200 and 600 dollars were struck in 1837 (all dated 1836) in the various alignments. High grade examples are seldom seen among medallic alignment Gobrechts. In fact, this is the second finest piece (and the only PR64) certified by PCGS, being bettered only by a single PR65. NGC has certified five PR64 dollars with only two finer, both Gems.

The fields are brightly reflective on each side and serve to back-light the incredible multicolored green, blue, and rose iridescence. As one would expect from a PR64, there are few reportable surface defects. A lint mark is seen to the right of the head of Liberty, a semi-circular planchet depression is located below the eagle, but there are remarkably few other interruptions in the surfaces of this impressive Gobrecht dollar.

From The Milford Collection. (#11226)

SEATED DOLLARS



Appealing MS62 1840 Dollar

5628 1840 MS62 PCGS. CAC. The issue of 1840 followed a four-year period of silver dollar types featuring permutations of Christian Gobrecht's seated effigy of Liberty and a flying eagle. With the eagle now perched, the 1840 issue begins the Liberty Seated dollar series proper. The date was saved at least in small quantities, as examples such as this lustrous MS62 survivor attest. Much of each side is covered in light silver-gray toning; the left obverse has blue-violet and orange-tan color, while the reverse has more extensive but more muted versions of the same hues. Population: 18 in 62, 13 finer (11/10). (#6926)

Impressive MS64+ 1842 Seated Dollar Single Finest at PCGS

5629 1842 MS64+ PCGS Secure. CAC. The 1842 Seated dollar, while an elusive and prized issue, is nonetheless more accessible than many of its peers. Q. David Bowers (1992) sheds some light: "Unlike 1841 dollars, quantities of which are believed to have been exported in the early 1850s, most 1842 dollars were probably used within the borders of the United States." Domestic-bound 1842 dollars were more likely to be saved, as this MS64+ example clearly was. Pastel blue, violet, and orange border-hues on the lustrous obverse take a deeper turn and cover more of the reverse. This is the sole MS64+ example of the issue certified by PCGS with none finer (11/10). (#6928)



Elusive 1845 Seated Dollar, MS62

5630 1845 MS62 NGC. The 1845 Seated dollar has a low mintage of just 24,500 coins, and survivors are elusive in all grades, especially so in Mint State. The combined NGC and PCGS population totals just nine coins in MS62, with only seven finer.

Both sides of this deeply toned silver dollar have fully mirrored, prooflike fields and lustrous design motifs. The design definition is suggestive of a business strike with some weakness at Liberty's head and at the top of the left facing wing. A few stars also show slight weakness but most are sharp. The surfaces exhibit gunmetal-blue toning with considerable iridescent highlights. Census: 4 in 62, 4 finer (11/10). (#6931)

1852 Original Seated Dollar, AU Details

5631 1852—Artificial Toning—NGC Details. AU. The fields on both sides of this coin show deep pinkish-gray color, but abrasions are relatively absent. The coin is identifiable as an Original struck from business strike dies by several diagnostics: "raindrop" circular ring mark on Liberty's left (facing) arm; "beard" on Liberty's chin; vertical shield stripes on the reverse that extend above and below the outline; and many horizontal die striations within the vertical shield stripes.

The mintage of Original 1852 dollars is recorded as 1,100 pieces, but the denomination circulated little due to its overvaluation in terms of gold, and what few silver dollars could be found in circulation were then mostly hoarded or melted by bullion speculators. Many more silver dollars dated 1848-59 were melted in 1861-62, according to Breen. This rare 1852 Original dollar should fill the bill nicely for some series collectors. (#6940)



High-End MS64 1853 Seated Dollar Brightly Lustrous and Richly Toned

Frosty 1859-S Seated Dollar, MS62

5632 1853 MS64 NGC. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg. The Act of February 21, 1853 slightly reduced the amount of silver in subsidiary coinage, but left the dollar unchanged. This curious anomaly is probably best explained in the memoirs of John Sherman: "No mention of the dollar was made in the Act of 1853. It had fallen into disuse and when coined was exported, being more valuable as bullion than coin." That passage would lead one to think the coins that were saved would be plentiful in high grades. But that is obviously not the case when one looks at the numbers certified. NGC has only certified 30 pieces in MS64 with two finer (11/10). This example has bright, lustrous surfaces that are covered with steel-gray and golden toning. There are a number of small, but individually insignificant abrasions on each side, and the striking details are less-than-complete on the peripheral stars and the eagle.

Ex: Eliasberg (*Bowers and Merena*, 4/1997), lot 2221. (#6941)

5633 1859-S MS62 PCGS. With a skimpy mintage of 20,000 examples, the 1859-S is an issue that is seldom encountered in the higher Mint State grades. The 1859 Seated Liberty dollars from all three mints were intended for export to China, and the available evidence suggests that most did indeed make their way there, only to be promptly melted down into bullion.

The present piece is one of a half-dozen so graded at PCGS, with another half-dozen pieces in MS62 at NGC (12/07). There are only another dozen pieces at both services graded finer, as always discounting the possibility of duplication in the data. Both sides of this example show a touch of champagne-gold patina over the frosty silver surfaces. While there are a few light contact marks consistent with the grade, none of them are bothersome or individually severe. Population: 6 in 62, 7 finer (11/10). (#6948)



Conditionally Challenging
1859-S Dollar, MS63
One of the Finest Known



5634 1859-S MS63 NGC. The coinage of silver dollars in San Francisco in 1859 had a twofold purpose: it was more economical for the mint to strike one silver dollar than two half dollars or 10 dimes, and dollars were also produced to try and cut into the Mexican market for Trade dollars in the Orient. Addressing this second point, the August 1859 *Mercury Magazine* stated: "every vessel leaving San Francisco for Chinese ports takes a large amount of Mexican dollars." As a result, most surviving 1859-S dollars are VF or XF. Hardly any were intentionally set aside at the time of issue. This is one of the finest examples known of this condition rarity. Only 11 coins have been certified in MS63 with a single piece finer (11/10). Each side has bright fields and intermixed rose and gray toning. The strike is generally strong except on the eagle's plumage. Light abrasions are evident with a magnifier, the most obvious ones being a cluster over the breasts of Liberty. (#6948)



Gem 1861 Seated Liberty Dollar Scarce Civil War Issue Only One Coin Certified Finer

5635 1861 MS65 PCGS. The 1861 Seated Liberty dollar claims a nominal mintage of 77,500 pieces, but the date is quite challenging for present-day collectors. The 1861 was the first issue of the Civil War era, and distribution patterns changed radically during that period. Until 1861, most silver dollars were used in the China trade, and significant numbers of 1861 dollars undoubtedly found their way to the Orient, as well. However, it seems that most dollars of this date remained in this country, to be melted for bullion used to strike subsidiary coinage. R.W. Julian reports:

"There was very heavy melting of dollars in 1861 for use as bullion in the manufacture of subsidiary silver. In one case there were 40,000 silver dollars melted at Philadelphia. I suspect that a careful investigation of archival material would turn up meltings well in excess of that."

Whatever the fate of the majority of the 1861 mintage, it is certain that examples in Gem condition are very rare today. Heritage has only handled two 1861 Seated Liberty dollars in MS65 in prior auctions, one in lot 6504 of the 1993 ANA Sale, and another in lot 2119 of the Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars (Heritage, 4/2008). The Queller coin realized \$46,000. Currently, PCGS has certified four coins in Gem condition, with a single specimen finer, while NGC has graded only three examples in MS65, with none finer (11/10).

The present coin is a remarkable Gem specimen, a realistic candidate for Condition Census, and one of the finest examples known of this scarce date. The striking details are quite sharp, an important consideration with this issue, as the 1861 is known for its weak definition. The surfaces are mostly brilliant, but traces of gold and lavender can be detected in the fields. Satiny mint luster adds to the considerable eye appeal. (#6951)

PROOF SEATED DOLLARS



Well Struck 1870-CC Dollar, AU58

5636 1870-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 3-C. Many 1870-CC silver dollars were saved as the first of their kind. David Bowers writes in *Silver Dollars & Trade Dollars of the United States* that close to 5% survive from the original mintage of 11,758 coins.

Magnificent cobalt-blue toning hugs the peripheries of this near-Mint State example, transitioning into slivers of lavender and orange. Occasional splashes of yellow-gold visit the centers. The design elements are relatively well struck, including all the letters in LIBERTY, elements that are sometimes weak. The few minor marks scattered about do not detract. Census: 19 in 58, 17 finer (11/10). (#6964)



Restrike 1851 Seated Dollar, PR62

5637 1851 Restrike PR62 PCGS. The restrike 1851 Seated Liberty dollars were minted to satisfy collector demand for this rare date, which had a business-strike mintage of only 1,300 pieces. The coins were struck clandestinely during at least two time periods, 1858-1860 and 1867-1868. Q. David Bowers estimates the original mintage as 50-100 pieces. PCGS has graded 11 examples in PR62, with eight finer; NGC has certified only four coins in PR62, again with eight finer (11/10).

The present coin displays deeply mirrored, chromium surfaces, and sharply impressed devices. The brilliant fields are highlighted by slight hints of gold at the rims. The eye appeal is outstanding. Housed in a green label holder. (#6993)



Famous 1858 Seated Dollar, PR66

Ex: P. Kaufman Collection

5638 1858 PR66 NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. The 1858 Seated dollar is the most famous proof of the series due to its status as the only “proof-only” date issued from 1840 to 1873. It is also one of the least understood coins among all American numismatic treasures from a mintage estimated at about 300 coins. Only one finer example of the date has been certified by NGC.

Numismatist Duncan Lee, a well-known specialist in the Seated coinage arena, compiled a brief study of proof Seated dollar rarity, published in the August 2006 “Monthly Supplement” of the *Coin Dealer Newsletter*. A two page study, Lee provides excellent information. For 1858, he writes: “The 1858 is the only Proof-only date in the Liberty Seated silver dollar series. All known survivors were struck from one obverse die paired with at least two reverse dies, one being the same reverse die used for some 1856 and 1857 proofs Several others were made with the reverse die which was used to produce some 1859 proofs.”

A particular challenge in the study of early proof coins is determining what information is valid and what is not. In his *Proof Encyclopedia*, Walter Breen described two different reverse dies. Unfortunately, this single example has certain characteristics of both dies!

For the second reverse, Breen recorded that the “claws touch, two lower arrowheads touch shafts; often, depressed mark (from foreign matter on die) in field near beak.” The Kaufman collection coin clearly has the shallow depression near the beak, but has the claws separated and the two lower arrowheads not near the shafts above. It also has a straight die line in the narrow space over ITE of UNITED, and this die line is identical to that appearing on the 1856 proof dollar in this collection. Die notes for the proof dollars are in need of substantial overhauling, as different authors use different notations with little consistency. In addition to revamping the die notes, considerable study is still needed to make accurate mintage determinations.

A splendid Premium Gem, fully detailed on both sides, with impressive magenta and sea-green toning. A high-quality piece, this dollar is only exceeded by one coin certified by NGC, a PR67 Cameo specimen. Census: 4 in 66, 1 finer (11/10). (#7001)



Unimprovable 1859 Seated Dollar PR66 Ultra Cameo

5639 1859 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. This proof Seated dollar hails from the second year that the Mint began actively marketing proof coins to the collector community. Proof issues from 1858 forward, while still rare, are more available than those of prior years. The present Premium Gem offers stone-white devices displaying unimprovable contrast with the deeply mirrored fields. The upper reverse field displays a few wispy striations of Mint origin. The base of the 1 in the date is recut. The *Guide Book* reports a production of just 800 proofs, and only a handful of survivors can approach the lofty preservation of this spectacular white-on-black specimen. The present piece is one of two examples (or one coin twice) certified PR66 Ultra Cameo by NGC, and PCGS has encapsulated no examples as Deep Cameo (10/10).

Ex: Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 5892, which realized \$43,700.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#97002)

Appealing 1866 Motto Dollar, PR65

5640 1866 Motto PR65 PCGS. Intricate design definition is evident on both sides of this lovely Gem proof Seated dollar. The strike is full with bold stars, full hair, and split toes on the obverse. The reverse has full leaf detail with sharp claws and bold feathers. Both sides have full frosty luster on the devices with deep mirrored fields, all beneath mottled toning. The obverse exhibits olive and steel at the center with violet and gold nearer the border. The reverse blue, violet, and gold at the lower left, with lighter gold and lavender at the upper right. Population: 9 in 65, 1 finer (11/10). (#7014)



Exquisite PR65 Deep Cameo 1868 Seated Dollar

5641 1868 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. In the Q. David Bowers reference *Silver Dollars & Trade Dollars of the United States*, he notes for the 1868 proof issue:

"600 Proof dollars were struck this year and were distributed with the silver Proof sets. In terms of specimens appearing on the market today, high-grade Proof dollars of the late 1860s and early 1870s are considerably more available than those of earlier decades. Still, in absolute terms they are rare."

Certainly a Gem specimen with Deep Cameo contrast, such as the present coin, is a great rarity. Light golden overtones show a touch of milkiness at the obverse margins, but the coin's essential contrast is absolute. Intensely frosted devices are exquisitely struck. Population: 1 in 65 Deep Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). (#97016)





Starkly Contrasted 1870 Seated Dollar PR66 Ultra Cameo One of the Two Finest Known

5642 1870 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. The 1870 Seated Liberty dollar was struck to the tune of 1,000 pieces in proof format, the first time since 1861 in which the mintage of proof dollars touched the 1,000 mark. David Bowers writes in *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*:

"It is one of those little anomalies of numismatics, and a spur to numismatic research and inquisitiveness, to note that today 1870 proof dollars are slightly scarcer than are, for example, those dated 1867 (which has a considerably lower mintage of 625 pieces).

"Apparently, most 1870 proof dollars were distributed with minor and silver proof sets. The scarcity of survivors suggests that quantities may have remained unsold at the end of the year and were melted, many after July 10, 1873."

Of the nearly 450 1870 proof dollars certified by NGC and PCGS, only about 70 are Cameos, and fewer than 10 are Ultra/Deep Cameos. The present Premium Gem Ultra Cameo is one of the two finest certified.

The surfaces on both sides are essentially untuned, and the frosted devices stand in stark contrast with the highly reflective fields. The strike is full on each side with no hint of weakness. A handful of wispy handling marks are located in the obverse fields under high magnification and might well preclude an even higher grade. Census: 2 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (10/10).

Ex: 2009 FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3972, where it brought \$31,625.

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two. (#97018)



Singular PR66 Deep Cameo 1870 Seated Dollar

5643 1870 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. The 1870 proof Seated dollar is a curious issue. There were 1,000 pieces struck, but apparently nowhere near that many were sold with the remainder being melted at year's end, making it scarcer than several of the preceding Seated dollar issues even though its mintage is higher. The fields on this piece shimmer with bright, mirror-like intensity and show virtually no impairments, even under close examination. Set against the fields are the frosted white devices which sparkle against the illimitable depths of reflectivity. Mostly untuned with just a bit of haziness on the obverse. As a future identifier, a small area of planchet roughness (as struck) is seen near the border at Liberty's foot. Population: 1 in 66 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#97018)



1871 Seated Dollar, PR66 Cameo A Fabulously Toned, Original Type Coin

5644 1871 PR66 Cameo PCGS Secure. CAC. Ex: MBJ. The Seated dollar series is an interesting one and one that has a couple of counterintuitive surprises in the No Motto and With Motto series. Among business strikes, the collecting of Seated dollars is almost impossible in high grades. And yet, the two most available issues in the entire series in Uncirculated grades are both No Motto issues, hoard dates from Treasury releases in the early 1960s, the 1859-O and 1860-O. Among proof issues, the earlier No Motto dollars are only slightly less available than their later With Motto counterparts. However, when one looks at Cameo dollars in Gem condition, the With Motto coins are almost twice as available as No Motto pieces. This was undoubtedly because the Mint made a more conscious effort from 1866 through 1873 to produce a higher-quality product than it had in the earlier years. In the early years when No Motto dollars were struck, the presence of cameo contrast on a proof was more a matter of chance and the result of the use of a new pair of dies where the mint frost on the devices had not diminished from successive striking.

The production of proofs for 1871 was relatively high with 960 pieces struck. But this pales in comparison to the 1.07 million strikes for circulation. This is a fabulously toned, brightly mirrored proof that has an oval-shaped area of brilliance in the center of the obverse and a nearly brilliant center on the reverse. The remainder of each side is covered with multiple layers of cobalt-blue and rose toning. The cameo effect is pronounced even through the toning. The surfaces are nearly contact-free, but there is one interesting area on the reverse: a semicircular "crease" in the planchet between the M and I in AMERICA. Population: 2 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (11/10). (#87019)

TRADE DOLLAR



1875-S Trade Dollar, Originally Toned MS66
One of the Finest Known

5645 1875-S MS66 NGC. Type One Reverse. Large S. The 1875-S has the highest mintage in the Trade dollar series, and it is the most available issue in Uncirculated grades. That being said, of the 4.4 million pieces struck the vast majority were either distributed on the West Coast and circulated, or sent to the Orient (this is predictably the most common chopmarked Trade dollar). Today several dozen Gems are known, but above that level there are extraordinarily few examples that qualify for higher grades. In the case of MS66 coins, NGC has only certified six coins with none finer, and PCGS has certified eight pieces in this grade with only three finer (11/10).

The surfaces of this piece are simply extraordinary. The mint luster is frosted and rolls around each side unimpeded by the abrasions that usually afflict this issue. Both obverse and reverse display subtle iridescence, a sign of originality, and there is slight deepening of the color at the margins. The strike is the only weakness on this piece. The peripheral stars and head of Liberty are softly detailed, but in the overall scheme of things this is a minor consideration. (#7039)

PROOF TRADE DOLLAR



Noteworthy 1882 Trade Dollar
PR67 Ultra Cameo

5646 1882 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. Q. David Bowers, in *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States*, offered the following commentary on the proof 1882 Trade dollar issue's mintage: "For the fifth year in a row, the only trade dollars minted at Philadelphia were Proofs. The mintage figure of 1,097 Proofs was nearly equal to the number (1,100) of silver Proof sets made of other denominations from the dime to the Morgan dollar." Bowers also notes that most of the proof Trade dollar production that year took place early, in February and March, with only small batches struck afterward until a final heightened mintage in December.

This technically superior specimen has many components that add to its overwhelming eye appeal. Most obvious is its contrast, with thick mint frost over the central devices, sharply struck rather than the flatness sometimes seen. A few small polished areas in the middles of the devices add visual interest.

While the fields themselves are minimally toned, each side takes on a suggestion of color thanks to significant peripheral patina. Delicate gold shadings encircle each side, covering the rims, with occasional elements of deeper rose, plum, and claret overlaid. This creates a noteworthy juxtaposition, not only between frost and mirror, but between the black-and-white of the centers and the color of the rims. Overall, a fantastic Superb Gem that should attract plenty of attention. Census: 3 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). (#97062)

MORGAN DOLLARS



Elusive 'Wild Eye' VAM-14.11 1878 Eight Tailfeathers Dollar, MS62

5647 1878 8TF VAM-14.11 Wild Eye MS62 PCGS. A Top 100 Variety. Two "spikes" (partial eyelids) emerge from Liberty's eyeball, one short and blunt at the top and a longer and thinner one at the bottom. The obverse dies were heavily polished and are appreciably reflective under scattered gray toning, while the reverse has more conventional cartwheel luster. A light horizontal pin-scratch on the cheek contributes to the grade.



Internet resource VAMWorld.com considers the "Wild Eye," discovered August 1995 by Les Hartnett, to be "an ultra rarity with perhaps a dozen known." This MS62 survivor ranks third in the PCGS Condition Census for the variety. A June 2008 auction result for a *circulated* example on eBay brought a more than \$15,000 hammer price, a testament to how prized even worn survivors are. The offering of this Mint State piece, a key to the complete Top 100 Morgan dollar set, is sure to be a focus of series devotees.

Desirable Gem 1879-CC VAM-4 Dollar

5648 1879-CC MS65 PCGS.

VAM-4. Morgan dollar variety collectors will want to note the following die characteristics: Two die gouges are visible downward from Liberty's nose; that to the left is longer and ends in the field opposite the bottom edge of the upper lip. Just left of that is a tiny die chip that resembles the Greek lunate epsilon symbol on its back. A short diagonal die line from the eagle's lower beak reaches the top edge of the left facing wing. The reverse also has a few tiny die chips below and around ONE. Slight doubling inside the right C of the mintmark is described in the VAM reference.



The Shrike Set specimen is a delightful Gem with frosty silver devils and satiny, slightly reflective fields. Both sides are fully brilliant with no evidence of toning. Slight evidence of weakness over Liberty's ear is the only aspect of this piece that falls short of a full strike. Population: 92 in 65, 2 finer (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7086)



Excellent 1879-O Morgan Dollar, MS66

5649 1879-O MS66 PCGS. CAC. This piece has a Closed 9 with minor die filling in the lower loop of that digit. Myriad tiny die pits appear as raised lumps all around the reverse periphery. A single die line extends from the left facing wing to the border through the upper left side of the first S, and prominent die chips appear about the second S.

The 1879-O is relatively plentiful in lower Mint State grades but scarce in Choice and rare in Gem Mint State. This example is even finer, and is tied for the finest that PCGS or NGC have certified. Both sides are fully lustrous and brilliant with pristine surfaces. This Premium Gem has bright silver on both sides with a few faint wisps of violet toning. An excellent opportunity is presented to the connoisseur who desires the finest possible quality. Population: 13 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7090)



Magnificent 1880-CC VAM-3A Morgan Dollar, MS67

A 'Super CD Collection' Variety

5650 1880-CC MS67 PCGS. CAC. VAM-3A. Ex: GSA. This later die state of VAM-3 has a dash under the second 8. Dull clash marks are evident at the neck and lips on the obverse, and heavier clash marks are visible inside the upper leaves on both branches of the wreath, with a prominent clash line upward from the wing to the N of IN. The reverse also has tiny chips inside both letters of the mint-mark, and inside IN GOD. The "Super CD Collection" is a list of 25 important clashed die varieties that Dr. Mark Kimpton identified in *Elite Clashed Morgan Dollars*.

Both sides of this Superb Gem are highly lustrous with frosty silver surfaces. The reverse enhanced through gold, rose, lemon, and lime toning over 80% of that side. In addition to its status as an important clashed die variety, this dollar is also tied for the finest that PCGS has certified. Population: 27 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7100)



Conditionally Rare 1880-O Morgan VAM-53B, MS65

5651 1880-O MS65 PCGS. CAC. VAM-53B. Clear obverse and reverse clash marks in combination with several prominent reverse die gouges identify this Small O variety. Characteristics of VAM-53B are clearly illustrated at VAMWorld.com, where it is listed as R.6.

Both sides of this Gem are highly lustrous with brilliant and frosty silver surfaces and an above average strike, including some hair definition above Liberty's ear. There is no evidence of toning on either side. The date is elusive in high grades. In fact, NGC and PCGS have yet to certify any examples above MS65. Population: 28 in 65, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7114)

Gem 1880/79-O Dollar, VAM-4 Frosty Silver-White Surfaces

5652 1880/79-O MS65 NGC. VAM-4. Micro O. A Top 100 Variety. The two Fey-Oxman so-called "Crossbar" overdates are distinguished by the Micro O mintmark on the VAM-4, which shows a nearly round inner opening. This Gem coin is quite close to a Prooflike designation, a brilliant, sharply struck silver-white piece with frosty surfaces overall, reflective fields and medium mint frost on the devices. This piece appears to be the single finest certified non-Prooflike example of the VAM-4 at NGC (there is also a Gem Prooflike VAM-4), and there are no Gem VAM-4s at PCGS (11/10). A find for the VAM specialists. (#7116)



Impressive 1881-O Morgan Dollar, MS66

5653 1881-O MS66 PCGS. There are no readily visible die markers that would identify this piece as a special VAM variety. Both sides of this Premium Gem are pristine and satiny, with brilliant silver surfaces and no evidence of toning. Only a few trivial, widely scattered marks prevent a higher grade. Aside from slight weakness over Liberty's ear, the strike is full. Even the hair strands over the ear show some separation, unusual for any New Orleans issue. This impressive Morgan dollar is a true connoisseur's specimen, being tied with only a dozen others for the finest that PCGS has certified (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7128)



Charming 1883 Morgan Dollar, MS68

5654 1883 MS68 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Jack Lee 1/Jack Lee 2. Among 1880s Morgan dollars, the 1883 Philadelphia issue, with a mintage approaching 13 million pieces, is among the most available. David Bowers writes in *A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*: "Produced in quantity, such pieces were often struck in haste, and some care needs to be exercised to find attractive pieces."

One need not look beyond this MS68 specimen to locate a more attractive coin. Its charming silver-colored surfaces display pleasing satiny mint luster, and are immaculately preserved. A precision strike leaves strong definition on the design elements, further enhancing the coin's eye appeal. The obverse has peripheral die cracks and myriad tiny rust pits on the profile. Population: 2 in 68, 1 finer (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7142)



Shining MS62 1884-S Dollar

5655 1884-S MS62 PCGS. Unlike the more plentiful (and more often saved) San Francisco issues of 1880 and 1881, the 1884-S experienced relative neglect. While the date is only borderline scarce at the MS62 level, there are not nearly enough coins to go around, and with just 51 finer coins known to PCGS (11/10), it is a borderline condition rarity any better. The present coin has strong cartwheel luster with occasional pools of reflectivity close to the rims. Scattered small digs and wispy abrasions account for the grade, but the eye appeal remains solid. Well struck save for minor softness at the hair over Liberty's ear. (#7156)



Elusive 1884-S Morgan, MS62

5656 1884-S MS62 PCGS. The 1884-S is one of the great condition rarities in the Morgan dollar series. While the original mintage was more than 3 million coins, nearly all entered circulation, with few preserved in high grades. There were few collectors in San Francisco at the time, and only a few Eastern collectors were ordering coins from the branch Mints in the days before Augustus Heaton wrote his treatise on mintmarks in 1893. A few bags remained in storage as late as the 1950s, but there was no quantity of 1884-S dollars paid out during the Treasury release of the early 1960s.

This satiny Mint State piece is one of the few that have survived, and it is a fully brilliant piece with little toning on either side. The strike is typical with slight central weakness. Surface marks are minimal, being primarily visible in the reflective fields. PCGS has only certified 51 finer examples (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7156)



Sensational 1888 Morgan Dollar, MS67 From the Second Jack Lee Collection

5657 1888 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Jack Lee 2. Faint clash marks are visible in the usual locations on both sides of this lovely Superb Gem. A sharply defined specimen, this beauty has frosty silver luster with brilliant white surfaces and a hint of peripheral gold toning. Surface marks are minimal. This impressive dollar is tied for the finest that PCGS has certified, while NGC has graded a single finer MS68 example (11/10). Despite the certification of more than 29,000 1888 silver dollars at PCGS, just 13 coins have received the MS67 grade. The connoisseur will treasure this specimen, as the late Jack Lee did when it was part of his cabinet.
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7182)



Desirable 1889 Morgan Dollar, MS67

5658 1889 MS67 PCGS. Ex: R. Dier/Gold River. Morgan dollars were the order of the year in 1889, while subsidiary silver coins were produced in small quantities. The Philadelphia Mint coined nearly 22 million silver dollars during the year.

The obverse has a tiny die chip at the right side of the first 8, between the upper and lower curves of that digit. This impressive Superb Gem has frosty and fully brilliant silver luster with a trace of pale gold toning on each side. PCGS has certified over 25,000 1889 Morgan dollars but only three coins are graded MS67 with one MS68 (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7188)



Lustrous 1889-CC Morgan Dollar, AU58

5659 1889-CC AU58 NGC. After an intermission of three dormant years, the Carson City Mint ramped up production in 1889, minting silver dollars and double eagles. Total production of the former was 350,000 coins, and of the latter a mere 30,945 coins, based on the available supply of silver and gold in Nevada during the year. This satin beauty is one of the small number of survivors from the silver dollar production, with reflective fields and above average design definition beneath lovely gold, violet, and blue toning that is deeper on the reverse. (#7190)

MS61 1889-CC Morgan Dollar Satin and Untoned

5660 1889-CC MS61 PCGS. The high quality and low mintage of the 1889-CC Morgan dollars reflect both a new chief coiner and the reopening of the Carson City Mint after a four-year hiatus. The Mint reopened in July 1889, but the first 100,000 silver dollars were produced only in October, after considerable cleanup, by the new coiner Charles H. Colburn, who clearly took pride in his remarkable work. Nonetheless, only 350,000 silver dollars would fall from the dies before year-end. Since today the few Mint State examples at or near the Gem level are expensive and all but unobtainable, most collectors eagerly pursue lower-Mint State specimens. This MS61 coin displays satiny silver-gray surfaces with a few minor, undistracting contact marks consistent with the grade yet unworthy of singular mention.

From The New Hope Collection. (#7190)



1889-CC Morgan Dollar, MS63+
Scarce, Sharply Struck Key

5661 1889-CC MS63+ PCGS. CAC. The 1889-CC Morgan dollar is the most elusive Carson City issue of the series, from a low mintage of 350,000 pieces. Coins in Select Mint State condition are scarce in today's market, and the present coin is the only example in this grade to be awarded the new plus designation by PCGS (11/10). This high-end Select specimen is sharply struck, with fine detail present on all design elements. Even usually weak areas, like the hair above the ears, show intricate definition. The surfaces are completely brilliant and display vibrant mint luster on both sides. In addition, all surfaces are lightly abraded for the grade.

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7190)



Sparkling 1889-CC Silver Dollar
MS61 Prooflike

5662 1889-CC MS61 Prooflike NGC. It is one of those curious wonders in numismatics that, while the 1889-CC Morgan dollar is a notable rarity overall, of the few Mint State pieces surviving, a good number of them are found with prooflike or deep prooflike surfaces. Of the roughly 460 Mint State 1889-CCs certified at NGC, currently 175 coins, nearly 38%, are certified as Prooflike or Deep Prooflike. This includes the present flashy silver-white Prooflike example, with lots of mirrored field reflectivity against moderately frosted devices. Some reeding marks and other contact on Liberty's cheek and in the obverse fields seem to account for the grade, but the eye appeal is excellent on this sparkling example. Census: 20 in 61 Prooflike, 70 finer (10/10).

From The New Hope Collection. (#7191)



1891-CC Morgan, VAM-3, MS66 Elusive in This Grade

5663 1891-CC MS66 PCGS. VAM-3. The Spitting Eagle variety gets its name from the small die chip near the eagle's beak. The variety is plentiful but still popular. The 1891-CC issue is relatively plentiful in lower grades through MS65, but Gem or finer coins are elusive. This piece has above-average detail with weakness in the hair strands over Liberty's ear, but the central reverse breast feathers are crisp. This lovely Premium Gem is full brilliant with subtle gold toning on each side. Minimal surface marks are trivial and consistent with the grade. Here is an excellent opportunity for the advanced collector. Population: 25 in 66, 1 finer (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7206)



Shining MS66 1892-CC Dollar

5664 1892-CC MS66 PCGS. Based on the condition, this piece is almost assuredly from a GSA release, though this origin is not listed on the holder. The later dates in the Carson City Morgan dollar series had far less representation in Treasury holdings than their earlier counterparts, and while Premium Gems of dates such as the 1882-CC may be readily available for a price, the 1892-CC is a condition rarity so fine. This is a delightful MS66 example, lightly toned silver with occasional milky and brown variations. Bold cartwheel luster and appreciable frost on the devices combine for excellent eye appeal. Population: 18 in 66, 2 finer (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7214)



Important 1892-S Morgan Dollar

5665 1892-S Genuine PCGS. The PCGS number ending in .94 suggests Altered Surfaces as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, the piece has the details of an Uncirculated specimen that has altered surfaces. While this well struck example shows no trace of actual wear, the luster on each side is disturbed and unnatural, and the light gold-to-gray retoning over each side cannot conceal this fact. Nonetheless, as an unworn example of the challenging 1892-S issue, this coin is sure to attract attention from Morgan dollar enthusiasts. (#7218)

Notable Near-Mint 1892-S Dollar

5666 1892-S AU58 PCGS. CAC. The 1892-S is one of several dates, including the 1894-O and 1901, to emerge as a prominent condition rarity at a well-defined break point in its grade spectrum. The 1892-S, for example, is available with some searching in grades through AU55, but at the near-Mint level it becomes genuinely scarce and Mint State coins are borderline condition rarities. This briefly circulated representative remains amply lustrous with a layer of pale gold-gray color across surfaces which show scattered wispy abrasions. Well struck with solid eye appeal. PCGS has certified 56 finer pieces (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7218)



Reflective 1892-S Dollar, MS61

5667 1892-S MS61 NGC. The mintage of 1892-S Morgan dollars was modest for the series, at 1.2 million pieces. Almost all of the coins were released into circulation in the 1890s, and few examples were saved by collectors, with the result that the issue is rare in Mint State grades today. Augustus Heaton's reference on branch-mint coins would be published the following year, and collector interest in mintmarked issues blossomed in the early 20th century, but nearly all examples of the 1892-S had seen extensive circulation by that time.

Contemporary collectors largely ignored the 1892-S when it appeared in auction catalogs. An early offering occurred in lot 347 of the New Jersey Collection (Ed Frossard, 3/1898), "1892 San Francisco mint. Uncirculated." The lot realized only \$1.05, a small return, even in those days. The 1892-S was not present in any quantities in the silver dollar releases of the San Francisco Mint in the 1940s and 1950s. Likewise, the issue was underrepresented in the great Treasury releases of the early 1960s. In recent years, analysis by specialists like Wayne Miller revealed the true rarity of the 1892-S in Mint State. Collectors today are aware of its status as a prime condition rarity in the series.

The present coin is an attractive Mint State example, featuring needle-sharp striking details. Even the hair above Liberty's ear is crisply rendered. The fields are reflective and semiprooflike, especially on the reverse. The surfaces are brilliant at the centers, with a light patina of golden color growing stronger at the rims. A scattering of hairmarks in the fields and a few minor handling marks on Liberty's cheek explain the grade. Census: 11 in 61, 28 finer (11/10). (#7218)



Impressive MS64 1893-O Dollar

5668 1893-O MS64 PCGS. Following radical adjustments to the silver purchase plans that had sent the Mint on a senseless silver-dollar-minting course for more than a decade, the previous flow of the denomination into Treasury vaults slowed to a trickle. New Orleans, for example, struck just 300,000 silver dollars in 1893, and the 1893-O is conditionally scarce in near-Gem and a rarity any finer. The present piece has generous luster, largely silver with blushes of gold and orange, and generally smooth surfaces. Only a few scattered abrasions and typical central striking softness combine to preclude an even finer designation. PCGS has certified just seven coins finer (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7224)

1893-S Dollar, AU50, Bright Surfaces

5669 1893-S AU50 PCGS. Only 100,000 pieces were struck of the 1893-S, and apparently few were set aside in government vaults. Thus the 1893-S is a key date whose mintage corresponds to its rarity, unlike other low-mintage issues, most notably the 1885-CC. In AU grades it is avidly sought after by specialists. This example displays a well-balanced, slate-gray appearance with ample definition on the design elements. There are no unduly bothersome distractions, but several wispy abrasions are noted on the obverse. The texture of the coin is slightly glossy.

From The New Hope Collection. (#7226)

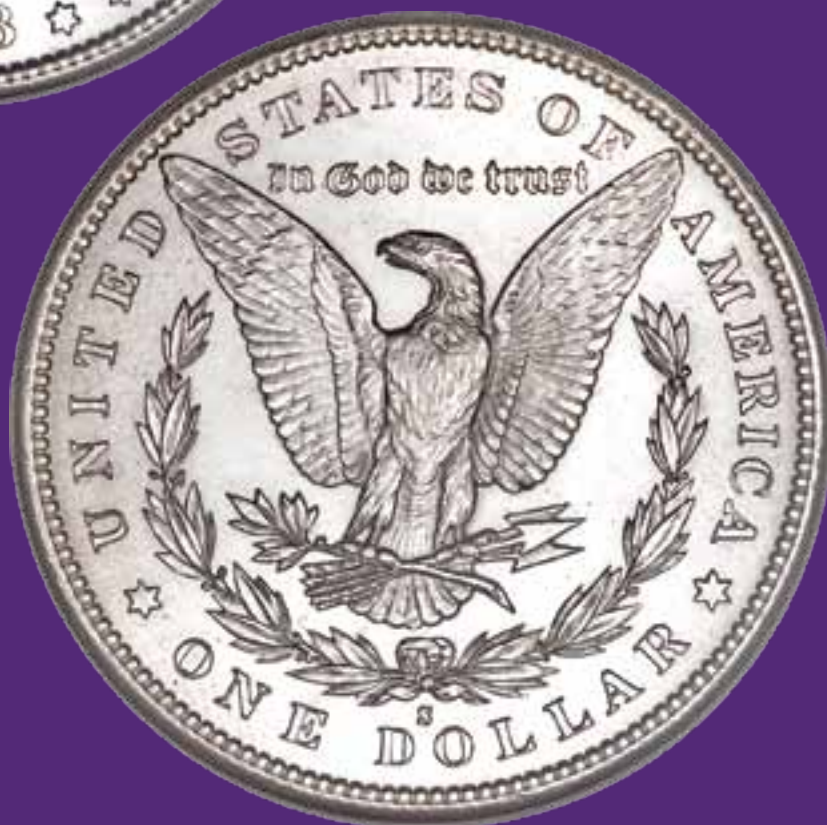


Attractive Collector-Grade 'Tilted S' 1893-S Morgan Dollar, AU

5670 1893-S AU50 NGC. Tilted S. All of the Morgan dollars of 1893 are key coins, with the 1893-P, 1893-CC, 1893-O, and 1893-S, respectively, the most valuable in Gem condition. Each was produced to the extent of less than 1 million pieces. But the 1893-S stands head and shoulders above the rest in desirability at all grade levels, made in the quantity of only 100,000 pieces, of which a good number may have been melted a quarter-century later under the Pittman Act. This AU50 piece displays glints of deeper color near the rims but remains predominantly pinkish-gray, with relatively unmarked surfaces that show only light wear consistent with the grade. The interesting mintmark variety tilts slightly to the right at the top. Per the www.VAMWorld.com website, "Neither the VAM book nor its updates list the tilted mintmark die but its authenticity is well established." A nice collector-grade example.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7226)

Surprising Near-Mint 1893-S Dollar

5671 1893-S AU58 PCGS. Many collecting authorities suggest to Morgan dollar enthusiasts that if many dates are out of one's reach in Mint State, that the near-Mint or AU58 coin becomes a viable alternative at a fraction of the price. While a near-Mint 1893-S dollar such as the present coin is less expensive than a fully Mint coin, it is still an important five-figure rarity. This piece offers great eye appeal with only minor, focused wear on the high points. Bright silver luster is flashy with a strong cartwheel effect and gold and orange elements at parts of the margins. Population: 11 in 58, 34 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7226)



Extraordinary 1893-S Morgan Dollar, MS64 High-End Example of This Series Key

5672 1893-S MS64 NGC. A memorably low production figure of exactly 100,000 pieces is only the start of the 1893-S Morgan dollar's many attractions. Its elusive nature at the Mint State level is certainly another: As of October 2010, PCGS has certified 34 examples in Mint State, with NGC adding 27 more; the likelihood of duplications in those figures approaches certainty.

Although 10 obverse and five reverse dies were prepared for the issue, all authenticated coins are from a single pair of dies, whose diagnostics are well known. The reasons for the minuscule silver dollar issues of 1893 and the years immediately following are bound together with the bimetallism debate that raged in America (and worldwide) during the last half of the 19th century, as well as with the economic and political environment of the time.

Going back to the debut year for Morgan dollars, 1878, the Bland-Allison Act authorizing the new design required the U.S. Treasury monthly to purchase between \$2 million and \$4 million worth of silver for coinage into Morgan dollars—or Bland dollars, as they were then known. From that time forward, millions of silver dollars—largely unneeded and unheeded outside of the hard-money West—began piling up in Treasury vaults. In 1890 the Sherman Silver Purchase Act superseded the Bland-Allison Act, requiring the purchase of 54 million ounces/year of silver from Western silver miners for coinage into dollars—an amount that approximated total domestic U.S. silver production. This provided an artificial price support for silver, as did the earlier Bland-Allison Act.

The silver purchases were financed by a new issue of federal paper currency called Coin Notes, which the bearers could redeem in their choice of gold or silver. (The intricately engraved first-issue Coin Notes of 1890 are highly prized today.) Many redeemers chose gold, which served to deplete government stores of gold, while the mountains of unwanted silver continued to pile up. This situation, in combination with generally poor economic conditions, led to the so-called Panic of 1893.

The Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 was finally repealed on Nov. 1, 1893, and silver purchases were much more restricted—in turn leading to much lower Morgan dollar mintages for the next few years. Four mints in the United States turned out an amount slightly less than 30 million silver dollars in 1891 and 1892, while the next two-year period, 1893-94, accounted for 4.55 million silver dollars, or about 15% as much. The 1893-S is foremost among those low-mintage issues and widely considered the most desirable Morgan dollar in Mint State.

The surfaces of this piece are brilliant throughout and show the usual subdued, satiny mint luster this issue is so well known for. The fields are a bit brighter than the devices, with faint die striations that give the coin moderate semireflectivity. The strike is strong throughout. The surfaces are extraordinarily clean, so much so that one has to wonder if this were a common coin would it grade even higher? This is a rare opportunity to acquire this key issue in high grade and with clean, problem-free surfaces.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#7226)



Fabulous MS65 1894 Morgan Dollar

5673 1894 MS65 PCGS. CAC. The Morgan dollar's creation in the Bland-Allison Act of 1878 was the result of silver-subsidy politics, and the same politics brought about the denomination's eventual demise. The Act of July 14, 1890, better known as the Sherman Silver Purchase Act, updated the original Bland-Allison Act by providing for an even greater level of silver subsidy purchase by the U.S. Treasury, and further specified the issuance of Treasury notes. One sentence in Section 2 of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act nearly collapsed the U.S. government's financial position in 1893:

"That upon demand of the holder of any of the Treasury notes herein provided for the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin, at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such a ratio as may be provided by law."

Note holders, disagreeing with the government's ratio, virtually drained the nation of its gold reserves in conjunction with the Panic of 1893, and among other government action, the silver purchase and coining provisions of the Sherman Act were repealed. Without that legal support, strikings of silver dollars plummeted, down to just 110,000 business strikes for the 1894 Philadelphia issue.

That date, while desirable, is not properly termed a condition rarity until the MS65 level; once there, though, it is among the most coveted coins in the entire Morgan dollar series. This Gem, which is housed in a green label holder, has frosty silver surfaces with orange and golden-brown toning at parts of the margins. Well struck, if a trifle soft at the hair over Liberty's ear, with great all-around eye appeal. Population: 21 in 65, 4 finer (11/10). (#7228)



Gem 1894-O Morgan Dollar Famous Condition Rarity

5674 1894-O MS65 PCGS. “Defeatist” is rarely a word applied to coin collectors. Yet that is precisely the attitude on display when Q. David Bowers tackles the 1894-O Morgan dollar. He states right off the bat, “Mint State examples of the 1894-O dollar are often wretched in appearance.” He then asks, “Is there hope?” The question, at least as he asks it, turns out to be largely rhetorical:

“Yes, there is, but a great deal of searching will be needed to find an example that is decent or above average (but not sharp) in striking details and with attractive luster—a cherrypicker’s challenge and delight. Probably the best way is to view coins certified as MS-63 and MS-64, with patience, and see what happens. The luster is often nice on higher-graded pieces, if that’s a help. Or, you can give up and buy a worn specimen, saving both time and money.”

There is, of course, another option: pursuing one of the conditionally rare MS65 pieces, as embodied in this attractive Gem. It is one of just nine MS65 examples certified by PCGS with none finer (11/10). While the strike on the central obverse shows characteristic softness at the hair over Liberty’s ear, the piece offers both gorgeous luster and uncommonly impressive surface quality. Green-gold toning of varying intensity appears at the borders, including a partial fingerprint to the left of the date, while the centers remain virtually brilliant. A more than uncommon opportunity for the dedicated Morgan dollar collector.

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7230)



Rarely Seen MS62 1895-O Dollar

5675 1895-O MS62 PCGS. The recorded mintage for the 1895-O Morgan dollar was an anemic 450,000 pieces. Though most were stored away, perhaps 100,000 pieces were released into circulation at the time of issue. Coins continued to be released sporadically over the years, until the supply was gone. Apparently, there were no 1895-O coins left in storage by the time of the Treasury releases in the 1960s. Q. David Bowers has stated, "The rarity and importance of the 1895-O in Mint State cannot be overemphasized."

The present coin has a better-than-average strike for this issue, with much detail discernible on Liberty's hair and the eagle's breast. The luster is subdued, as usually seen on this date. Mottled gray and lilac toning accents the fields, and handling marks are consistent with the grade. This offering is an important opportunity to acquire this historic coin in Mint State.

From The New Hope Collection. (#7236)



Uncommon MS62 1895-O Morgan Dollar

5676 1895-O MS62 PCGS. Among the more surprising discoveries recounted by Q. David Bowers in his writing on silver dollars, he cites learning that out of all the (known) business strike Morgan dollar issues, only the 1895-O was not documented as being part of any Treasury release. He suggests that this makes the 1895-O underappreciated in Mint State, though that may be small comfort to the hundreds of collectors who would pursue the much smaller pool of available pieces. Offered here is a flashy MS62 coin, boldly cartwheeled with a decent strike overall. Wispy abrasions and a few more serious marks combine to preclude Select status. Population: 39 in 62, 36 finer (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7236)



1895-O Morgan Dollar, MS62+ Well-Struck and Reflective

5677 1895-O MS62+ PCGS. The 1895-O Morgan dollar is the rarer Morgan dollar of the year, although the 1895-S is no slouch in high grade, either. For an issue that is normally below-par in terms of both luster and strike, this piece is a pleasing exception. The reflective fields are silver-white, just lightly kissed with gold. The strike, while not full, is better than expected on the hair over the ear, as well as on the eagle's breast. Finally, there are minimal contact marks for the grade, although a few on the cheek and a couple above the eagle on the reverse may preclude the Select level. This is nonetheless a "lot of coin for the grade," as PCGS recognized with the Plus kicker. Population: 1 in 62+. While nearly three dozen are certified finer, none so far have a Plus grade (12/10). (#7236)



Fantastic Gem 1895-S Morgan Dollar

5678 1895-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. In his classic *The Morgan and Peace Dollar Textbook*, Wayne Miller notes that the 1895-S date often comes heavily abraded, stating that "this date is readily obtainable in bagmarked BU condition." On the other hand, he also acknowledges that "specimens with minimum abrasions are available, and are of course very popular."

This PCGS-certified Gem should find favor with plenty of collectors who know the date is a condition rarity so fine. Flashy, partly reflective fields are immensely lustrous under a light layer of whitish toning that turns to gold at the margins. Well struck overall with only minor softness on the hair over Liberty's ear. Population: 30 in 65, 2 finer (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7238)



Enchanting MS65 1896-S Dollar

5679 1896-S MS65 PCGS. From 1895 to 1896, the production of Morgan dollars at San Francisco experienced a more than tenfold increase to 5 million pieces. While the 1896-S enjoys greater accessibility than its year-prior counterpart in Gem condition, the degree of difference is small, and the 1896-S is a borderline condition rarity. This silvery Gem has bright and frosted luster with occasional strings and streaks of milky patina across smooth surfaces. Only small breaks in the luster and a few marks and grazes combine to preclude an even finer designation. Population: 57 in 65, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7244)

Bright MS64 1897-O Morgan Dollar

5680 1897-O MS64 PCGS. Both the strike and luster come in for frequent criticism when authors set their sights on the 1897-O Morgan dollar issue. Q. David Bowers saved a particularly acerbic barb for the date when he said "Strike ranges from poor to below average, not a good sign, but enough sharp pieces exist that with searching one can be found."

Finding a coin with both a sharp strike and bold luster is a rarity, however, and it is more practical to search for a coin like the present near-Gem which has a balance of a decent strike and pleasing luster. Only minor softness is noted on the hair over Liberty's ear, and strong cartwheel luster shines on effectively silver surfaces which show a small dot of toning at the M of UNUM on the obverse. Population: 30 in 64, 13 finer (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7248)



Fantastic MS68 1898-O Dollar Sole Finest at NGC

5681 1898-O MS68 NGC. The 1898-O dollar had a curious effect on the rare coin market when perhaps as many as a thousand bags were released by the Philadelphia Mint in October 1962. It was formerly a key date and virtually unobtainable in Mint condition, but suddenly multiple thousands of examples were available in nice Uncirculated grades. Predictably, the price plummeted from \$300-\$400 per coin to just over face value.

The enormous quantities of 1898-O dollars that were in the 1962 release are generally attractive, ranging from MS63 to MS66 in grade. Yet if the thousand bags of a thousand coins each multiply to a million pieces, this coin is literally a one-in-a-million opportunity. Other than a single piece certified by PCGS as MS68 Deep Mirror Prooflike, it is the finest known by either of the major services. The surfaces are virtually perfect to the unaided eye. Satiny silver surfaces show just a touch of gold-orange color on the rims, and the design definition is astoundingly bold. Census: 1 in 68, 0 finer (11/10). (#7254)



Fantastic Superb Gem 1899-S Dollar

5682 1899-S MS67 PCGS. While the mintage of slightly under 2.6 million pieces for the 1899-S is not especially low among Morgan dollars, neither is it particularly high. The date is readily available for a price through the Gem level, though Premium Gems are scarce and Superb Gems such as the present piece are condition rarities. This is an intensely lustrous MS67 example with gold-gray toning over strong cartwheel luster in the fields. Well struck devices show appreciable frost on each side, especially the obverse. Smooth surfaces complete the eye appeal. Population: 8 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). *From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7262)



Select Mint State 1901 Morgan Dollar Popularly Known Condition Rarity

5683 1901 MS63 PCGS. The dramatic price progression of the 1901 Morgan dollar in various grades is among the steepest in any series, and thanks to that progression's handy display in the *Guide Book*, it is also among the first with which many budding collectors come in contact. This is an MS63 example which appears at the date's inflection point; below MS63, the date is available for a price, while Select coins are scarce and anything finer is conditionally rare. While the present coin has several abrasions along Liberty's jaw and elsewhere, the luster is strong and inviting. Yellow-orange border toning gives way to pale gold-gray through the centers.
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7272)

Fabulous MS67 1901-O Dollar

5684 1901-O MS67 PCGS. CAC. Among the more impressive coins in the collection from a Registry collector's standpoint, as there are only three MS67 examples certified by PCGS with none finer (11/10). The date poses a sharp challenge so fine despite a mintage of more than 13.3 million pieces; circulation and savings patterns and simple chance left only a handful of Superb Gem survivors. This is among them, boldly lustrous with a pleasing strike for the date and shallow waves of greenish-gold toning that rest over parts of the fields. Absolutely smooth on the cheek and elsewhere, a simply delightful example.
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7274)



Singular MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike 1902-O Morgan Dollar

5685 1902-O MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. In his *The Morgan and Peace Dollar Textbook*, Wayne Miller suggests that most of the prooflikes known at the time of writing were from a single source and mostly “gray” in color. On the other hand, he also writes:

“The 1902-O is also available in brilliant prooflike condition, with deep mirror surfaces, varying degrees of strike, and little contrast. Such specimens are easily saleable when minimally bagmarked and fully struck.”

This certified Deep Mirror Prooflike Premium Gem bears out Miller’s observations from the precertification era. While contrast may be low, eye appeal is high thanks to blue-green and gold-orange border toning around scarcely toned silver interiors. The strike, while not full, is certainly strong for the issue. Census: 1 in 66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (11/10). (#97281)

Smooth MS66 1903-S Dollar

5686 1903-S MS66 PCGS. This attractive example has full mint brilliance with shining silver surfaces and only the slightest traces of toning evident on the reverse. Both sides are nearly perfect. It is quite sharply struck with nearly full details on both sides. The hair over Liberty’s ear has a few strands that are merged together, but the overall definition is above-average nonetheless.

With its mintage of under 1.3 million pieces, the 1903-S is one of the more elusive 20th century Morgan dollar issues. Though Mint State examples are available even in Gem condition, anything finer, including Premium Gems such as the present coin, are far more difficult to locate. The combined certified population shows just four coins finer, one graded by NGC and the other three housed in PCGS holders (10/10).

From The New Hope Collection. (#7288)



Premium Gem 1903-S Morgan Dollar Just Three PCGS Coins Finer

5687 1903-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. The San Francisco Mint was occupied with striking half dollars in the early months of 1903, and it was not until June that the first 1903-S dollars were coined. This lower-mintage issue had appreciable representation in the Treasury releases of the 1950s, yet anything above the Gem level remains a condition rarity. This is a gorgeous MS66 example with a solid strike and flashy luster. Both sides show minimal patina save for a hint of gold at the rims and small, shallow skeins of milky toning in the field between the eagle's wings. Population: 37 in 66, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7288)



Wonderful MS66 1904-S Dollar

5688 1904-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. In his *Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, Q. David Bowers proclaims that "the 1904-S dollar is one of the key issues in the series, and in comparison to the demand for them, Mint State pieces are elusive." For the Premium Gem level, where PCGS has certified just nine coins and only two finer (11/10), "elusive" is not nearly strong enough to describe the supply-to-demand mismatch. Expect plenty of competition as you bid on this MS66 beauty, bright silver with a hint of gold in the fields and a light layer of milky toning over parts of the fields. The strike is decent, if a trifle soft at the hair over Liberty's ear, and the surface quality is as excellent as the grade would imply.
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7294)

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS



Beautiful Cameo PR66 Eight Tailfeathers 1878 Morgan Dollar

5689 1878 8TF PR66 Cameo NGC. VAM-14.8. Per Q. David Bowers and his *Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, "The demand for Proofs [of this variety] is especially strong, not as much from Proof specialists as from those who seek an example for a type set." Only 500 proofs were struck with the introductory eight feather reverse, which makes this variety among the most desirable in the proof series. Both sides are strongly mirrored in the fields and minimally toned with significant white-on-black contrast. A couple of minute planchet flakes are noted in the reverse field, but these have little impact on this carefully preserved specimen's magnificent eye appeal. Census: 12 in 66 Cameo, 5 finer (10/10).
From *The New Hope Collection*. (#87311)

Captivating PR67 Cameo 1879 Morgan Dollar

5690 1879 PR67 Cameo NGC. In the earliest years of proof Morgan dollar production, which took place alongside proof-only Trade dollar strikings, the effectively obsolete denomination was minted more heavily than the nascent Morgan design. Still, official production of proof 1879 Morgans amounted to 1,100 specimens, a figure that allows for some searching to find the appropriate coin. For one fortunate bidder, the search will end with this lot, a distinctly gold-toned Superb Gem Cameo coin with excellent inherent contrast and generous frost over well struck (if imperfectly struck) central devices. Census: 12 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). (#87314)



Incredible PR68 ★ Cameo
1881 Morgan Dollar

5691 1881 PR68 ★ Cameo NGC. Ex: Everest. Between the hyperbolic four-figure mintages of the 1879-1880 proof Morgan dollars and those of 1882-1883, there was the in-between three-figure production of the 1881 issue, which amounted to 984 pieces. While this level was relatively small for the time, it did permit for a handful of extraordinary examples, such as this PR68 ★ Cameo coin. It is gold-kissed but otherwise effectively unpatinated. Both sides are strongly frosted on the central devices, the portrait especially so. The sole PR68 ★ Cameo specimen of the date known to NGC, with just a single PR69 ★ Cameo example finer (11/10). (#87316)



Sensational 1882 Morgan Dollar PR68 Ultra Cameo, VAM-10

5692 1882 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. VAM-10. Two die pairs are identified for the proof 1882 Morgan dollars. One of those has no characteristics, i.e. normal dies, and the other has slight doubling of the 82 in the date, as seen on this piece. However, as a rule collectors of proof Morgans show little interest in varieties, and a single example of the date will suffice.

Dave Bowers has described this date as “another good vintage year for Proofs—what with excellent strike and deep cameo contrast being the rule.” The proof mintage for the year was 1,100 Morgan dollars. An almost identical number (1,097) of proof Trade dollars were also struck in 1882. Proof sets contained one or the other, and sometimes both designs were included.

This 1882 Morgan dollar and one other example graded PR68 ★ Ultra Cameo are the two finest proofs of the date that have been certified by NGC or PCGS (11/10). Both sides of this incredible deeply mirrored Superb Gem exhibit frosty devices with no trace of toning. As expected, the design elements are boldly defined. Of course, the surfaces are nearly perfect with only a few tiny marks on each side, and they can be counted on one hand. While Cameo proofs are the rule rather than the exception for 1882 Morgan dollars, few pieces of such amazing quality have survived. Typical for the date are cleaned examples that show extensive hairlines, but the present piece has fully natural brilliance with no evidence of any mishandling over its 128 years. (#97317)



Fantastic PR68 Ultra Cameo 1884 Morgan Dollar

5693 1884 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. The 1884 is a difficult proof Morgan dollar to evaluate. Even the same author may have divergent opinions at different times in his career. Q. David Bowers, in his early 1990s work *Silver Dollars & Trade Dollars of the United States*, wrote:

“As might be expected from the mintage of 875 pieces, Proofs are readily available on the market. However, as is also the case with nearly all other early dates of Proof Morgan dollars, many have been cleaned and today are in the lower grade ranges of Proof-60 to 63.”

In his third edition of *A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars* from 2007, on the other hand, he offers a “good strike and deep cameo contrast” as the keys to collecting this date. The two statements are not as mutually exclusive as they may seem at first glance; though he spoke of the many before, he is speaking of the *best* examples in his later work, coins such as the present piece.

Both sides of this attractive specimen are minimally toned with an effectively black-and-white appearance. Sharply detailed devices have rich and elegant frost, while the fields are immensely reflective. The only disturbance perceptible to the unaided eye is a depression just off the eagle’s right (facing) wing. NGC lists just three certification events for Ultra Cameo examples of this issue (11/10); coincidentally, all three were graded PR68 Ultra Cameo. This might suggest resubmission, but not more than one, as a single specimen was granted the Star designation, and while this example is quite the looker, it does not bear the Star. (#97319)



Impeccable 1890 Morgan Dollar, PR68 ★ Cameo

5694 1890 PR68 ★ Cameo NGC. The 1890 proof Morgan dollars, perhaps unsurprisingly for an issue midway through the series, have the lowest single-year production of any date in the series, at 590 recorded coins. Fortunately for collectors of the series, however, several of the issues from the decade of the 1890s were not only well-produced originally, but they were also preserved carefully, resulting in numerous high-grade survivors today.

The present piece is one such, with impeccable silver-white surfaces, devoid of any appreciable color, that offer a generous quotient of field-device contrast. A fully struck and ultimately pleasing specimen, well-deserving of the NGC Star kicker for over-the-top appeal. The single finest certified of the date at NGC is a single PR69 ★ Ultra Cameo. Census: 4 in 68 Cameo, 2 in 68 ★ Cameo (11/10). (#87325)

Colorful PR67 1892 Morgan Dollar

5695 1892 PR67 PCGS. The novelty of the 1892 Barber coinage boosted sales of minor silver proof sets that year, and proof 1892 Morgan dollars enjoyed a heightened mintage alongside the Barber pieces. The novelty wore off quickly, plunging proof Morgan dollar strikings back to more typical issues, but that generous mintage has made the 1892 an optimal date for type collectors seeking an attractive representative. Certainly this Superb Gem specimen would qualify for the numismatist who enjoys toning. Rich green, gold, blue, and amethyst patina graces each side, and underlying frost and mirrors hint at what must have been magnificent contrast when the piece was issued. Population: 15 in 67, 2 finer (11/10). (#7327)



Gorgeous PR68 ★ Ultra Cameo 1892 Morgan Dollar

5696 1892 PR68 ★ Ultra Cameo NGC. Wayne Miller's *The Morgan and Peace Dollar Textbook* contains advice of a certain vintage (1982), but his prescient and still-relevant insights have made the book a quotable and valuable resource even today. For the proof 1892 Morgan dollar, he offers the following notes:

"The 1892 proof has the second-highest mintage (1,245) of any Morgan or Peace dollar. Consequently, proof specimens are relatively common. However, this date is rare in fully gem proof condition.

"Well over one-half of the 1892 proof dollars the author has seen are flat struck, with even less high-point detail than proofs of the previous years. Toning tends to be quite dark and not aesthetically pleasing. Like the 1891 proof, untuned pieces almost always present a 'washed-out' appearance."

This specimen, on the other hand, is the ultimate exception to the rule. Strongly detailed devices have equally intense frost, and the surrounding mirrors have remarkable reflectivity with only occasional streaks of milky patina. The fields are absolutely smooth, and the coin offers eye appeal in spades. Between the Ultra Cameo contrast designation, the amazing PR68 grade, and a Star designation on top, this is the single finest NGC-certified specimen of the proof 1892 Morgan dollar (11/10); further, it is one of two major claimants to the title of finest example, the other being the single PR68 Deep Cameo survivor encapsulated by PCGS. (#97327)



Important 1895 Morgan, PR63 Cameo

5697 1895 PR63 Cameo PCGS. The 1895 Morgan dollar needs no introduction to collectors, as it is the King of Morgan dollars. Just 880 proofs were coined, along with an entry in Mint records showing 12,000 business strikes, but none of the latter are known today, and may never exist. However, numismatic researcher Roger W. Burdette feels that the business strikes might have existed, suggesting that the entire mintage was melted under the Pittman Act of 1918. An interesting aspect of Burdette's research are the entries that indicate 12,000 silver dollars were minted in late June 1895, but that no obverse or reverse dies were produced to accomplish that coinage. A logical conclusion might be that the coins were dated 1894, although no one knows for sure.

A large percentage of the original proof mintage still exists, with most estimates suggesting that about 600 pieces are known today. PCGS has certified 480 submissions and NGC has certified 351 submissions, both totals probably including at least 30% resubmissions. The data suggests that 20% of all 1895 proof Morgans are Cameo examples, and a little under 4% are Deep Cameo pieces.

This beautiful Select Cameo proof has deeply mirrored fields that provide an impressive frame for the satiny, boldly defined, and highly lustrous design motifs. A trace of delicate gold toning enhances the aesthetic appeal of this beautiful specimen. Population: 17 in 63 Cameo, 41 finer (11/10). (#87330)



1895 Dollar, PR64 Cameo Nicely Contrasted, Only 880 Pieces Struck

5698 1895 PR64 Cameo NGC. Following several years of heavy Morgan dollar production, spurred by first the Bland-Allison Act of 1878 and especially the Sherman Act in 1890, the nation's financial reserves were in crisis. The government had radically overpaid for the silver used for striking the Morgan dollars of the time, and a wrinkle in the Sherman Act—that the government had to pay for the silver with paper money convertible to gold—led to a precipitous drop in the nation's gold reserves. The Panic of 1893 wrecked hundreds of banks and hundreds of thousands of households' finances before Congress repealed the Sherman Act that year, eliminating the reserve-draining subsidy and the monthly influx of silver to be minted into coin.

The years from 1893 to 1895 saw drastically reduced Morgan dollar production; business strikes from those three years combined do not come close to the 16.8 million pieces coined at Philadelphia in 1890 alone. All Morgan dollars in that date range are elusive at best, and two of the greatest Morgan dollar rarities, the 1893-S and the 1895, are among them. This is an example of the latter, a proof as always, since not one of the 12,000 1895 business strike dollars listed in official Mint Reports has ever turned up.

Both sides are appreciably contrasted, as most specimens of this date came originally, with nicely frosted devices offering contrast to the mirrors. While the centers are minimally toned, the fields offer gold-gray patina that deepens close to the rims. Strong reflectivity with only a few minor hairlines and marks to preclude an even finer designation. Census: 32 in 64 Cameo, 49 finer (10/10).

From The New Hope Collection. (#87330)



ERROR



Lushly Toned PR67 1897 Dollar

5699 1897 PR67 PCGS. Deep multicolored toning adorns each side of this fully struck and incredibly well-preserved Superb Gem proof. The lovely colors adorning each side include purple-red, gold, electric-blue and sea-green. The reflective fields and crisply impressed devices seem undisturbed and problem-free, and the potent mirrors that pierce the patina give the surfaces unexpected life. A truly beautiful example of this lower-mintage proof issue, production 731 pieces, a date seldom found this fine regardless of cameo designation. Population: 10 in 67, 3 finer (11/10). (#7332)



Die Adjustment Strike on a Peace Dollar

5700 Undated Peace Dollar—Die Adjustment Strike—NGC. When a fresh die pair is installed, press operators at the Mint will sometimes strike a single example to determine if the dies are properly spaced. In the present case, they clearly were not! Coins can also be very softly struck if the press is just starting up, is shutting down, or has been set at the wrong pressure. NGC does not provide a grade, but this Peace dollar is Uncirculated, since the fields display unbroken luster where the strike allows. The borders and highpoints are bluntly impressed, to the degree that peripheral legends such as the date and any mintmark are unreadable. The bluntly struck areas retain abrasions that were present on the planchet prior to the strike. A search of our Permanent Auction Archives, which date back to 1991, indicate that only one other die adjustment strike Peace dollar has appeared in a Heritage auction, as lot 2660 in our 2007 Milwaukee Signature.

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER



Lovely 1900 Lafayette Dollar, MS66

5701 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS66 PCGS. DuVall 1-B. To the collector of commemorative silver, this conditionally scarce issue will prove to be an important offering. Starting with the surface quality, this is an impeccably preserved Lafayette dollar. Even the abrasion plagued areas on the cheeks of Washington and Lafayette have come away virtually unscathed. The toning scheme is a peripheral mixture of reddish-gold and sea-green that lightens to dove-gray at the central regions. Simply stated, those assembling a high grade set of silver commemoratives would do well to consider this pristine Lafayette dollar as a candidate to be the cornerstone of their set. Population: 74 in 66, 3 finer (11/10).

From The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection. (#9222)



Amazing 1936 Albany Half, MS68 A Registry Collector Essential

5702 1936 Albany MS68 PCGS Secure. Ex: Bruce Scher. Simply put, this is the single finest example of the Albany half that a PCGS Registry collector can acquire (11/10), and we expect spirited competition for this marvelous coin that puts even Superb Gems to shame. The central devices are as sharp as they are ever seen on this Gertrude K. Lathrop design, and the satin-frost texture of the luster is simply delightful. Light green shadings at the left obverse and center reverse yield to intense yellow and orange hues around the rest of the coin. Both sides are absolutely smooth and virtually perfect to the unaided eye. (#9227)



Amazing MS68 1935/34-D Boone Half

5703 1935/34-D Boone MS68 PCGS. The Boone Bicentennial commemorative half dollars, first issued in 1934, continued to be minted through 1938. The 1935 issue was the subject of one of the biggest scandals of the era. A special mintage of these coins was authorized with the 1935 date on the obverse, and a small 1934 date on the reverse to retain the actual 200th anniversary date of Boone's birth on the coins. Only 2,003 pieces of this variety were coined at the Denver Mint, with a similar small mintage at San Francisco. Unscrupulous distributors advertised the rarity of these coins and solicited orders from the collecting public.

Most of the orders were returned unfilled, with a note stating the supply had been exhausted before the orders were received. In reality, the distributors hoarded the coins to create heightened demand, and sold them for exorbitant prices when demand peaked, resulting in a public outcry when the truth leaked. The present MS68 example of the infamous issue is sharply struck with lustrous surfaces and subtle gray-gold and lilac toning. Only 12 coins have been certified at the MS68 level by NGC and PCGS combined, with none finer at either service (11/10). (#9263)



Singular MS68 1925 Vancouver Half

5704 1925 Vancouver MS68 PCGS. Commemorative silver Registry collectors, get your checkbook or other valid form of payment ready—you just might need it if you want this remarkable Fort Vancouver commemorative, the single finest survivor in the combined certified population (11/10). Both sides have impressive swirling luster that shines through the rich and dappled toning over each side, which is silver, ruby, violet, and caramel-tan with varying thickness. Even the closest inspection under magnification turns up just a handful of flaws that would be insignificant on any other example of this issue. (#9399)

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD



MS66 1905 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar

5705 1905 Lewis and Clark MS66 PCGS. As recounted by Garrett and Guth, "A total of 55,000 Lewis and Clark gold dollars dated 1905 were struck at the Philadelphia Mint, but sales at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per coin were disappointing and the net mintage for the date was just 10,041 pieces. The remaining, unsold coins were melted." The authors go on to call it "one of the key issues of the series," a statement especially true at the Premium Gem level. This boldly impressed example has considerable reflectivity in lemon-yellow fields that show lavender and violet overtones on either side of the portraits. PCGS has graded just three coins in numerically finer grades (11/10). (#7448)

Premium Gem 1905 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar Commemorative

5706 1905 Lewis and Clark MS66 NGC. The Lewis and Clark gold dollars of 1904 and 1905 (but especially the latter) are well-known for being elusive overall and costly. On the other hand, examples in the lesser Mint State grades are generally available for a price. By the Premium Gem level, though, the pieces are distinctly scarce and are offered far less often. This is a strongly lustrous sun-yellow example with prominent orange overtones on the obverse. The strike is solid, and aside from a few minor field disturbances, the surfaces are carefully preserved. Census: 52 in 66, 3 finer (11/10). (#7448)



1905 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar, MS66 Scarce Issue in High Grade

5707 1905 Lewis and Clark MS66 PCGS. The Lewis and Clark Exposition gold dollars were produced in two years, 1904 and 1905. The 1905 boasts a small distribution figure of 10,000 pieces, and is less available than its 1904 counterpart. The coins were not popular with contemporary numismatists, and most examples were purchased as souvenirs by the general public. Today, the 1905 is the key to the commemorative gold dollar series. In *A Guide Book of United States Commemorative Coins*, Q. David Bowers writes, "The Lewis and Clark issues of 1904 and 1905 are singularly distinctive for their rarity in higher grades. They are far rarer than any other commemorative gold dollar varieties." The present coin is a rare pristine specimen, with greenish tinged reddish-gold surfaces. Population: 70 in 66, 3 finer (11/10). (#7448)

1905 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar, MS66 Excellent Color and Eye Appeal

5708 1905 Lewis and Clark MS66 PCGS. The Lewis and Clark gold dollar was the first gold commemorative to be produced in more than one year, and the 1905 issue is much more difficult to locate than the 1904. Farran Zerbe was the main promoter of the issue, and Charles Barber was responsible for the innovative two headed design. The Lewis and Clark dollar was not popular in 1904 or 1905, and many examples were not sold.

The present coin is a spectacular Premium Gem, sharply detailed throughout, with fine definition on both portraits. The surfaces are vivid orange-gold, with vibrant mint luster on both sides. Eye appeal is extraordinary. Population: 70 in 66, 3 finer (11/10). (#7448)



1915-S Panama Pacific Fifty, AU Details
Octagonal Design, Only 645
Pieces Distributed

5709 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. The original mintage of Panama-Pacific 50 dollar octagonal slugs was 1,509 pieces, but 864 examples were later melted, leaving a net distribution of just 645 coins. As the low mintage would suggest, the issue is rare in all grades today. The coins were designed by New York artist Robert Aitken. The obverse features a bust of Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, who also appears on the California coat of arms. The reverse displays an owl, sacred to Minerva, and dolphins encircling the design to symbolize the opening of the Panama Canal. The present coin exhibits unnaturally bright, smooth surfaces, indicative of the cleaning noted on the holder. This piece shows few signs of actual circulation on the lemon-yellow surfaces and, despite the noted flaws, it remains a majestic example of this in-demand, rare issue. (#7452)



1922 Grant With Star Gold Dollar
Condition Rarity MS68

5710 1922 Grant With Star MS68 NGC. Among the many distinctions of artist Laura Gardin Fraser is that she was the only woman to design one of the classic gold commemoratives, the Grant gold dollar. (In the modern era, Chief Engraver Elizabeth Jones designed the Statue of Liberty five dollar.) The two Grant gold dollar subtypes are of roughly equal rarity overall, and the With Star type is undeniably elusive at the MS68 level shown by the present piece. The strike is above-average, and deep butter-yellow and honey-orange luster adds life to each side. Census: 8 in 68, 0 finer (11/10). (#7459)

PROOF COMMEMORATIVE GOLD



Important Framed 1903 McKinley
Gold Dollar Proof

5711 1903 Louisiana Purchase/McKinley Gold Dollar Proof With Certificate and Seal. A framed proof 1903 Louisiana Purchase/McKinley gold dollar, frame in the proper contemporary gilt style, cardboard and certificate attesting to the coin being one of the first 100 pieces struck all correct, as are the cord and dark red wax U.S. Mint Superintendent's seal. Yellow-gold surface of the coin obscured, though the sharp design definition is obvious. So, too, are several copper spots scattered on the obverse. Similar lots in other firms' past auctions include Rarcoa's Lot 1872 in Auction '80 and the Kagin August 1983 ANA Auction's lot 4532, the latter of which reappeared in the grandiosely named Bowers and Merena "American Numismatic Association Sale of the Millennium" from August 2000, as lot 3504. No specific grade expressed or implied, as the coin has not been examined outside of the holder; bidders are invited to examine this lot and form their own conclusions.

MODERN BULLION COIN



Perfect MS70 1999 Silver American Eagle

5712 1999 Silver Eagle MS70 NGC. As might be expected for modern-era issues handled with care by dedicated collectors, the silver American Eagle series is easily found in Superb Gem and even finer grades. Finding absolute technical perfection, however, can be far more challenging. This flawless representative, for example, is one of just 77 MS70 examples of this issue certified by NGC (10/10). Satiny silver surfaces shine with only the barest evidence of milk-spotting in the exergue to the left of the date. Housed in an NGC holder with "20th Anniversary Collection" silver insert. (#9947)

TERRITORIAL GOLD



C. Bechtler Five Dollar, Colons Obverse K-21, A Very Rare Bechtler Issue, MS61

5713 (1837-42) C. Bechtler Five Dollar, Colons Obverse MS61 NGC. K-21, High R.7. This extreme rarity among Bechtler coinage is characterized by the placement of a colon between the G in GEORGIA and 22, and after 128 G in the center of the obverse. This device must have been discovered early in the production run and altered with the grammatically correct periods, as very few fives are known with the colons. When Don Kagin published his reference on territorial gold in 1981 he considered the Colons Obverse an R.8. Since that time very few examples have surfaced, but enough to drop the rarity to a more realistic High R.7 (4-6 known).

This rare Bechtler five dollar is set within the larger series of Bechtler gold. Few collectors have attempted a set of these pieces, the only one we can think of in recent years being James Gray. Bechtler gold coins followed the brief issuance of Templeton Reid coins. Both were produced in response to the need for coinage from America's first gold rush in northern Georgia. The privately minted gold coins were preferred to the widely mistrusted private bank or company scrip. But opinion about Bechtler gold was sharply divided between official U.S. government positions and those of the general populace who used them. In 1841 Mint Director Robert M. Patterson pointed out that the coins were intrinsically worth less than their face value. Eckfeldt and DuBois bolstered this in 1851, but their assays stated that the five dollar coins were only deficient in value by one and a half percent. To the public in north Georgia and South Carolina this was close enough. Bechtler coinage was accepted at par and continued to circulate for at least 20 years after production ceased.

No roster has been compiled of the rare Colons Obverse five dollar, but it appears that this is the second finest example known. The surfaces are bright overall. There are numerous small abrasions scattered over each side, but the only marks that are possible pedigree identifiers are a vertical planchet void above the 8 on the obverse, and a shallow, angling mark to the left of the 5 on the reverse. For the Bechtler specialist this is a rare opportunity to acquire this infrequently encountered variety. (#10106)



(1837-42) C. Bechtler Five Dollar, MS62
128G. 22C. K-23 Variety

5714 (1834-37) C. Bechtler Five Dollar, RUTHERF: MS62 NGC. K-23, High R.6. Christian Bechtler was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1782. He moved to the United States in 1829, first to Philadelphia, and shortly afterward, to Rutherfordton, North Carolina. A jeweler by trade, Bechtler was probably drawn by the Appalachian gold rush that took place in the 1820s and '30s. He operated a jewelry shop in Rutherfordton, but the shortage of ready money in the booming economy soon induced him to set up his private mint. Operating with strict fairness, Bechtler's mint continued to serve the community for almost twenty years, and coined more than \$2 million in face value. The K-23 fives were simple in design, giving Bechtler's name, location, and the denomination on the obverse, with GEORGIA GOLD, 22 CARATS, and 128. G. on the reverse. Both sides included a star and appropriate punctuation.

The present coin is sharply detailed, with light greenish-gold surfaces, and satiny mint luster. The fields display areas of semiproof-like reflectivity, as well. The K-23 five dollar gold coins are quite rare, with experts estimating a surviving population of 13-30 examples in all grades. Mint State specimens are very rare. Listed on page 365 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#10109)



Lustrous 1860 Pikes Peak Ten, K-3, MS61

5715 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten Dollar MS61 PCGS, K-3, R.5. The 1860 Clark, Gruber 10 dollar and 20 dollar gold coins that depict Pikes Peak on the obverse are extremely popular with collectors for the delightful design motif. Soon after they were minted, distant public could get a taste of Colorado, and could actually see the well-known mountain. The image was far finer than the likeness that appeared on the copper patterns, merely a triangle, proving that eastern engravers had never visited the actual sight.

Issued in rather large quantities, the Clark, Gruber gold coins are the only collectible Colorado gold issues as the Conway and Parsons gold coins are extremely rare. Issuing gold coins in 1860 and 1861, the Clark, Gruber facility was later purchased by the United States government with the intention of operating a Mint in Denver, although only assay operations were carried on for the next four decades. Finally, a new facility was built and the Denver Mint opened for business in 1906.

Both sides of this splendid Mint State example have minor die cracks that suggest an intermediate die state. The surfaces are fully brilliant with rich green-gold color and faint splashes of coppery-gold. Both sides have reflective fields that host only a few minor surface marks and other trivial blemishes. Only a single thin scratch next to the left slope of Pikes Peak is evident. Otherwise, all of the surfaces are exceptional for the assigned grade. Listed on page 381 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 5 in 61, 8 finer (11/10). (#10137)



Near-Mint 1852/1 Humbert Ten Dollar, K-8

5716 1852/1 Humbert Ten Dollar AU58 NGC. K-8, R.4. A late reverse die state with a heavy diagonal crack between 12 and 5 o'clock and a prominent break beneath the F in CALIFORNIA. This is a partly lustrous piece that has honey-gold color and moderate wear on the eagle's shield and leg. Field marks are refreshingly minor, and the eye appeal is impressive. The dies were made in 1851 in anticipation that authorization was forthcoming to strike denominations of less than fifty dollars. The authority was finally granted in 1852, thus the reverse die was overdated prior to production. 1852 was a transitional year at the U.S. Assay Office, whose operator re-organized after founder John Little Moffat left the firm. Listed on page 369 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 7 in 58, 5 finer (11/10). (#10190)

Lustrous 1852 K-10 Humbert Ten Dollar, AU55

5717 1852 Humbert Ten Dollar AU55 PCGS. K-10, Low R.4. This piece has a die crack through the base of NITED and a faint die crack from the F in OF to the right wing. Despite the cracks, this piece represents an early die state. A splendid Choice AU specimen, this piece has hints of green and violet on its light yellow surfaces with evidence of mirrored fields. It must have been a spectacular piece when it was minted. Only a few faint nicks and hairlines are present on each side, all entirely trivial. Listed on page 369 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 5 in 55, 9 finer (11/10). (#10187)



Prized 1852 Humbert Fifty Dollar
887 Thous, K-11

5718 1852 Humbert Fifty Dollar, 887 Thous. Genuine PCGS. **K-11, R.5.** The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a VF specimen that has been damaged, cleaned, and tooled to remove graffiti. The obverse field is smoothed in several places, and a few faint pin scratches are evident on the central reverse. Despite its problems, this example retains traces of luster within the eagle's wings, and all legends are clear. Listed on page 368 of the 2011 *Guide Book*.



Important 1852 Assay Office
Ten Dollar, K-12a, MS62

5719 1852 Assay Office Ten Dollar MS62 PCGS. **K-12a, R.5.** This variety is distinguished by the positioning of the O in OFFICE beneath the N of UNITED. A splendidly preserved coin, this is one of the finest examples known of this popular territorial. Unlike many Assay pieces, the fields of this coin do not display the heavy metal flow often seen. Lightly abraded on each side with no obvious or singly distracting blemishes, the striking details are uncommonly well defined with sharp shield and arrow feather details in the center of the obverse. Rich green-gold color covers the surfaces of this important coin. Population: 10 in 62, 3 finer (11/10). Listed on page 370 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#10001)



Mint State 1852 Assay Office Octagonal Fifty 900 Thous., K-14

5720 1852 Assay Office Fifty Dollar, 900 Thous. MS60 NGC. K-14, High R.5. The 1852-dated octagonal U.S. Assay Office fifty dollar slugs with 900 fineness, at High R.5 (31-45 examples surviving), are considerably rarer than the 887 fineness (K-13) pieces, which are ranked Low R.5 (61-75 existing today). The difference in rarity may be explained by the federal 900 fineness standard for the later pieces. In late September 1852 the Treasury Department wrote to the collector of customs duties in San Francisco, in effect enjoining him from collecting duties in any coinage other than federal gold pieces and a limited number of foreign issues of specified values, as set forth in two coinage laws passed in 1834.

This had the unfortunate effect of making illegal the previous issues fifty dollar octagonal (and other) issues of 880, 884, and 887 fineness produced under the Augustus Humbert/U.S. Assay Office aegis.

Bowers writes in *A California Gold Rush History*:

"On October 13, 1852, Augustus Humbert printed an explanation in the *San Francisco Herald*. The U.S. Assay Office of Gold coins were of the finenesses of 880, 884, or 887 thousandths, as these figures were about the average quality of raw gold. He noted that coins with a lower degree of fineness would have a greater total weight of metal so that they would possess full intrinsic value equal to coins from the United States Mint. Humbert went on to say that gold received in more recent times was higher in fineness than earlier deposits, so that it would be possible from that point forward to adhere to the Mint standard of 900 thousandths fine, with the remaining alloy being silver as originally found in connection with the gold."

Although there may have been a few 1852-dated pieces minted in early 1853, the narrow production window for the 900 fine pieces effectively closed soon thereafter, accounting for the noticeable rarity difference between this K-14 variety and the K-13 887 fine coins.

This Mint State piece appears actually finer than a technical Uncirculated grade, and in any case there are many aesthetic merits over and above. Note how well detailed the eagle's wings and neck feathers, the claws and arrows, and the shield stripes are. Notice the bold beaded border encircling the obverse, and the clarity and strength of UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA all the way around. The machine-turned reverse is equally well-detailed. The coloration is a marvelous blend of yellow-gold, mellowing to copper and red-orange hues in numerous areas. A few trivial contact marks and bumps near the edges account for the grade, but this historic coin will appeal to an especially broad range of collectors. Listed on page 370 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 60, 7 finer (10/10). (#10019)



1853 Assay Office Twenty, MS62
900 THOUS., K-18



5721 1853 Assay Office Twenty Dollar, 900 THOUS. MS62 PCGS. K-18, R.2. The 1853 U.S. Assay Office of Gold twenties were produced in large numbers in the days before the San Francisco Mint became operational. Initially, this denomination was produced with .884 fineness (the K-17 variety). However, a new ruling in March of 1853 forced the U.S.A.O.G. to comply with an 1837 law that mandated a .900 fineness for gold coinage. The fineness was adjusted accordingly, and new dies, many altered from 880 THOUS. to 900 THOUS. were produced to supply the new coinage. A large mintage of 2.5 million pieces was achieved in the months between March and November of 1853, and the issue remains relatively available today. Of course, Mint State examples are scarce in absolute terms.

The present coin is a pleasing example, with lustrous, lightly abraded surfaces. The striking details are crisp, except for slight softness on the banner and the eagle's claws. Listed on page 371 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 31 in 62, 53 finer (11/10). (#10013)



1849 Mormon Quarter Eagle, AU53, K-1 A Rarely Encountered Territorial Issue

5722 1849 Mormon Quarter Eagle AU53 NGC. K-1, High R.5.
The background of Mormon gold coins is not simply one of gold dust finding its way into Utah. It was a more roundabout story than that, as told by Emily Mullins in the November 21, 2005 issue of *Coin World*:

"During the summer of 1846, while residing in the Iowa Territory, a group of 500 Mormon men, known as the Mormon Battalion, joined the U.S. Army to fight in the Mexican War. Doing so enabled the men to return with some money in the form of pay for their services, along with random bits of circulating currency picked up along the way.

"After their discharge from the military in 1847, their next destination was the Great Salt Lake Valley in Utah where the rest of the Mormons had settled.

"On the way, however, many stopped at Sutter's Mill in the California Territory where they participated in mining operations. They were among the first pioneers to mine the gold that eventually led to the California Gold Rush of 1849. However, rather than becoming swept up in gold rush fever, the Mormons simply found enough gold to comprise a small fortune and complete the trip back to the Great Salt Lake Valley."

When they arrived in Utah the Mormons had the same problem as the miners in northern California: conversion of gold dust into spendable currency. Gold coins were struck in 1849 in four denominations, and all are rare or extremely rare. The quarter eagle is the most obtainable of the three.

The buckling seen on the lower reverse, below the well-detailed Eye of Jehovah, is typical. The only obvious weakness is on the 1 in the date, which has disappeared. This piece apparently has seen only light circulation, with a few light abrasions seen under a loupe, yet with considerable luster clinging to the devices. There are a few light pin scratches through the central obverse clasped hands device. Listed on page 380 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#10259)



1849 Mormon Half Eagle, AU58, K-2 Historic Issue, One of the Finest Known

5723 1849 Mormon Five Dollar AU58 NGC. K-2, R.5. Soon after the remnants of the Mormon Battalion returned from the Mexican War with a side trip to the gold fields in California, the problem of how to convert their new-found wealth into coin form was solved by none other than Brigham Young. He assigned the task of creating a Mormon mint to John Kay, Thomas Bullock, and A.B. Lambson. The design created for the 1849 coins was symbolic of the Mormon Church itself as well as its desire to live in friendship with its neighbors. Each of the four denominations struck that year showed clasped hands on the obverse with a three-pointed Phrygian crown over an all-seeing eye of Jehovah on the reverse.

While the Mormon coins were alleged to be struck from pure gold, as attested to by the abbreviation on the obverse: G.S.L.C.P.G., Great Salt Lake City Pure Gold, the findings of Eckfeldt and DuBois did not support this claim: "A parcel made up of all sizes, and counting \$562.50, yielded at the mint \$479.20; say \$8.52 to the ten-dollar piece. The fineness was 886."

Undoubtedly many Mormon gold coins were discounted and melted as a result of Eckfeldt and DuBois's findings, just as many private California minters' coins were. Which is why so few collectors have ever actually seen coins from Cincinnati Mining Company, Dubosq, Pelican, and Pacific Company, among others. An additional factor is that very few Mormon gold pieces were struck in the first place, further adding to their absolute rarity.

This is one of the highest graded examples known of the 1849 five dollar. The surfaces are bright, even yellow-gold. The clasped hands show good detail and the remainder of each side is also well brought up. Close examination with a magnifier shows numerous small handling marks, but none are singularly noteworthy or useful as pedigree identifiers. Census: 9 in 58, 5 finer (11/10). (#10262)



Seldom-Seen 1849 Uniface Mormon Obverse
Die Trial in Copper, K-4
MS65 Red and Brown

5724 1849 Mormon Obverse Die Trial MS65 Red and Brown NGC. K-4, High R.7. All the 1849, 1850, and 1860 Mormon issues were restruck as commemorative issues in 1898 on the 50th anniversary of their issuance. They were all struck in copper, and some are also known in lead. All have reeded edges. This is a copper uniface impression of the obverse of the first design type from 1849. The clasped hands in the center are especially well defined. The surfaces have an interesting mixture of cherry-red and deep blue. The pimply evidence of die rust is scattered over the obverse from the use of 50-year old dies. The surfaces are free from any evidence of contact or rough handling.

From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#10278)



Splendid 1852 Wass Molitor Ten, K-4, MS62

5725 1852 Wass Molitor Ten Dollar, Large Head, Wide Date MS62 PCGS. K-4, R.5. The firm of Wass, Molitor & Co. produced only five dollar and ten dollar pieces in 1852, while in 1855 they made ten dollar, twenty dollar, and fifty dollar pieces. The ten dollar denomination was the only one that repeated in 1855. The 1852 fives and tens are both known with so-called Small Head and Large Head styles (although Kagin calls the ten dollar pieces “Long Neck” and “Short Neck,” respectively, for the Small Head and Large Head.) The 1852 ten dollars are known with three date styles: High Narrow Date, Low Narrow Date, and Wide Date, as here.

All of the 1852 Wide Date tens are of the Large Head (or Short Neck) type. The Large Head, Wide Date shows the 2 in the date slanted to the left at its top and partially protruding from under the bust truncation. All known examples of the 1852 K-4 ten show numerous obverse die cracks—Kagin enumerates 10; see that reference for the detailed list—as well as three others on the reverse. Clearly this was a die that was stressed and ready to crack, or cracked already, before any coins were struck—or, at least, any that survive today.

The present piece shows wonderfully deep, rich orange-gold color with lots of luster remaining. The obverse die was cut too deeply, which caused a concaveness on that side. As a result, the reverse die was convex. This causes the reverse, as Don Kagin put it, “to be much weaker (usually appearing 15 points inferior) than obverse.” This is the strongest strike we have seen on this variety. The feathers on the eagle’s breast and neck are unusually sharp. This unusual exception to the rule should make this a highly desirable specimen to those who appreciate the subtleties of the striking characteristics of Wass Molitor coinage. Scattered minor abrasions, mostly seen under a loupe, account for the grade. In MS62 the present piece appears to be the finest that we have ever offered of this variety, by two grade points. Any serious collector knows that the gap between MS60 and MS62 can be a huge void, and this coin makes a splendid representative of the immense difference in the two grades. Listed on page 376 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 62, 0 finer (11/10). (#10348)



1855 Wass Molitor, Small Head Twenty, K-7

5726 1855 Wass Molitor Twenty Dollar, Small Head Genuine PCGS. K-7, R.6. The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an VF specimen that has been damaged, extensively repaired, and whizzed. The Small Head Wass Molitor is one of the classics among Territorial gold. As noted in Don Kagin's 1982 reference, this piece shows the expected weak strike on parts of the eagle's wings and eagle's neck. The surfaces on each side show extensive evidence of smoothing and tooling, which alternately have lessened impairments and strengthened design elements. The coin has a subdued yellow-gold color. One impairment remains: several parallel, shallow scratches in the right obverse field. Listed on page 377 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#10357)

Desirable 1855 Wass Molitor Twenty Small Head, K-7, XF45

5727 1855 Wass Molitor Twenty Dollar, Small Head XF45 PCGS. CAC. K-7, High R.5. The current rarity rating suggests that about 30 to 40 examples of the Wass Molitor twenty dollar piece are known, a population consistent with past offerings in our auctions. In all grades we have handled examples on 19 previous occasions since 1993, and that figure includes multiple appearances of a smaller number of coins. Several of those coins have been cleaned or otherwise impaired, but the present piece is free of such problems. The surfaces are attractive green-gold with traces of luster still visible. The surfaces have myriad handling marks, consistent with the grade and the time spent in mid-19th century California commerce. Blunt details are the result of a poorly engraved die pair and shallow strike. Population: 5 in 45, 5 finer (11/10). Listed on page 376 of the 2011 *Guide Book*.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#10357)



1855 Wass Molitor Fifty, MS60
Possible Condition Census Example
Important, Historic Issue, K-9

5728 1855 Wass Molitor Fifty Dollar MS60 NGC. K-9, R.5. The Wass Molitor fifty dollar gold pieces are dramatic historical reminders of one of the most colorful events in our country's history, the California Gold Rush. The big coins were only produced for a short time in 1855, and they circulated widely. Most examples seen today are in lower circulated grades, and examples in Mint State condition are very rare. Current population data from the grading services reveals NGC has certified only three coins in MS60, with five finer, while the PCGS census includes no coin finer than AU58 (11/10). The present coin is a realistic candidate for Condition Census status.

Hungarian freedom fighters Samuel Wass and Agoston Molitor were relative late-comers to the coinage business in California. The two men had worked extensively in mining operations in Germany and Hungary before their country's war of independence. When the Austrians reasserted their control over the country, Wass and Molitor went into exile, and both men naturally followed the lure of the Gold Rush. Their practical experience in mining served them well when they opened an assay office in San Francisco in 1851. Immediately successful, the firm began producing five and ten dollar gold pieces in early 1852. Like Moffat & Co. before them, their gold issues were well-accepted, because their five dollar gold coins were found to contain \$5.04 worth of gold bullion when assayed. Anticipating the opening of the San Francisco Mint, no Wass Molitor coins were struck in 1853 and 1854, but their important role as private coiners was not over.

The San Francisco Mint experienced many production difficulties in its early years of operation, and mintages were quite limited in 1854. In March 1855, a group of local bankers petitioned Wass, Molitor & Co. to resume operations to help meet the regional coinage demand. The firm immediately responded, issuing ten, twenty, and fifty dollar coins in 1855. The fifty dollar denomination used an obverse design that closely resembled the Liberty Head double eagles of the period, and its round shape was regarded as a tremendous improvement over the old octagonal slugs. The coins were quite successful as a medium of exchange, and they actually circulated far beyond the boundaries of California. One piece found its way into the collection of Englishman John G. Murdoch. When his collection was auctioned by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge in July 1903, lot 679 provided a good description of the Wass, Molitor & Co. fifty:

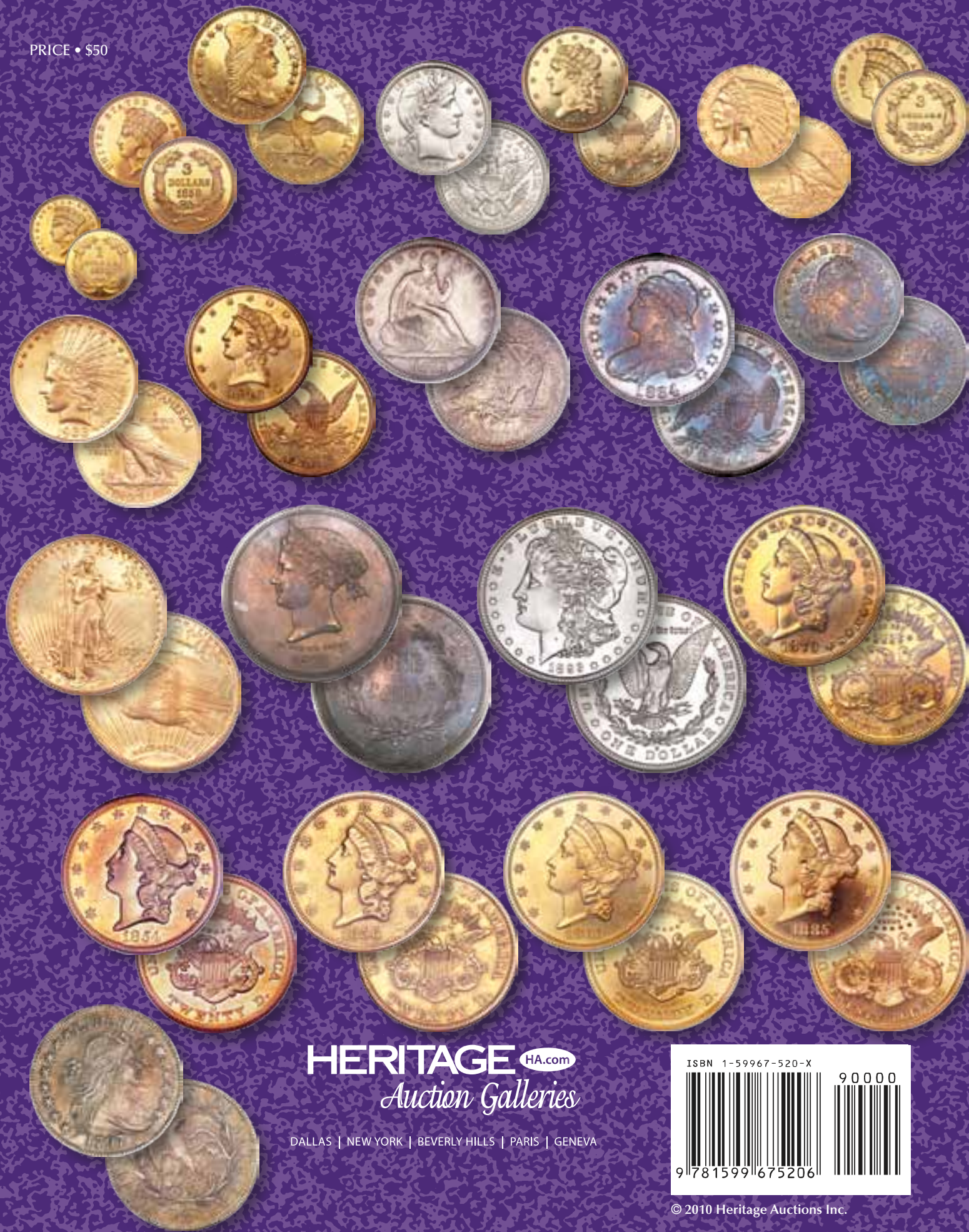
"Another, 1855; ROUND, bust to left, with 1855 below, within a circle of stars; rev. 50 DOLLARS, within an olive wreath, with 900 THOUS. on a scroll above, WASS MOLITOR & CO SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA, edge grained, *extremely fine and excessively rare.* [Pl. VII]"

The lot was purchased by one of the Chapman brothers for the enormous sum of 84 pounds (about \$400). To put this in perspective, one of the finest known 1794 silver dollars, the coin that later appeared in the George Earle, Harry Bass, and Phillip Flanagan Collections, brought only 48 pounds at this sale (as lot 835). Successful auction appearances are the norm for the Wass Molitor fifties, with price record after price record being established down to the present day. When the fantastic former Garrett coin was auctioned in 2003, it realized \$345,000.

The present coin is an attractive Mint State specimen, seldom encountered so fine. The design elements are well struck, with a touch of softness apparent on Liberty's hair and the lower left stars. The surfaces are a pleasing greenish-gold, with hints of orange. The fields retain ample mint luster and show few abrasions for such a large gold coin. Pedigree markers include some milling marks on Liberty's cheek, a minor rim bruise at 3 o'clock, and three horizontal abrasions on the reverse, above and below the 5. Certainly one of the finest survivors of this important, historic issue, this coin should find a home in one of the finest Territorial gold collections. Listed on page 377 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#10363)

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WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

- 5729 1916 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** A frosty first-year example with uncommonly strong detail and occasional brilliant breaks in the textured pearl-gray luster. A few hints of tan and gold hover at the margins.
From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6566)
- 5730 1916 MS65 NGC.** The untuned obverse cedes to light brown color on the reverse. Frosty surfaces exhibit well struck design elements and are minimally abraded. (#6566)
- 5731 1916-D MS65 PCGS.** An exciting example of this first-year Obverse Mintmark issue. The design definition is solid for the date, and the essentially silver luster offers understated elegance. PCGS has graded 53 finer examples (11/10).
From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6567)
- 5732 1916-S AU58 PCGS. CAC.** Well struck for the date with just a touch of rub on the highest design elements. Pale gray surfaces remain lustrous with hints of gold and tan at the margins. (#6568)
- 5733 1916-S MS62 NGC.** Autumn-gold, pearl-gray, and aquamarine toning adorns this lustrous and well impressed first year Walker. Surprisingly unabraded, and a find for the dedicated specialist. Housed in a former generation holder. (#6568)

Pleasing 1916-S Half Dollar, MS64+



- 5734 1916-S MS64+ PCGS.** A little over half a million pieces were produced for this first-year S-mint Walker half. This near-Gem+ example displays pleasing frosty luster residing on essentially untuned surfaces. Strike is known to be the most difficult of the three 1916-dated issues, yet this piece exhibits relatively strong definition around the branch hand and on the eagle's breast. The trailing leg is somewhat weak. A couple of unobtrusive barely preclude full Gem. (#6568)

Gem 1916-S Walking Liberty Half Popular First-Year Type Coin



- 5735 1916-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Always in demand because of its low mintage of 508,000 pieces, the 1916-S half dollar is also popular with type collectors because it is the first year of the Walking Liberty design, and one of two years with the mintmark on the obverse. This specimen is a sharply struck Gem, with vibrant mint luster and traces of light golden toning. Population: 85 in 65, 14 finer (11/10).
From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6568)
- 5736 1917-D Obverse MS64 PCGS. CAC.** A softly struck but pleasingly lustrous near-Gem example of this popular Obverse Mintmark Walker issue. Hints of golden color visit the margins, while the textured interiors are mostly silver.
From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6570)
- 5737 1917-D Obverse MS64 PCGS.** Gold-to-green border toning gives way to silver-blue interiors that are laced with rose and violet. A softly lustrous near-Gem representative of this Obverse Mintmark issue. PCGS has graded 73 finer examples (11/10). (#6570)

Choice 1917-D Walking Liberty Half Dollar Reverse Mintmark



- 5738 1917-D Reverse MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Numismatics took a back seat to the war news with most of the general public in 1917. The mintmark was moved to the reverse of the Walking liberty half dollar partway through the year, but few collectors saved examples of the new design at the time. As a result, the 1917-D Reverse is a scarce issue in high grades. The present coin is a well struck example, with bright mint luster, and the slightest hint of gold and lavender toning.
From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6571)

**Obverse Mintmark 1917-S Walker, MS62
Attractively Toned, Mattelike Surfaces**



5739 1917-S Obverse MS62 PCGS. While not significantly different in rarity compared to its Reverse counterpart, the S-mint Obverse half is conditionally challenging in mint condition. This satin-surfaced example has subtle, variegated toning over each side and is strongly struck throughout. None of the usually seen large or even medium-sized abrasions are present. (#6572)

**1917-S Walking Liberty Half, MS62
Prized Obverse Mintmark Type**



5740 1917-S Obverse MS62 PCGS. The 1917-S Walking Liberty half dollar with the obverse mintmark is a scarce issue, with a low mintage of 952,000 pieces. This coin is a well struck example, with the typical softness evident on the central devices. The surfaces exhibit satiny mint luster, and attractive ice-blue, golden-brown, and russet toning. (#6572)

**Choice 1917-S Walker
Distinctive Obverse Mintmark**



5741 1917-S Obverse MS64 PCGS. The 1917-S Obverse Walking Liberty half dollar is a low-mintage issue, especially difficult to locate in high grades. The present coin is notable for its boldly defined design elements and satiny mint luster. The surfaces display just a few hints of ice-blue and gold toning. Only 39 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (11/10).
From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6572)

**1917-S Obverse Half Dollar, MS64+
An Attractive, Satin-Surfaced Example**



5742 1917-S Obverse MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The 1917-S becomes noticeably more challenging as one moves up the grading ladder. The usual example has numerous medium to larger-sized abrasions and unattractive, splotchy color. This coin is just at the threshold of MS65. The mattelike surfaces have a rich, satiny texture and display light, even ice-blue patina over each side. There is no singular mark or deficiency that keeps this piece out of the Gem category, making this an excellent buy in this challenging issue. (#6572)

5743 1917-S Reverse MS63 PCGS. A Select survivor from the first year of the Mintmark on Reverse type. Faint gold and blue overtones grace the blossoming silver luster. Well struck and fundamentally appealing.
From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6573)

**Gem 1918 Walker
Scarce Issue in High Grades**



5744 1918 MS65 PCGS. The 1918 Walking Liberty half dollar claims a large mintage of 6.6 million pieces, but the date is surprisingly elusive in higher grades. The coin offered here is a lustrous Gem, with brilliant, unmarked surfaces, and strong visual appeal. The coin is well struck, with only the usual localized weakness apparent on the central devices. Population: 92 in 65, 8 finer (11/10).
From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6574)

Sharply Struck 1918 Gem Half Dollar



5745 1918 MS65 NGC. A tantalizing Gem, softly frosted and mainly silver-gray at the centers with deeper sage, olive, and charcoal patches around the obverse margins. The reverse has only a faint halo of peripheral peach-gold. Better-defined than usual on the central devices and a decidedly appealing Gem. NGC has graded just seven coins as MS66 or better (12/10). (#6574)

Silver-White Select 1918-D Half Dollar



- 5746 1918-D MS63 PCGS.** Overall, the 1918-D Walking Liberty half is rarer than any of the mintmarked issues from 1917, of either style. The strike is normally the issue, as here, with weakness on the branch hand and the eagle's breast and leg feathers. The luster is generous, with silver-white color dominant, and the only mentionable marks are a scrape on the face and some apparent reeding marks in the right obverse field, below Y. (#6575)

Desirable MS64 1918-D Half Dollar



- 5747 1918-D MS64 PCGS.** Golden overtones at the margins leave essentially silver interiors. While the strike shows typical softness on Liberty's head and the branch hand, the impact on the overall eye appeal is minimal compared to the coin's great luster. PCGS has certified just 29 finer pieces (11/10).
From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6575)

Near-Gem 1918-D Walking Liberty Half



- 5748 1918-D MS64 PCGS.** Autumn-gold and gunmetal-gray patina enriches this lustrous and beautifully preserved near-Gem. Liberty's head is well struck, although the waist shows incompleteness usual for this much better early branch mint issue. Housed in an old green label holder. (#6575)

- 5749 1918-S MS63 PCGS.** Delicate gold toning resides on the frosty and fully lustrous silver surfaces of this early Walker. A typical strike shows weak central details. (#6576)

Frosty 1918-S Half Dollar, MS64



- 5750 1918-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** A frosty near-Gem that is better-defined than usual on Liberty's head, though her hands are still soft. Both sides are minimally abraded aside from small rim nicks, including one just below the sun on the obverse. Surfaces are mostly silver save for golden-brown elements at the upper reverse, close to where the frosty finish yields to startling brilliance in small pockets.

From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6576)

Beautiful Choice 1918-S Half



- 5751 1918-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Light chestnut toning enriches this lustrous and well preserved near-Gem. Liberty's head and branch hand are lightly impressed, although the remainder of the strike is bold. The 1918-S is plentiful in Fine due to a mintage of more than 10 million pieces, but emerges as a rarity in unblemished Mint State, since few West Coast collectors saved half dollars during World War I. (#6576)

Better-Struck 1918-S Half Dollar, MS64



- 5752 1918-S MS64 PCGS.** Golden-brown and purple freckles gravitate to the borders of this near-Gem half and each side possesses very nice luster. While the usual softness shows on portions of Liberty's head and the trailing leg, the central obverse displays above-average strike in that the branch hand has more detail than usually seen. Devoid of mentionable marks. Difficult to locate any finer. (#6576)

- 5753 1919 MS62 PCGS.** A fully original ivory example with frosty silver luster and speckled gold toning. Both sides are nicely detailed with a fully outlined thumb. (#6577)

**Choice 1919 Walking Liberty Half
Elusive P-Mint Issue**



- 5754 1919 MS64 PCGS.** The 1919 Walking Liberty half dollar is one of the most challenging Philadelphia Mint issues, from a small mintage of 962,000 pieces. The present coin is a sharply struck Choice example, with brilliant surfaces, and bright mint luster. Only 75 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (11/10). *From The Bob Cortis Collection.* (#6577)

Lovely Gem 1919 Half Dollar



- 5755 1919 MS65 NGC.** Strong and swirling luster with echoes of peripheral gold against faintly frosted silver that dominates the broad centers. Softly struck on the hands but better-defined on the head, an appealing Gem example of this 20th century issue with a six-figure mintage. Census: 30 in 65, 11 finer (11/10). (#6577)

**1919-D Walking Liberty Half, AU58
Very Close to Mint State**



- 5756 1919-D AU58 PCGS.** This lightly toned key date half dollar has virtually complete mint luster. Just the slightest friction on the figure of Liberty denies this piece an Uncirculated grade, although the clean surfaces demonstrate eye appeal superior to that seen on many abraded Mint State pieces. The strike on Liberty's head, branch hand, and skirt lines is not complete, as expected for this conditionally rare issue. The otherwise brilliant faces show a light speckling of pale russet when examined with a loupe. (#6578)

Notable MS62 1919-D Half



- 5757 1919-D MS62 NGC.** An uncommon and highly desirable Mint State survivor of this famously elusive Walking Liberty half dollar issue. Green-gold overtones grace medium-silver surfaces. While typical striking softness appears through the high central column on each side, yet there remains something fundamentally appealing about this survivor. (#6578)

- 5758 1919-S AU55 NGC.** This lustrous and virtually untuned Choice AU rare date half dollar is impressively unabraded and displays only slight wear on the eagle's breast and Liberty's skirt lines. (#6579)

- 5759 1920-D AU55 ANACS.** Light silver on the obverse and pale gold on the reverse characterize this lustrous Choice AU example. Both sides are satiny and attractive. A complete set of Walkers matched to this coin would be quite an accomplishment. (#6581)

1920-D Walking Liberty Half Dollar, MS62



- 5760 1920-D MS62 PCGS.** A well struck MS62 example of this underrated Walking Liberty half dollar, the present coin exhibits sharp definition on the peripheral devices, but a touch of softness shows on the centers. The surfaces are mostly brilliant, with the slightest hints of ice-blue toning, and satiny mint luster. (#6581)

**1920-D Walking Liberty Half, MS64
Strong Mint Luster**



- 5761 1920-D MS64 PCGS. CAC.** The 1920-D is an underrated issue, difficult to locate in high grades because of its typically subdued luster. The present coin is definitely an exception in that regard, as the surfaces display vibrant mint luster, with just a wisp of light gold toning. This piece is well struck, with the usual softness on Liberty's hand and the eagle's leg. *From The Bob Cortis Collection.* (#6581)

Pleasing 1920-S Fifty Cent, MS63



- 5762** 1920-S MS63 NGC. Whispers of reddish-gold cling to the margins of this Select Walker half dollar and pleasing luster issues from both sides. Some definition shows on the thumb of the branch hand, but the trailing leg reveals the usual weakness. No significant marks are apparent. (#6582)

**Choice 1920-S Walking Liberty Half
Attractive Luster and Toning**



- 5763** 1920-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. The 1920-S Walking Liberty half dollar claims a generous mintage of 4.6 million pieces, but the issue is scarce in Choice Mint State condition. The present coin shows the incomplete definition usually seen on the central high points, but the surfaces are brightly lustrous, and the understated light gold and ice-blue toning is most attractive. *From The Bob Corts Collection.* (#6582)

Bright 1920-S Half, MS64+



- 5764** 1920-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Bright luster emanates from the untuned surfaces of this near-Gem + Walker. The design elements exhibit more definition than ordinarily seen on the issue, especially the obverse center where a degree of detail is evident in the right (facing) hand. Unfortunately, there is also a linear abrasion in this area. Nevertheless, both sides display pleasing overall eye appeal. PCGS has seen fewer than 50 coins finer. (#6582)

**Uncirculated Sharpness
1921 Walking Liberty Half**



- 5765** 1921—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. In 1921, the three mints directed most resources toward silver dollar production, at the expense of the other silver denominations. All three Walking Liberty issues of the year are low mintage rarities. This is a lustrous and well struck caramel-gold example with moderate pitting on Liberty's chest, the eagle's neck, and the obverse rim. (#6583)

**1921 Half Dollar, MS64
In-Demand, Low-Mintage Issue**



- 5766** 1921 MS64 PCGS. The 1921 Walking Liberty half dollar boasts the second lowest mintage of the series, at 246,000 pieces, and Choice Mint State examples are quite scarce in today's market. This specimen features sharply detailed design elements, combined with vibrant mint luster, and outstanding eye appeal. *From The Bob Corts Collection.* (#6583)

Near-Gem 1921 Walking Liberty Half



- 5767** 1921 MS64 PCGS. This near-Gem example of the second-lowest mintage in the entire series displays deep charcoal and russet patina around the device recesses, with lighter gold-tinged silver color in the centers. The strike is a bit soft on the branch hand and the eagle high points, with good luster that is a bit more subdued on the obverse. This coin would fit nicely into a Gem set at a fraction of the cost. PCGS has graded 55 finer (12/10). (#6583)

Low Mintage 1921-D Half Dollar, VF35



5768 1921-D VF35 PCGS. CAC. The 1921-D has the lowest business strike mintage of the Walking Liberty half dollar series. Traces of golden-tan reside in some of the recesses of this light gray Choice VF specimen. The design elements exhibit relatively strong definition and neither side reveals marks of any consequence. (#6584)

5769 1921-D—Scratches—NGC Details. XF. This cream-gray key date Walking Liberty half appears unabraded upon initial inspection, but a loupe reveals wispy hair-thin marks along the obverse border between 9 and 1 o'clock. (#6584)

Popular 1921-D Half Dollar, AU55



5770 1921-D AU55 PCGS. A briefly circulated example of the famously low-mintage 1921-D half dollar, light silver-gray with peripheral orange elements and generous eye appeal for the Choice AU designation. Well struck for this issue of 208,000 pieces and minimally abraded aside from a dig to the right of Liberty's elbow. (#6584)

5771 1921-D AU58 NGC. Both sides shimmer with cartwheel luster, and friction is elusive to locate on the eagle's breast. Light pearl-gray and almond-gold toning confirms the originality. The 1921-D is among the keys to the series, and the present unblemished slider will impress even the jaded specialist. (#6584)

AU Details 1921-S Walking Liberty



5772 1921-S—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. AU. Medium almond-gold and stone-gray toning drapes this partly lustrous Walking Liberty half. Careful scrutiny reveals a thin bright mark above the sun and a patch of hairlines near the T in LIBERTY. The conditionally rare 1921-S is the key to the series in XF and better grades, although the mintage exceeds the combined production of the 1921 and 1921-D. (#6585)

Choice 1923-S Walking Liberty Half Dollar Scarcer S-Mint Issue



5773 1923-S MS64 PCGS. A substantial mintage of nearly 2.2 million Walking Liberty half dollars was accomplished at the San Francisco Mint in 1923, but the issue was widely circulated, making Choice Mint State examples scarce today. The present coin shows the typical softness on Liberty's hand and the eagle's leg, but the devices are sharply rendered in other areas. Mint luster is vibrant and satiny, and speckles of russet toning are evident in some areas. *From The Bob Corts Collection.* (#6586)

Vibrant 1923-S Half Dollar, MS64



5774 1923-S MS64 PCGS. Vibrant luster emanates from the untuned surfaces of this near-Gem Walker. The strike is more or less typical for the issue in that the obverse central area is incomplete, but some definition is apparent between the thumb and branches. The breast feathers are fairly strong, and some feathers show on the trailing leg. Handling marks in the right obverse field limit the grade. (#6586)

Choice 1927-S Half Dollar



5775 1927-S MS64 PCGS. The 1927-S Walking Liberty half dollar was a heavily circulated issue, and high grade survivors are scarce. The date is notorious for its weak strike, and this coin shows the usual incomplete definition on the central devices and Liberty's head. The brilliant surfaces and bright mint luster create ample eye appeal. Only 62 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (11/10). *From The Bob Corts Collection.* (#6587)

Well-Defined 1927-S Walker, MS64



- 5776 1927-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Liberty's head and the eagle's breast and leg feathers are better-defined than usual, although the branch hand is scarcely visible. Overall, though, the strike is superior to most examples of this strike-challenged issue. Generous luster dominates over golden-tinged silver surfaces. (#6587)
-

1927-S Walker, MS64 Strong Mint Luster



- 5777 1927-S MS64 NGC.** The 1927-S Walking Liberty half dollar was extensively circulated at the time of issue, and examples in higher Mint State grades are quite scarce. The present coin is a well struck specimen, with the usual softness apparent on Liberty's hand and the eagle's leg. The surfaces are brilliant, with vibrant mint luster, and no significant distractions. (#6587)
-

1928-S Walking Liberty Half Dollar, MS64 Elusive Date in Higher Grades



- 5778 1928-S MS64 PCGS.** From a mintage of 1.9 million pieces, the 1928-S Walking Liberty half dollar is scarce in MS64, and rare in any finer grade. The 1928-S is a premier strike rarity, with most examples showing flat details in Liberty's hand and the eagle's leg. This Choice specimen exhibits the usual softness in these areas, but the peripheral details are sharper. The surfaces display bright mint luster and traces of pale green toning.
From The Bob Cortis Collection. (#6588)
-

Colorful MS65 1928-S Half Dollar



- 5779 1928-S MS65 NGC.** Soft quicksilver luster lights up the rich patina that embraces each side of this S-mint Walker Gem. Green and gold elements are especially prominent in the toning, though blues and silver-grays are also present. A borderline rarity in MS65, this issue leaves no doubt about that status any finer. Census: 34 in 65, 5 finer (11/10). (#6588)
-

Lovely MS65 1929-D Half Dollar



- 5780 1929-D MS65 PCGS. CAC.** A frosty and gorgeous MS65 example that is effectively brilliant and thoroughly appealing. Both sides are pleasingly preserved, as expected for the grade, and Liberty's head and branch hand show better definition than usual, including a fully outlined thumb. PCGS has certified 62 numerically finer pieces (11/10).
From The Bob Cortis Collection. (#6589)
-

- 5781 1929-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Strong silver luster with a faint layer of gray patina and a few small dots of deeper color. Well struck for the type with only a few scattered abrasions and pinpoint marks.
From The Bob Cortis Collection. (#6590)
-

Lustrous 1929-S Gem Half Dollar



- 5782 1929-S MS65 NGC.** Whispers of reddish patina cling to the margins of this Gem. Typically struck, in that incompleteness of detail is apparent in the central areas. Still, some separation is noted on the branch hand. The lustrous surfaces have been generally well cared for. Difficult to locate any finer than Gem. (#6590)
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- 5783 1933-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Faint peach and blue overtones are present close to the rims on this S-mint Walker near-Gem. Liberty's branch hand shows a distinct thumb, while the fields offer a subtly frosted texture. (#6591)
-

**Gem 1933-S Half Dollar
Sharply Struck Walker**



- 5784 1933-S MS65 PCGS.** The 1933-S Walking Liberty half dollar claims a mintage of 1.7 million pieces, and the issue is scarce at the Gem level. This coin exhibits especially sharp striking details throughout, with vibrant mint luster, and hints of light golden toning. Housed in a green label holder. (#6591)

Premium Gem 1933-S Walking Liberty Half



- 5785 1933-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** A sharply detailed Premium Gem Walking Liberty half dollar, with satiny mint luster and strong eye appeal. Subtle shades of lavender and gold highlights are evident on the pristine surfaces. With a reported mintage of 1.8 million pieces, the 1933-S is an available date in lower Mint State grades, but it is quite scarce at the Premium Gem level. Population: 73 in 66, 7 finer (11/10).
From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6591)

Bold 1933-S Walker, MS66



- 5786 1933-S MS66 PCGS.** This issue typically sharper than most other San Francisco Mint Walkers and this Premium Gem is sharper than most 1933-S half dollars. Both sides have frosty and brilliant silver luster with splashes of delicate gold toning. Population: 73 in 66, 7 finer (12/10). (#6591)

Stunning MS67 1933-S Half Dollar



- 5787 1933-S MS67 NGC.** Frosty and carefully preserved surfaces lend this 1933-S half dollar incredible eye appeal. Both sides are minimally toned, pale silver with only a few suggestions of color near the rims. The strike is just as impressive as the condition, wonderfully detailed on Liberty's head and hand as well as the eagle's legs. Census: 3 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#6591)

- 5788 1934-D MS66 PCGS.** Small D. A lustrous pearl-gray high grade Denver representative that boasts a full strike on Liberty's head, skirt lines, and branch hand. PCGS has certified just three pieces finer (11/10).
From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6593)

- 5789 1934-D MS66 NGC.** Small D. Booming luster bathes this lustrous Great Depression Denver half dollar. The strike is above average, the reverse is virtually pristine, and the obverse exhibits only minor grazes on the right field. (#6593)

- 5790 1934-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Small D. Dappled caramel-gold and lime toning enriches this lustrous and well preserved Great Depression half dollar. The strike is precise aside from the center of Liberty's head. Essentially unobtainable any finer. Population: 1 in 66+, 2 finer (11/10). (#6593)

- 5791 1934-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** Light speckles of gold run over the lustrous surfaces of this S-mint Walker, joined by brownish freckles on the reverse. Well struck, with some definition in the branch hand. A few minute handling marks preclude full Gem. (#6594)

**Premium Gem 1934-S Half Dollar
Strong Luster and Eye Appeal**



- 5792 1934-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Totally bright and lustrous, with great eye appeal if you love untuned coins. The strike is fairly sharp, with Liberty's thumb showing more definition than usually encountered. As with most of the early mintmarked Walking Liberty half dollars, there are very few that have earned this lofty grade, making this an excellent collector opportunity. Population: 86 in 66, 5 finer (11/10).
From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6594)

- 5793 1935-D MS65 PCGS.** A green-label PCGS holder hosts this lovely Gem. Both sides are fully lustrous with brilliant silver surfaces and a few faint splashes of iridescent toning. (#6596)

- 5794 1935-D MS65+ PCGS.** Soft golden-gray patina resides on the lustrous surfaces of this lovely Gem+ specimen. Fairly well struck, including partial definition on the branch hand. What appears to be the remnants of a fingerprint is noted on the obverse. (#6596)

**Premium Gem 1935-D Half Dollar
None Certified Finer at PCGS**



- 5795 1935-D MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The 1935-D Walking Liberty half dollar is a better date in the series, and Premium Gem specimens are rare. The present coin is boldly struck, but shows the softness on the central design elements always found on the 1935-D. The surfaces are brilliant and virtually pristine, with vibrant, frosty mint luster. Population: 94 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6596)

Delightful MS65+ 1935-S Half Dollar



- 5796 1935-S MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** Light gold, pink, blue, and gray overtones cross frosty surfaces with eye appeal that surpasses even Gem standards. The strike is more down-to-earth, showing softness on Liberty's hands and head, but the surfaces are minimally abraded. PCGS has certified just 96 examples at the MS66 level and above (11/10). (#6597)

**1935-S Walking Liberty Half Dollar, MS66
Incredible Mint Luster**



- 5797 1935-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The 1935-S half dollar is a scarce middle date in the Walking Liberty series, especially in high grade. The present coin is a spectacular Premium Gem, with a bold strike, completely brilliant surfaces, and incredibly vibrant mint luster. Population: 94 in 66, 2 finer (11/10).
From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6597)

Enchanting MS66+ 1935-S Half



- 5798 1935-S MS66+ NGC. CAC.** Impressive luster is but one component of the amazing eye appeal of this Premium Gem. Fantastic colors best described as chartreuse and emerald take over much of the surfaces, while occasional windows into frosty silver-gray are also present. NGC has certified just three numerically finer representatives (11/10). (#6597)

- 5799 1937 MS67 PCGS.** A light coating of pinkish-gold covers both sides of this beautiful Superb Gem example of an available Walking Liberty issue. The strike is exceptionally bold, with good separation of Liberty's cap and forehead and good detailing on the eagle's right (facing) leg. Despite a few trivial abrasions, this piece justly merits the MS67 grade. Population: 96 in 67, 2 finer (11/10). (#6601)

Fantastic MS67 1937-S Half



- 5800 1937-S MS67 NGC.** Silvery centers are frosty with minor striking softness, while the margins are both better-defined and more colorful. Gold toning is more prevalent than any other shade, though the lower reaches of the reverse exhibit pink to violet hues. An impressively preserved example. Census: 13 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#6603)

**1938 Half Dollar, MS67
Exceptional Overall Quality in This Challenging Issue**



- 5801 1938 MS67 PCGS.** The 1938 remains an overlooked and underappreciated issue in the 1934-1947 series. It is by far the scarcest P-mint in that series and it is comparable in rarity to several mintmarked issues. The problem is the 1938 lives in the shadow of the much lower mintage 1938-D. This is one of the better-produced 1938 halves we have seen recently. The surfaces are brilliant throughout. The strike and mint frost are simply extraordinary, and must be seen to be fully appreciated. This is a special coin for the collector who needs this challenging issue for a high-grade set. Population: 60 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#6604)

- 5802 1938-D MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Well struck for the type with little color save for a touch of tan-gold at the margins. Satiny and appealing, a desirable Premium Gem. PCGS has certified 25 finer examples (11/10).
From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6605)

Delightful MS68 1939 Half Dollar



- 5803 1939 MS68 NGC. CAC.** MS68 is the highest unmodified numeric grade assigned to a 1939 half dollar in the combined certified population (11/10). This is an uncommonly lustrous example that is better-detailed than most, especially on Liberty's branch hand. Gold and peach toning appears as outer bands on the obverse but also across much of the reverse. (#6606)

- 5804 1939-D MS67 PCGS.** Lustrous surfaces show a swath of deep sea-green and reddish toning around most of the obverse margin. A sharply struck and minimally abraded piece. Population: 48 in 67, 1 finer (11/10). (#6607)

**Lustrous 1939-S Half Dollar, MS67+
The Finest Certified**



- 5805 1939-S MS67+ PCGS.** While the 1939-S mintage was relatively low (2.552 million), many pieces were saved at the time of issue. The highly lustrous surfaces of this Superb Gem+ display splashes of gold-orange and reddish-orange around the borders, joined on the reverse periphery by aquamarine and lavender. The branch hand, while not full, shows considerable separation. Well preserved. Population: 1 in 67+, 0 finer (11/10). (#6608)

**1941-S Walking Liberty Half, MS66
Only Six Coins Certified Finer at PCGS**



- 5806 1941-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The 1941-S Walking Liberty half dollar is unknown with a full strike. This coin is sharply defined in most areas, but does show the usual softness on Liberty's hand and the eagle's leg. The surfaces are brilliant, and display ample mint luster. Only six coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (11/10).
From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6613)

- 5807 1941-S MS66 PCGS.** A fully brilliant Premium Gem, this 1941-S Walker has bright silver surfaces and a sharp strike with partial thumb detail visible. PCGS has only certified six finer pieces (11/10). (#6613)

- 5808 1942-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** An uncommonly well struck coin for an S-mint Walking Liberty half dollar from this era. The otherwise frosty-white features reveal a few suggestions of pale iridescence toward the rims. Worth a close look and a premium bid. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder.
From The Bob Corts Collection. (#6617)

- 5809 1942-S MS66 PCGS.** Typical design weakness is evident at the centers of this lustrous specimen. Both sides have satiny and brilliant silver surfaces with no evidence of toning. PCGS has only certified one finer coin (11/10). (#6617)

**PROOF WALKING LIBERTY
HALF DOLLARS**

Popular 1936 Gem Proof Half Dollar



- 5810 1936 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** A delightful Gem specimen of this first-year proof Walking Liberty half. Both sides are boldly toned gold-gray overall with considerable reflectivity shining through. Uncommonly well-preserved for this perennially popular issue, and housed in a green label holder. (#6636)

**1936 Half Dollar, PR66
First Proof Walker**



- 5811 1936 PR66 NGC.** The Philadelphia Mint resumed commercial offerings of proof sets in 1936, resulting in a low mintage of 3,901 proof Walking Liberty half dollars. The 1936 is the most difficult proof date of the series to locate in all grades. The present coin is a stunning Premium Gem, with a razor-sharp strike and deeply reflective surfaces. Light traces of lavender toning create a little haziness in the fields. (#6636)

Stunning 1938 Half Dollar, PR66 Cameo
One of Only Four Certified Cameos



- 5812 1938 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** While the typical 1938 proof Walker has an all-brilliant finish with uniform reflectivity over the devices and in the fields, the present Premium Gem displays significant field-motif contrast. It is one of just four examples bestowed the Cameo designation by PCGS and NGC (12/10). Untoned, exquisitely struck, and impeccably preserved. (#86638)

Gorgeous PR68 1942 Half Dollar



- 5813 1942 PR68 NGC.** An utterly brilliant survivor in every sense of the word. Exquisitely preserved surfaces are virtually devoid of patina, and the central devices are boldly detailed with the faintest suggestion of frost. This final-year proof Walker issue is challenging in PR68 and very rare any finer, with just three such coins known to NGC (11/10). (#6642)

Breathtaking 1942 Half Dollar, PR68 ★



- 5814 1942 PR68 ★ NGC.** The brilliant surfaces of this Superb Gem jump out at the observer. An exacting strike delivers full definition to the design features, and close examination reveals no marks of any kind. Both sides exhibit breathtaking eye appeal. Census: 15 in 68 ★, 1 finer (11/10). (#6642)

1942 Walking Liberty Half, PR66 Cameo
Only One Cameo Certified Finer



- 5815 1942 PR66 Cameo NGC.** The Philadelphia Mint discontinued its proof set offerings after 1942, because of World War II. A mintage of 21,120 proof Walking Liberty half dollars was achieved that year, and few surviving examples can match the appeal of the present coin. This piece displays reflective fields of incredible intensity to complement the sharply detailed, frosty devices. Eye appeal is overwhelming. Census: 2 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer (11/10). (#86642)

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR

1958-D Franklin Half, MS67 Full Bell Lines
With Colorful Mint Set Patina



- 5816 1958-D MS67 Full Bell Lines NGC. CAC.** Colorful mint set toning dominates the obverse in shades of mint, cherry, and gold, while the reverse just shows a bit of iridescent rim toning. A Superb Gem with Full Bell Lines, as here, is among the most attractive coins in the entire series, according to Tomaska (although one look at this coin will convince any skeptic). Census: 7 in 67 Full Bell Lines, 0 finer (12/10). (#86675)

PROOF FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

- 5817 1954 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Obvious contrast between the semifrosted devices and the darkly reflective fields confirms the Deep Cameo designation. This brilliant Superb Gem appears pristine, even when inspected beneath a loupe. Population: 30 in 67 Deep Cameo, 4 finer (11/10). (#96695)
- 5818 1961 Doubled Die Reverse PR64 PCGS. FS-801.** An attractive Choice proof with doubling of all reverse letters visible under magnification, though the effect on E PLURIBUS UNUM is visible to a discerning unaided eye. Strongly reflective with subtle haze over parts of the fields and faint, scattered hairlines around the devices. From The T & T Martin Collection. (#6689)

Doubled Die Reverse 1961 Half, PR67



- 5819** 1961 Doubled Die Reverse PR67 NGC. FS-801. An unusual example of a *proof* doubled die that can be seen with a sharp unaided eye, the 1961 Franklin half with doubled die reverse has the most visible duplication on the words E PLURIBUS UNUM. This is a low-contrast but well-preserved and essentially brilliant Superb Gem specimen that will fit well in a set of similar appearance. (#6689)

SMS KENNEDY HALF DOLLARS

Prized 1965 SMS Kennedy Half SP66 Deep Cameo



- 5820** 1965 SMS SP66 Deep Cameo PCGS. PCGS has recently taken to giving the 1965-67 SMS coins a SPnn prefix in place of the old MSnn, signifying Special Strike. The two are synonymous. The 1965 Kennedy half SMS issue is by far the most elusive of the three SMS coins to find with the Deep Cameo designation, followed by the 1966 and then the 1967. This 1965-dated coin when tilted under a light shows intense silver-on-black contrast that looks more like a true proof than an SMS coin. Were it not for a tiny patch of roughness near the I in LIBERTY—completely undistracting, and hard to see without a loupe—this piece would likely grade SP67 Deep Cameo. A prize for Kennedy enthusiasts and Registry Set collectors. Population: 12 in 66 Deep Cameo, 8 finer (11/10). (#96845)

1966 SMS MS67 Deep Cameo Half Seldom Seen With Field-Device Contrast



- 5821** 1966 SMS MS67 Deep Cameo PCGS. This is fully struck SMS Kennedy half that any collector of the series will recognize as an outstanding example for the issue. The devices are frosted and the fields exhibit immense depth of mirrored reflectivity. Special Mint Sets were produced for collectors at the San Francisco Mint, without an S mintmark, from carefully prepared dies. However, very few display Deep Cameo surfaces, such as this impressive piece. Population: 23 in 67 Deep Cameo, 4 finer (11/10). (#96846)

PROOF KENNEDY HALF DOLLARS

- 5822** 1964 Accented Hair PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. FS-401. Type One Reverse. Outstanding white-on-black contrast exists between the needle-sharp devices and the glassy fields. The preservation is exceptional, as is the eye appeal. Census: 16 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 10 finer (11/10).(#96801)

Intensely Contrasted 1968-S Kennedy Half PR70 Deep Cameo, One of 16 at PCGS



- 5823** 1968-S PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. This is another old friend come to visit again. Just as in its last appearance with us, it remains one of only 16 pieces certified PR70 Deep Cameo at PCGS. (Most of the 1968-70 proof sets have been well-searched by now.) A real prize for Registry Set collectors, this essentially perfect silver-on-black piece with intense contrast will fit into seven of the 11 different Kennedy half Registry Sets at PCGS. Population: 16 in 70 Deep Cameo (11/10).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 6079, which realized \$4,025. (#96804)

- 5824** 1971-S PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS. A practically perfect example of this first cupro-nickel clad proof Kennedy half dollar issue. Contrast is intense, and just the slightest hint of golden color appears on the obverse. Population: 63 in 69 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (11/10).(#96807)

Starkly Contrasted 1973-S Half Dollar PR70 Deep Cameo



- 5825** 1973-S PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. As of (11/10), over 4,500 1973-S Kennedy halves have been encapsulated at the PR69 Deep Cameo level, but a staggeringly low 17 pieces have been granted the coveted PR70 Deep Cameo designation. Early Kennedy halves with intense cameo contrast are challenging in any grade, but they become rare in the theoretically perfect grade of PR70. (#96809)

**Silver 1976-S Kennedy Half, PR70 Deep Cameo
Popular Bicentennial Issue**



- 5826 1976-S Silver PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The silver Bicentennial Kennedy halves in the ultimate grade are a bit more available than the clad pieces of the same type, but both are highly prized by series enthusiasts. There currently are 42 examples of the silver in PR70 Deep Cameo at PCGS, versus 16 of the clad pieces (11/10). The present piece represents an important upgrade opportunity for many collectors, and the immense popularity of the one-year Bicentennial issues further increases the appeal. The satiny surfaces show the deep mint frost typical of the issue, with pleasing silver-on-black field-device contrast. (#96812)

MORGAN DOLLARS

- 5827 1878 8TF MS65 PCGS. VAM-17.** Three Gem or finer examples of VAM-17 appear in the present sale. This piece is highly lustrous with a deeply mirrored obverse field around the frosty central motif. The reverse is frosty and fully lustrous. Both sides are sharply defined. (#7072)
- 5828 1878 8TF MS65 PCGS. VAM-17.** Attributed by faint die scratches left of the eye and in the lower loop of the first 8 in the date. The obverse is deep mirror prooflike, while the reverse displays vibrant cartwheel luster. Attractively preserved and virtually untoned. VAM-17 Population: 12 in 65, none finer (12/10). (#7072)

**Exceptional 1878 8 Tailfeathers Dollar
VAM-17, MS66**



- 5829 1878 8TF MS66 PCGS. CAC. VAM-17.** The reverse die is shared with VAM-11, a variety that is now unknown and believed to be a listing error in the VAM reference. A diagonal die chip in the lower loop of the first 8 identifies the obverse. The easiest reverse identifier is a slightly curved die scratch from the left step tip to the bottom of the upper serif of the E in ONE, a characteristic unlisted in the VAM reference or at VAMWorld.com.
- This beautiful Premium Gem is fully brilliant with a cameo, prooflike obverse, and a frosty reverse. The surfaces are exceptional with only a few trivial marks. The PCGS label does not include the variety.
- From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7072)*
- 5830 1878 7/8TF Strong MS65 PCGS. CAC. VAM-38.** This variety has bold doubling on the obverse, including the widest shift of the letters on LIBERTY known, and bold doubling on many stars and letters in the motto. The Van Allen-Mallis reference assigns the variety an Interest Factor of 4, meaning that it is a "major die variety with universal interest to variety collectors." This Gem is a remarkable example of the variety that will appeal to collectors of the finest Morgan varieties. Both sides are entirely brilliant and untuned, with frosty silver devices and satiny fields. The PCGS label does not include the variety.
- From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7078)*

- 5831 1878 7/8TF Strong MS65 NGC. VAM-40, R.5.** This 7/5 VAM is, per VAMworld.com, "among the more difficult strong 7/8 tailfeather varieties to locate." It is identified by a spike from the middle leaf within the lowest trio of leaves on the olive branch. The VAM is undesignated on the NGC insert. This must be among the nicest examples of VAM-40, since the lustrous pearl-gray surfaces are crisply struck and exceptionally preserved. (#7078)

- 5832 1878 7/8TF Strong MS65 PCGS. VAM-38.** Faint golden toning enriches this highly lustrous and precisely struck Gem. The fields are impressively unabraded, and the cheek has only unimportant grazes. (#7078)

- 5833 1878 7/8TF Weak MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. VAM-32, R.6.** A Top 100 Variety. Freckles of peach-gold and sea-green adorn the margins of this flashy and sharply struck example. The obverse and eagle are only lightly abraded, while the reverse field displays moderate marks. VAM-32 Population: 4 in 63 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 3 finer (12/10).

- 5834 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 AU58 PCGS. VAM-168, R.6.** VAMworld states, "scarce in all grades, ultra-rare in AU and possibly unknown in BU." The pick-up point is strong die doubling on the P in PLURIBUS. 1878-dated Morgan dollars are the primary focus for many VAM specialists. This is a moderately prooflike near-Mint example with light tan-gold peripheral toning and a few unimportant abrasions. VAM-168 Population: 3 in 58, none finer (12/10).

Lovely 1878 7 Tailfeathers Dollar, MS66



- 5835 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 MS66 PCGS.** The reverse style with seven tailfeathers on the eagle and a short-nocked arrow. The only unusual die characteristic is a tiny spike just above the eye lid. This lovely Premium Gem has frosty luster with brilliant and nearly pristine silver surfaces. Population: 19 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).
- From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7074)*

- 5836 1878 7TF Reverse of 1879 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** This scarce variety is always in demand. The present Gem Mint State piece is an attractive representative for the connoisseur. Both sides have frosty and brilliant luster with no toning. PCGS has only certified six coins in finer grades (11/10).
- From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7076)*

- 5837 1878 7TF Reverse of 1879 MS65 PCGS.** This frosty Gem has brilliant silver surfaces with no trace of toning on either side. This elusive variety is rarely found any finer, with only six better ones certified at PCGS (11/10). (#7076)

- 5838 1878 7TF Reverse of 1879 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Fully patinated in golden-brown, dove-gray, navy-blue, and olive-green. Lustrous and well preserved with a pleasing strike. Last of the numerous reverse hub subtypes from 1878, the first year of the widely collected series. (#7076)

- 5839 1878-CC MS65 PCGS.** Although not designated as such on the PCGS label, this Gem is fully prooflike and deserves that designation. Both sides are fully brilliant with excellent cameo contrast and no toning. (#7080)

- 5840 1878-CC MS65 NGC.** Strongly impressed with an overall aura of frostiness as well as bold silver cartwheels in the fields. Hints of golden-brown and blue toning appear at the borders. (#7080)

5841 1878-CC MS65 NGC. The 1878-CC is a popular issue as it is the first year of the Morgan design and it was struck in Carson City. Lustrous surfaces are essentially untuned and exhibit sharp design features, including the hair over Liberty's ear. (#7080)

5842 1878-CC MS65 PCGS. Exquisitely struck, including the hair over Liberty's ear. Untuned, lustrous, and minimally marked. (#7080)

Impressive 1878-CC VAM-9 Dollar, MS66



5843 1878-CC MS66 PCGS. CAC. VAM-9. The reverse has a bold die line from the second outside leaf on the left to the O in ONE, visible without a glass. This impressive Premium Gem has brilliant silver obverse and reverse surfaces with no evidence of toning. Both sides are frosty and boldly defined with exceptional eye appeal. The PCGS label does not include the variety.
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7080)

First-Year 1878-CC Morgan Dollar, MS66



5844 1878-CC MS66 NGC. A gorgeous example, this debut Carson City Morgan dollar is highly lustrous with pristine surfaces and sharp details. Both sides are brilliant with subtle gold toning and frosty silver luster. PCGS has only certified four finer examples of this issue (11/10). (#7080)

Lovely MS66 1878-CC Morgan Dollar



5845 1878-CC MS66 PCGS. Delicate tan-gold toning graces this lustrous and precisely struck first year Carson City Morgan. The reverse is nearly pristine, and the obverse has only trivial grazes. The 1878-CC was available in Mint State even before the GSA hoard was distributed, but is surprisingly elusive in the present quality, and PCGS has certified only four pieces above the MS66 level (10/10). (#7080)

**Reflective 1878-CC Morgan Dollar
MS65 Prooflike**



5846 1878-CC MS65 Prooflike PCGS. Reflective fields and frosty motifs combine for moderate cameo contrast on each side. This brilliant Carson City dollar is well struck, and relevant contact is limited to the base of the chin. PCGS has only certified 11 finer prooflike examples (11/10). (#7081)

5847 1878-S MS61 PCGS. VAM-22, R.6. A Hot 50 Variety. A rare die variety noteworthy for die doubling on the RIBU in PLURIBUS. This is a satiny Mint State example with a bold strike and light autumn-gold toning near the rims. The cheek displays moderate marks. VAM-22 Population: 2 in 61, 4 finer (12/10).

**High Grade 1878-S Dollar, MS67
Ex: Ted Binion**



5848 1878-S MS67 NGC. Ex: Binion Collection. This sharply struck introductory year Morgan dollar has booming luster, and is brilliant save for a dab of tan toning on Liberty's chin. The fields are well preserved, and the portrait has only infrequent minor contact. Census: 32 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#7082)

Gorgeous 1878-S Morgan Dollar, MS67



5849 1878-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. Short-Nock reverse style, with no unusual die characteristics on either side. Both dies are pristine with faint die polish on the reverse. This magnificent Superb Gem is fully lustrous with a reflective obverse field and frosty reverse field. The obverse has a crescent of iridescent toning from 9 o'clock to 1 o'clock, with the balance untuned. The reverse is entirely brilliant. A gorgeous specimen with few peers. Population: 20 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7082)

**1878-S Long Arrow Shaft Morgan, VAM-26
MS63, Sole Mint State Coin at PCGS**



- 5850 1878-S Long Arrow MS63 PCGS. VAM-26.** A Top 100 Variety. The end of the center arrow shaft, or “nock,” is much longer than normal. There are several die varieties, all called “ultra-rare” by Fey and Oxman when they published their Top 100 book in 1997, adding “no BUs have been discovered.” This piece is the sole Mint State 1878-S Long Arrow VAM-26 certified at PCGS, a silver-white piece with radiant cartwheel luster and a few contact marks consistent with the Select grade. A prize for VAM specialists. (#133845)

**1878-S ‘Tripled Eyelid-Lava Flow’
Morgan Dollar, VAM-50, MS63**



- 5851 1878-S Tripled Eyelid MS63 PCGS. VAM-50.** A Hit List 40 Variety. We quote from the VAMworld.com website:

“Amazing tripled eyelid obverse shared with unique ‘Molten Lava’ reverse. Reported as quite rare by the foremost 1878-S expert. 1878-S Morgans have some astounding varieties on the eagles wing feathers, but the VAM-50 may top them all. The tripled eyelid obverse is shared with VAM-76 but is not as interesting as VAM-50. The reverse has a series of surface dots which, with a little imagination, looks like a flow of lava. Larry Briggs has searched tens of thousands of 1878-S coins and found only two VAM-50’s and one VAM-76.”

The “lava flow” effect appears at the bottom of the eagle’s left (facing) wing where it joins the leg feathers. This Select coin has frosty silver surfaces and excellent luster, with a few grade-consistent contact marks. Population for VAM-50: 3 in 63, 0 finer (12/10). (#134048)

Lovely 1879 Morgan, MS66



- 5852 1879 MS66 PCGS.** The obverse has minor peripheral die cracks, but no other die characteristics are visible on either side of this highly lustrous Premium Gem. The surfaces are pristine and brilliant with no evidence of toning. The obverse of this satiny beauty shows slight design weakness at the hair just over Liberty’s ear, and at the stars along the lower left border. Population: 90 in 66, 1 finer (11/10). *From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7084)

- 5853 1879 MS65 Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** A few trivial marks on each side of this beautiful Gem prevent a higher grade. Both sides are full prooflike with excellent contrast. The surfaces are entirely brilliant and untuned. Population: 14 in 65 Prooflike, 1 finer (11/10). (#7085)

- 5854 1879 MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** The essentially untuned surfaces of this near-Gem display excellent field-motif contrast. Sharply struck design elements include the hair over Liberty’s ear. Some minuscule marks and grazes preclude Gem status. Population: 64 in 64 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 7 finer (11/10). (#7085)

Bright MS61 1879-CC Morgan Dollar



- 5855 1879-CC MS61 ANACS.** Strongly reflective interiors are effectively brilliant, while the margins show gold-to-orange color that is far more prominent on the reverse. Lightly frosted on the central devices with scattered abrasions, including reed marks in the field to the right of Liberty, which account for the grade. (#7086)

**Select 1879-CC Morgan Dollar
Second Rarest Carson City Morgan**



- 5856 1879-CC MS63 NGC.** The 1879-CC Morgan dollar is the second rarest Carson City issue of the series, with a reported mintage of 756,000 pieces. The present coin is a well struck Select Mint State example, with bright mint luster, under powder-blue and battleship-gray patina. The surfaces are lightly abraded for the grade. (#7086)

**1879-CC Morgan Dollar, MS64
Better Date**



- 5857 1879-CC MS64 PCGS.** The 1879-CC is the first low-mintage Carson City Morgan dollar, and the date is prized by collectors because of the charismatic mintmark. The present coin is a well struck Choice example, with vibrant mint luster. The surfaces are mostly brilliant, with light hints of gold in selected areas. The MS64 grade provides a good combination of value and quality. (#7086)

Prooflike MS61 1879-CC Dollar



- 5858 1879-CC MS61 Prooflike NGC.** An unworn and appreciably reflective example of this popular and prized Carson City Morgan dollar issue. Though there are a number of abrasions present on each side, including several digs to the right of the portrait, the gold-tinged peripheral zones and the contrasted interiors offer counterbalancing eye appeal. (#7087)

Wonderful 1879-CC Morgan Dollar, MS62 Prooflike



- 5859 1879-CC MS62 Prooflike NGC.** Both sides of this sharply detailed dollar have deeply mirrored fields around satiny devices. A light veil of champagne toning enhances the overall eye appeal. A few minor surface marks are reflective in the prooflike fields, limiting the grade of this wonderful dollar. (#7087)

Near-Gem Prooflike 1879-CC Dollar



- 5860 1879-CC MS64 Prooflike PCGS.** The thick frost over the sharply struck central devices is the centerpiece of this Prooflike near-Gem's eye appeal. Faintly milk-toned fields are appreciably reflective but also show prominent cartwheels. A stutter-line of marks appears just to the right of Liberty's lips. PCGS has graded just seven finer Prooflike examples (11/10). (#7087)

Prooflike Near-Gem 1879-CC Silver Dollar



- 5861 1879-CC MS64 Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** This key date Carson City dollar has blatantly reflective fields, and the lightly toned devices are luminous. Well preserved save for the portrait, which displays scattered faint grazes. Crisply struck, and encased in a green label holder. Population: 77 in 64 Prooflike, 7 finer (11/10). (#7087)

**Mint State 1879-CC Dollar
VAM-3, Capped Die**



- 5862 1879-CC Capped Die MS60 NGC. VAM-3.** A Top 100 Variety. Many years passed before collectors looked beyond the die chipping in the mintmark area and discovered that the "CC" was not merely defective, but punched over a smaller version of the same mintmark. This example shows no traces of wear, though the gold-kissed surfaces exhibit rim nicks, slide marks, and the odd abrasion and scrape. More attractive than the MS60 designation might suggest. *From The New Hope Collection.* (#7088)

**Popular 1879-CC Dollar, MS63
Capped Die, VAM-3**



- 5863 1879-CC Capped Die MS63 PCGS. VAM-3.** A Top 100 Variety. In addition to the Large over Small CC mintmark, known as the "Capped Die" variety, VAM-3 also has strong doubling at the top of 18. A late die state example, the G in GOD is filled with extra metal. This lovely Select Mint State example has frosty silver luster with splashes of tan on each side. The PCGS label identifies the Capped Die variety, but does not include the VAM number. *From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7088)*

**Select 1879-CC Morgan Dollar
Important VAM-3 Variety**



- 5864 1879-CC Capped Die MS63 NGC. VAM-3.** A Top 100 Variety. From a low mintage of 756,000 pieces, the 1879-CC is the second rarest Carson City Morgan. The VAM-3 is an important variety, showing the remains of a partially effaced small CC under the larger mintmark. The present coin is a well struck Select specimen, with semiprooflike brilliant fields, highlighted by wisps of green toning. (#7088)

Choice Capped Die 1879-CC Morgan



- 5865 1879-CC Capped Die MS64 PCGS. CAC. VAM-3.** A Top 100 Variety. Medium almond-gold toning blankets this lustrous key date Carson City Morgan. A good strike aside from moderate incompleteness at the centers. Minor grazes on the cheek and reverse field correspond to the grade. An original example of this curious *Guide Book* variety. A mint employee entered the wrong size CC mintmark, then effaced it with minute chisel marks before repunching the mintmark with the correct size. (#7088)

Spectacular 1879-S Morgan Dollar, MS68



- 5866 1879-S MS68 PCGS. CAC.** A tiny die chip is visible at the lower right corner of Liberty's nose, and prominent die polish can be seen within the spaces of her hair. No die cracks or other die characteristics are evident on either side. This amazing Superb Gem is tied for the finest that PCGS has certified. Both sides are fully brilliant with frosty silver luster and no evidence of toning. A spectacular piece destined for a top quality Registry set. Population: 78 in 68, 0 finer (11/10). *From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7092)*

Exemplary 1879-S Morgan, MS68



- 5867 1879-S MS68 NGC.** A beautifully preserved and essentially stone-white Superb Gem. The strike is needle-sharp, and the eye appeal is outstanding. The 1879-S is common, at least with the Third Reverse, but exemplary quality pieces are in demand to represent the popular type. The mintmark is lightly repunched. (#7092)

**1879-S Morgan Dollar, MS68 Prooflike
None Certified Finer in Prooflike**



- 5868 1879-S MS68 Prooflike NGC.** The pristine, silvery surfaces are essentially untouched on either side. The fields are deep pools of limpid reflectivity, while the devices display a considerable layer of thick mint frost. The strike is nearly full, except for the few faint roller marks seen in the hair over Liberty's ear, which affect neither the grade nor the aesthetics. This piece is one of just four coins so graded by NGC, with none finer (12/10). (#7093)

- 5869 1879-S Reverse of 1878 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** A Top 100 Variety. There are actually 24 different VAM varieties of the Reverse of 1878 type listed at VAMWorld.com. This Choice Mint State piece represents the best value for the date, an excellent combination of quality and price. Both sides are brilliant white with satiny luster, including lightly reflective fields and slight cameo contrast. *From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7094)*

Clash Marked 1880 Morgan, MS66



- 5870 1880 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Prominent die clashing on both sides is not found among VAM listed dollars. The obverse has clash marks at Liberty's throat, chin, lips, and nose. The reverse has nearly a full profile within the left branch of the wreath, along with other clash marks. Both sides of this Premium Gem are highly lustrous with satiny silver surfaces and only minuscule marks. Population: 83 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).
From *The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7096)

Premium Gem Clashed Dies 1880 Morgan



- 5871 1880 MS66 PCGS.** Both sides of this Premium Gem have prominent clash marks in the usual locations, clearly a coin for the advanced collector to consider. The surfaces are fully lustrous with frosty mint brilliance and only trivial marks. There is no visible toning on either side. Population: 83 in 66, 0 finer (12/10). (#7096)

MS66 1880 8 Over 7 Dollar VAM-9, Stem Overdate



- 5872 1880 8 Over 7 MS66 PCGS. VAM-9.** A Top 100 Variety. One of many overdate varieties on 1880-dated silver dollars, this VAM shows traces of the crossbar and downstroke of an underdigit 7 within the second 8. The Guide Book lumps VAM-9 together with VAMs-6, 7, 8, 11, 16, and 23 into a single overdate listing. The present lustrous and splendidly preserved Premium Gem displays light golden-gray toning and shows minor incompleteness of strike at the centers. (#7098)

- 5873 1880 8/7 Crossbar AU58 PCGS. VAM-7.** A Top 100 Variety. The First Edition of the Top 100 Guide described this overdate VAM as "ultra-rare in all grades. Another heavy premium variety. No BU specimens have since corroborated." PCGS has since certified a single MS63 as Mint State, with none others reported by either NGC or PCGS. The present lustrous dove-gray and autumn-brown example is smooth aside from a vertical mark on the cheek and a subtle abrasion on the eagle's breast. VAM-7 Population: 1 in 58, 1 finer (12/10).

- 5874 1880-CC MS66 PCGS.** The fields of this Premium Gem illustrate semiprooflike tendencies, establishing mild contrast with the satiny motifs. The strike is slightly above-average for the issue, exhibiting partial definition in the hair at Liberty's ear. The untuned surfaces are impeccably preserved. Certified in a green label holder.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 5285, realized \$2,760; ANA Signature (3/2008), lot 923, realized \$2,760. (#7100)

- 5875 1880-CC MS65 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. VAM-3.** A white on black frosty cameo Gem, with an abundance of mint frost on the devices. Technically an overdate, as a trace of a 7 can be clearly seen in the form of a dash under the second 8 in the date. (#7101)

- 5876 1880-CC 8 Over High 7 MS66 NGC. VAM-5.** A Top 100 Variety. The overdate is obvious, yet unlisted on the NGC insert. Light caramel-gold patina adorns this lustrous and well struck Premium Gem. The fields appear pristine, and the face has only occasional minor contact. (#7102)

- 5877 1880-CC 8 Over High 7 MS65 Prooflike PCGS. VAM-5.** A Top 100 Variety. Sharply struck devices stand out against the prooflike fields of this Gem. Both sides are essentially untuned. (#7103)

- 5878 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878 MS65 PCGS. VAM-4.** A Top 100 Variety. The parallel arrow feather reverse of 1878, with bold remnants of the 79 under the 80. The first 8 is normally (always?) frosted inside, as here. This is a lovely, problem-free silver-white Gem example. PCGS has certified 64 pieces finer (11/10). (#7108)

- 5879 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878 MS65+ NGC. VAM-4.** A Top 100 Variety. The VAM-4 overdate is quite visible inside the second 8 and the 0. Yellow-gold patina gravitates to the margins of this Gem+ and a well executed strike leaves strong definition on the design elements. A few minute marks preclude a finer grade. (#7108)

- 5880 1880-CC 8/7 Reverse of 1878 MS65 PCGS. VAM-7A.** A Hit List 40 Variety. VAM-4 and VAM-7 are the sole 1880-CC Reverse of 1878 varieties. VAM-7 is the one without a prominent overdate. VAM-7A is a boldly clashed die state. This is a lovely silver-white Gem with cartwheel luster and much eye appeal. (#7110)

- 5881 1880-O MS64 NGC. Micro O.** Lustrous surfaces are lightly toned at the borders and exhibit sharply struck design elements. Light marks define the grade. Housed in a former generation holder. (#7114)

- 5882 1880-O MS64 PCGS. Micro O.** The date displays tan toning, but the remainder of this lustrous near-Gem remains brilliant. The fields are splendidly unabraded, and the strike is exemplary for New Orleans. Only minor contact on the cheekbone denies an even finer grade. (#7114)

- 5883 1880-O MS64 PCGS. Micro O.** Lightly toned silver-gray with a glimpse of sun-gold along the upper obverse periphery. Nicely struck and lustrous with minor obverse grazes.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2004), lot 1066, which realized \$1,322.50. (#7114)

5884 1880-O MS64 PCGS. Soft yellow-gold patination on the obverse is replaced by deeper orange-gold, lavender, and purple on the reverse. Suitable definition characterizes the design elements. A few minute ticks deny Gem status. (#7114)

5885 1880-O MS64+ NGC. Micro O. Dramatic orange-gold, ruby-red, and navy-blue toning consumes the obverse of this sharply struck New Orleans dollar. The reverse is prooflike and untuned save for a glimpse of honey-gold near the rims. (#7114)

Colorful Gem 1880-S Morgan Dollar



5886 1880-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. Intense toning lends this Gem irrepressible eye appeal. Deep and bold hues dominate the obverse, with lime-green, cerulean, and violet dominant, while the reverse has border toning in orange-tan and blue. Both sides exhibit cartwheel luster, while the reverse adds a touch of reflectivity. Housed in a green label holder. (#7118)

Outlandishly Toned 1880-S Dollar, MS66



5887 1880-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: DeFalco, Cowle. Both sides offer potent, swirling luster, and the reverse has a light mix of silver-gray interior toning and green-gold border elements. The obverse, by contrast, has jaw-dropping patina that shifts from aqua to yellow-green to peach, blue, and violet, all within the space of a few millimeters. Amazing color that must be seen to be believed. (#7118)

Superb Gem 1880-S Dollar Boldly Toned Obverse



5888 1880-S MS67 NGC. CAC. Medium S mintmark. A toning enthusiast's delight on the obverse, this Superb Gem sports intense gold, orange, peach-rose, green, and blue patina. The reverse is essentially untuned save at the rims, and the cartwheel luster on that side offers suggestions of watery reflectivity. (#7118)

Captivating 1880-S Morgan Dollar, MS68



5889 1880-S MS68 PCGS. CAC. The ribbon bow and space right of it are filled with die polish. However, no other variety characteristics are evident. This extraordinary Superb Gem is brilliant with bright silver surfaces and satin luster, the fields slightly prooflike in appearance. PCGS has only certified six finer pieces from a total population approaching 130,000 coins. From *The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7118)

1880-S Morgan Dollar, MS68 Spectacular Obverse Toning



5890 1880-S MS68 NGC. Large S. The amazing obverse of this Superb Gem has satiny luster residing beneath emerald-green, cobalt-blue, lime-green, violet, and yellow-gold toning with a small crescent of brilliant white. The reverse is fully brilliant with no evidence of toning other than delicate gold at the border. NGC has graded just four finer examples (11/10). From *The Milford Collection.* (#7118)

5891 1880-S MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. Medium S. The second 8 in the date is repunched, one of many similar varieties for the issue. Light golden-brown toning visits the margins, but this prominently mirrored and crisply struck Premium Gem is otherwise brilliant. Ex: *Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 10/2001), lot 7321.* (#7119)

5892 No lot.

Desirable 1881 Morgan Dollar, MS66



5893 1881 MS66 PCGS. Normal dies have no apparent anomalies to suggest a special variety. The 1881 is a condition rarity so fine with a low population and few that are any finer. This Premium Gem is a gorgeous example with frosty silver luster and pristine surfaces. The strike is sharp and the surfaces are untuned. Population: 65 in 66, 2 finer (11/10). From *The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7124)

**Premium Gem Prooflike 1881 Morgan Dollar
Single Finest Certified With Prooflike Fields**



5894 1881 MS66 Prooflike NGC. Ex: Sanderson Family Collection. Well struck with substantially prooflike fields and beautiful pale ice-blue color in the fields. There are a few trivial luster grazes on each side, but these are inoffensive with none worthy of individual mention. Substantial frost graces the carefully preserved, crisply struck devices. The single highest-graded Prooflike example of this issue in the combined certified population (11/10). (#7125)

5895 1881-CC MS66 NGC. Rose-red and straw-gold dominate the obverse, although jade-green fills the margin. The reverse is essentially brilliant. Boldly struck and lustrous with a nearly pristine reverse and only faint grazes on the left obverse. (#7126)

5896 1881-CC MS66 ★ NGC. This sharply detailed Premium Gem is spectacularly toned in iridescent shades of gold and violet on the reverse, while the obverse shows only a touch of gold color at 12 o'clock. Abundant mint luster is evident on both sides. (#7126)

5897 1881-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Faint honey toning visits the upper obverse margin of this otherwise brilliant high grade Carson City Morgan. The obverse field appears pristine, and the cheek displays only faint grazes. (#7126)

Lovely 1881-CC VAM-2 Morgan, MS67



5898 1881-CC MS67 PCGS. VAM-2. VAM-2 is described as a "Doubled 88" variety with the doubling in the form of raised metal in the upper loops of both 8s. This Superb Gem may be the finest known example of the variety. As a date, the 1881-CC is usually found in Mint State grades but Superb Gem examples are elusive, and finer pieces are virtually non-existent, with just three better ones certified at PCGS (11/10). This beauty has brilliant and frosty silver luster with pristine, entirely untuned surfaces. From *The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars*. (#7126)

Impressive 1881-CC Morgan, MS67



5899 1881-CC MS67 PCGS. CAC. This impressive Superb Gem has bright semi-prooflike fields and thick mint frost over the devices. The surfaces are equally well preserved in a technical sense. Peerless fields shimmer from side-to-side and are untuned save for a touch of golden color at the denticles. PCGS has only certified three finer (12/10). (#7126)

5900 1881-CC MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. A beautifully contrasted example of this popular GSA issue. Well struck, untuned, and just a few minute marks short of Gem. (#7127)

**Gem 1881-CC Morgan Dollar
Deep Mirror Prooflike**



5901 1881-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. All Carson City Morgan dollars are sought-after issues, and the 1881-CC boasts a low mintage of 296,000 pieces. The fields of this sharply struck Gem are deeply mirrored, and contrast boldly with the frosty devices, creating outstanding eye appeal. A scattering of hairlines and insignificant abrasions in the obverse field prevents an even higher grade. Only 45 coins have been certified finer with the DMPL designation at PCGS (11/10). (#7127)

5902 1881-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. Flashy with outstanding field-to-device contrast. Both sides are minimally toned save for scattered cloud-white over the mirrors and a streak of gold-umber at the frosted headband. PCGS has graded 10 finer Deep Mirror Prooflike pieces (11/10). (#7129)

5903 1881-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Deeply mirrored fields highlight the satiny motifs of this near-Gem O-mint. A decisive strike delivers sharp detail to the design elements. Marvelous overall eye appeal. PCGS has seen only 10 pieces finer. (#7129)

5904 1881-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Deeply mirrored fields highlight frosty, sharply struck motifs. Color-free surfaces reveal a few minor grade-defining grazes. Very difficult to locate any finer. (#7129)

5905 1881-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. VAM-5, R.3. A lightly toned near-Gem that has flashy mirrored fields and frosty devices. Die polish (as struck) has removed portions of the lower hair tresses. The mintmark has a die gouge that resembles a vestige of an 'S' mintmark. (#7129)

5906 1881-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS Secure. Sharply detailed, frosty design elements contrast boldly with the deeply mirrored fields on this Choice 1881-O Morgan dollar. The surfaces are brilliant and lightly abraded. Only 10 Deep Mirror Prooflike coins have been certified in higher numeric grades by PCGS (11/10). (#7129)

5907 1881-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. The design elements are well struck for an O-mint issue, particularly the hair at Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast feathers. Both sides are nearly color-free and display considerable field-motif contrast. A few minuscule marks keep from Gem. PCGS has seen only 10 coins finer. (#97129)

5908 1881-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Nearly color-free save for an occasional touch of gold-tan color that shows up under magnification. A decisive strike imparts crisp definition to the design elements, including the hair at Liberty's ear. Excellent field-motif variance insures the eye appeal. (#97129)

5909 1881-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS Secure. CAC. An intricate strike, remarkable field reflectivity, and nicely frosted devices combine to provide exceptional eye appeal. Toning is limited to traces of tan on the reverse. A splendidly smooth example of this popular O-mint issue. (#97129)

5910 1881-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS Secure. CAC. Dazzling field reflectivity and icy motifs combine for exemplary cameo contrast. This boldly struck New Orleans dollar has a well preserved reverse and only minor obverse abrasions. (#97129)

5911 1881-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Sonnier, Cowle. Outlandish gold, rose, blue, and green hues cover the upper obverse, while the lower part shows a mix of brilliant silver and more muted color. The reverse has deep toning on the rims that only occasionally extends into the fields. Top-shelf eye appeal for the toning enthusiast. (#7130)

5912 1881-S MS67 ★ NGC. The radiantly lustrous surfaces of this MS67 ★ coin display splashes of vivid crimson, forest-green, and gold toning on the obverse while remaining nearly untuned on the reverse. Sharply struck and carefully preserved, a marvelous type coin for the toning enthusiast. (#7130)

Splendid 1881-S Morgan Dollar, MS68



5913 1881-S MS68 PCGS. CAC. The 1881-S Morgan dollar is the ideal type coin, since it is available in large quantities even in higher Mint State grades. This beautiful MS68 example is fully brilliant and sharply defined with satiny silver luster and untuned white surfaces. Population: 92 in 68, 2 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7130)

Colorful MS68 1881-S Dollar



5914 1881-S MS68 NGC. Exquisitely toned with bold rainbow-hues over much of the obverse, starting from the upper left and ending in a small cloth-patterned area on the neck and a small window of silver. The reverse, by contrast, has boldly cartwheeled and semireflective fields as well as well-defined and thickly frosted devices. (#7130)

5915 1882 MS66 PCGS. CAC. A fully struck and virtually brilliant high grade Morgan dollar with vibrant luster and an essentially immaculate reverse. As of (11/10), CAC has only certified 15 examples at the MS66 level, with one finer.
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7132)

5916 1882-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC. This impressive Carson City type coin has booming luster and an exemplary strike. The center of the cheek is pristine, and thorough inspection beneath a loupe fails to locate any distracting contact. (#7134)

Amazing 1882-CC Morgan, MS67



5917 1882-CC MS67 PCGS. CAC. Delicate die cracks join the tops of some letters in the legend. Otherwise, both dies are free of variety characteristics. This amazing Superb Gem is an excellent representative of a plentiful date that is elusive in top grades. Both sides have bold design motifs with satiny, reflective surfaces and extremely faint toning. Population: 52 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7134)

5918 1882-CC MS66 Prooflike PCGS. This coin has the look of one of the 1882-CC Morgan dollars that came from the great GSA hoard, although there is no hard evidence remaining. A splendid Premium Gem with lots of field-device contrast, reflective fields, and silver-white, pristine surfaces overall. Population: 62 in 66 Prooflike, 1 finer (11/10). (#7135)

5919 1882-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. Powerful mirrors shine through occasional champagne-gray shadings. Decisively struck with amazing eye appeal. A handful of stray marks in the fields are consistent with the Gem designation. (#97135)

1882-CC Dollar, MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike Only One Coin Certified Finer



5920 1882-CC MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. This is a wonderful Premium Gem whose frosted motifs yield strong contrast with the deeply mirrored fields. Nearly untuned, except for a wisp of gold color along the lower obverse border. A penetrating strike delineates the design elements, including the hair at Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast feathers. A few minor obverse luster grazes are noted. Population: 61 in 66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer (11/10). (#97135)

Excellent 1882-O VAM-24 Dollar, MS66



- 5921 1882-O MS66 PCGS. CAC. VAM-24.** The knob of the 2 is minutely doubled inside, and the O mintmark is left of center and tilted slightly to the left. There is moderate interest in this variety. Both sides are fully brilliant with sharp details and satin luster. An excellent candidate for the specialist. Population: 19 in 66, 4 finer (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7136)

**1882-O Morgan Dollar, MS66
Rare Issue in High Grade**



- 5922 1882-O MS66 PCGS.** The 1882-O Morgan dollar was produced in large numbers with low production values, making high quality coins, such as the present specimen, quite rare. This example is a spectacular Premium Gem, with sharply detailed devices, and vibrant mint luster. A few traces of golden toning appear on the peripheries of the mostly brilliant surfaces. Population: 19 in 66, 4 finer (11/10). (#7136)

- 5923 1882-O/O MS65 PCGS. VAM-7.** A Top 100 Variety. Gold toning clings to the margins of this highly lustrous Morgan. Exquisitely struck, including the hair over Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast feathers. A few minor scuffs may preclude an even finer grade. Population: 5 in 65, 1 finer (11/10). (#133895)

- 5924 1882-O/S MS64 PCGS. VAM-4.** A Top 100 Variety. The "O/S Recessed" variety, which shows the curve of the mintmark lower within the O, relative to the scarcer VAM-3. Lustrous and well preserved with light peripheral rose-gold toning. (#7138)

Impressive 1882-S Morgan Dollar, MS68



- 5925 1882-S MS68 PCGS. CAC.** The mintmark is tilted sharply to the left on this example. Both sides of this Superb Gem have frosty silver luster with incredible eye appeal. The surfaces are pristine and fully brilliant, while the design elements are boldly defined. This specimen is tied for the finest that PCGS or NGC have certified. Population: 34 in 68, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7140)

- 5926 1883 MS65 PCGS. Ex: Sonnier.** A rich rainbow of blue-green, violet, rose, yellow, and orange crosses the entirety of the obverse, while the reverse has largely yellow peripheral color with aspects of violet and blue at the top. A frosty Philadelphia Gem. (#7142)

- 5927 1883 MS67 NGC.** Faint olive-gold toning graces this highly lustrous and well struck Superb Gem. Splendidly preserved, and impossible to improve upon without spending five figures. Struck from lightly rusted dies. (#7142)

1883-CC VAM-5A Dollar, MS67



- 5928 1883-CC MS67 PCGS. VAM-5A.** Prominent clash marks are evident on each side of this elusive die state of the VAM-5 die combination. Both sides are fully brilliant with frosty silver luster, the obverse with a splash of gold at the lower right. With only three finer 1883-CC Morgans certified at PCGS (11/10), this piece is probably the finest surviving example from the VAM-5 die pair.

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7144)

**Superb Gem 1883-CC Morgan Dollar
Only Three Coins Certified Finer**



- 5929 1883-CC MS67 NGC.** The obverse of this delightful Superb Gem is attractively toned in shades of gold and lavender, while the reverse is mostly brilliant, with a few light touches of gold. The design elements are sharply detailed, and the pristine fields radiate vibrant mint luster. The 1883-CC is always popular with Morgan dollar enthusiasts and mintmark type collectors, because of its availability in high grade. Only three coins have been certified in higher numeric grades by NGC and PCGS combined (12/10). (#7144)

**1883-CC Morgan Dollar, MS67 Prooflike
Among the Finest Prooflike Coins Certified**



- 5930 1883-CC MS67 Prooflike NGC.** The 1883-CC Morgan dollar is known as a well produced issue, but few examples can match the quality of the coin offered here. This piece is a magnificent Superb Gem, with razor-sharp, frosty devices and reflective, prooflike fields. Currently, NGC has certified only two coins in MS67 Prooflike, with none finer, while PCGS has graded eight examples in this exalted category, also with none finer (12/10). (#7145)
- 5931 1883-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** An outstanding Gem that combines great reflectivity with considerable toning. Gold-orange, blue-green, and violet dapples at the lower right obverse expand to cover much of the reverse in a blossoming rainbow pattern. (#7145)

Lightly Toned 1883-O Dollar, MS67



- 5932 1883-O MS67 PCGS.** This Superb Gem is struck from perfect dies with no variety characteristics. The dies are fresh and unclashed, and the strike is nearly full. Both sides have full satin luster with brilliant silver surfaces and splashes of light gold toning. This piece is tied for the finest at NGC or PCGS (11/10). Population: 29 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7146)

- 5933 1883-O MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** Thickly frosted on the central devices with a sharp strike. Only tiny dots of dark toning add color to each side, though the shining fields do show a thin veil of silver-gray toning. Housed in a green label holder. PCGS has graded only 13 finer Deep Mirror Prooflike examples (12/10). (#97147)

- 5934 1883-S MS63 PCGS.** A small die chip is evident between the outer right curves of the second 8. This Select Mint State piece is fully lustrous with satiny surfaces and reflective fields. Brilliant and untoned. (#7148)

- 5935 1883-S MS63 PCGS.** Medium intensity golden-gray and cobalt-blue toning bathes both sides of this Select S-mint coin. The luster is especially strong around the peripheries and in the interstices, and the design elements are very well impressed. Sharp overall eye appeal. (#7148)

- 5936 1883-S MS63 NGC.** Both sides are flashy, though the reverse does not have sufficient depth-of-reflectivity to count as a Prooflike. Strongly struck with scattered elements of peripheral gold. (#7148)

Scarce 1883-S Morgan, VAM-4, MS64



- 5937 1883-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. VAM-4.** The 1 has a triangular projection at the upper right side of the upright, and the 3 has minute doubling at its lower left curve. This example is fully brilliant with exceptional eye appeal. Each side has a splash of subtle gold toning. The 1883-S Morgan is a scarce date, far rarer than the earlier S-Mint Morgan dollars but much more plentiful than the 1884-S in Mint State grades. PCGS has only certified 17 finer examples (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7148)

- 5938 1884 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Vivid shades of dark green toning enliven the surfaces of this high-end Premium Gem, with most of the color confined to the reverse. This well struck specimen exhibits vibrant mint luster. Only 31 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (12/10). (#7150)

Superb Gem 1884 Morgan



- 5939 1884 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** A simply stunning Superb Gem that exhibits satiny silver luster on both sides. No evidence of toning is noted. The strike is sharp, and the eye appeal is incredible. PCGS and NGC have graded a total of just four finer examples between them. Population: 29 in 67, 2 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7150)

Satiny 1884 Morgan Dollar, MS67



- 5940 1884 MS67 NGC.** This boldly detailed Superb Gem has satiny silver luster with fully brilliant surfaces and a complete absence of toning. More than 14 million 1884 dollars were minted in Philadelphia but just 68 pieces have received the Superb Gem rating from NGC and PCGS. Census: 35 in 67, 2 finer (11/10). (#7150)

Important 1884-CC VAM-5 Dollar, MS67



- 5941 1884-CC MS67 PCGS. CAC. VAM-5.** The date has 18 doubled, and the mintmark is also doubled on this scarce VAM variety. In fact the mintmark actually shows indications of a tripled impression. Minor clash marks are also visible. This Superb Gem is probably the finest known of the variety. It has delicate champagne toning over frosty silver luster with bold design definition. Population: 58 in 67, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7152)

Marvelous 1884-O Morgan, MS67



- 5942 1884-O MS67 PCGS.** Minute clash marks are evident on both sides of this Superb Gem. The mintmark is cantled to the left, but there are no other unusual die characteristics. The surfaces are fully brilliant with satiny silver luster and traces of lemon toning at the borders. A marvelous example. Population: 55 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7154)

- 5943 1884-S AU58 PCGS. CAC.** So close to full Mint State with brilliant silver luster, this lovely dollar will fit nicely in an otherwise Mint State collection, and it is far finer than the typical example encountered. Only a trace of wear is evident on the highest design points, and the surfaces are satiny with no toning. (#7156)

Lustrous 1885 Morgan Dollar, MS67



- 5944 1885 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** This Superb Gem exhibits frosty silver luster with faint traces of champagne toning on each side. It is an incredible coin with few peers. Both sides show pristine surfaces with no blemishes of any concern. Destined for a high level Registry collection. Population: 68 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7158)

- 5945 1885-CC MS66 NGC.** Faint chestnut toning adorns this lustrous and well struck low mintage Carson City dollar. The reverse is impressively devoid of contact, and the obverse exhibits only minor grazes. (#7160)

- 5946 1885-CC MS66 NGC.** Lovely golden-brown and ice-blue patina blankets the surfaces of this delightful Premium Gem. All design elements are sharply rendered, and abundant mint luster shines beneath the patina. (#7160)

- 5947 1885-CC MS66 NGC. CAC.** Attractive gold, pale green, and lavender patina adorns the obverse of this incredible Premium Gem, while the reverse remains completely brilliant. Well detailed design elements and vibrant mint luster add to the tremendous eye appeal. (#7160)

- 5948 1885-CC MS66 NGC.** Untoned but for a speck of gold color on Liberty's cheek. Sharply struck and showing intense luster. A nicely preserved example. (#7160)

- 5949 1885-CC MS66 NGC.** Brightly lustrous surfaces are essentially untoned save for a touch of gold on the cheek. Adequately struck and nicely preserved. (#7160)

- 5950 1885-CC MS66 PCGS.** The fields have excellent cartwheel luster and virtually no toning. Rich frost covers meticulously struck devices. Despite a mintage of 228,000 pieces, the 1885-CC's high rate of survival makes it more available than many other issues. PCGS has graded only 40 coins finer (11/10). (#7160)

- 5951 1885-CC MS66 PCGS.** A flashy Premium Gem example of the popular Carson City issue. Highly lustrous and displaying just an occasional wisp of gold color. Both sides are very well cared for. (#7160)

Brilliant 1885-CC VAM-3 Dollar, MS67



- 5952 1885-CC MS67 PCGS. VAM-3.** The large mintmark is tilted to the left, with the upper right serif of the second C nearly touching the wreath. Prominent die scratches are visible at Liberty's eye. This Superb Gem is probably the finest existing example of the variety, and ranks among the finer known survivors of the date. Both sides have frosty silver luster with brilliant, untoned surfaces and bold design elements. Population: 39 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7160)

- 5953 1885-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** A wonderful Gem with fully mirrored fields, this 1885-CC dollar has excellent contrast with frosty devices. Both sides have splashes of peripheral gold toning. PCGS has only certified 41 finer Deep Mirror Prooflike examples (12/10).(#97161)

**1885-CC Morgan Dollar
MS65+ Deep Mirror Prooflike**



- 5954 1885-CC MS65+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** The 1885-CC Morgan dollar boasts a low mintage of 228,000 pieces. Fortunately, the issue also enjoys one of the highest survival rates of the series, and high grade examples are usually available. These circumstances make the issue popular with both series enthusiasts and mintmark type collectors. The present coin is well struck, with just a touch of softness on the hair above the ears and the eagle's breast. The fields are brightly reflective and contrast boldly with the frosty devices. Altogether, this high-end Gem represents an important opportunity for any Morgan dollar collector. (#97161)

- 5955 1885-O MS67 PCGS. CAC. VAM-2.** The flag of the 5 in the date is obviously repunched. This lustrous Superb Gem offers light sun-gold toning and a full strike. Exceptionally preserved, and worthy of the finest specialized collection.
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7162)

Colorful 1885-O Morgan Dollar, MS67



- 5956 1885-O MS67 PCGS. CAC.** The fantastic patina across the obverse is a showstopper. Bold chartreuse color covers the lower half of that side, while the upper half hosts a melange of orange, ruby, violet, and blue hues. The reverse is close to brilliant. A Superb Gem that is tied for finest certified by PCGS (11/10). (#7162)

Deep Mirror Prooflike MS66 1885-O Morgan



- 5957 1885-O MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** Flashy fields and frosty devices give this high grade New Orleans dollar exceptional DMPL eye appeal. The strike is sharp given the facility of origin, and marks are absent save for incidental grazes on the portrait. Certified in a green label holder. Population: 34 in 66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer (11/10). (#97163)

- 5958 1885-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** This fully brilliant Gem has satiny silver luster on the obverse, with deeply prooflike reverse fields around a frosty central motif. PCGS has only certified 30 finer examples of this issue (11/10).(#7164)

- 5959 1885-S MS65 PCGS.** The 1885-S is somewhat elusive but obtainable at the Gem level. This lustrous example displays better definition in the centers than normally seen. A few minor scuffs may well preclude an even finer grade.(#7164)

- 5960 1885-S MS65 PCGS.** Boldly impressed and immensely lustrous with hints of frost on the well-defined portrait. The gold-orange toning that graces parts of the obverse is all but nonexistent on the reverse.(#7164)

- 5961 1885-S MS65 PCGS.** A well directed strike leaves strong definition on the design elements of this radiantly lustrous Gem, including the hair over Liberty's ear. Great overall eye appeal. Extremely difficult to locate any finer.(#7164)

- 5962 1885-S MS65 PCGS.** From a smallish mintage of 1.5 million pieces, the 1885-S Morgan dollar is scarce at the Gem level. This example displays gold and lavender patina over well struck devices, with bright mint luster. Only 30 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (11/10).(#7164)

Elusive 1885-S Morgan, MS66



- 5963 1885-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The 1885-S Morgan dollar has a lower overall population than the norm for the series, with just two finer examples certified by PCGS and none by NGC. This Premium Gem is fully brilliant and highly lustrous with bright, untuned silver surfaces. Population: 28 in 66, 2 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7164)

Deep Prooflike 1885-S Dollar, MS64



5964 1885-S MS64 Deep Prooflike NGC. Uncommonly strong reflectivity and contrast for this challenging S-mint issue; this is one of seven Deep Prooflike pieces graded MS64 by NGC with none numerically finer (11/10). Silver interiors show spots of milk-white over parts of the fields, while the margins have similar patina and also elements of gold. (#97165)

5965 1886 MS67 PCGS. CAC. An amazing Superb Gem representative of a otherwise plentiful date, although PCGS has only certified three finer coins (11/10). This frosty example has fully lustrous mint brilliance with faint gold toning at the central reverse. *From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7166)

5966 1886 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. The 1886 Morgan dollar boasts a huge mintage of almost 20 million pieces, but high-end Superb Gems are quite elusive. The present coin displays razor-sharp details on all design elements, with vibrant mint luster, and just a touch of gold toning at the peripheries. Only three coins have been certified in higher numeric grades by PCGS (12/10). (#7166)

Exquisite MS68 1886 Morgan Dollar Ex: Ted Binion



5967 1886 MS68 NGC. Ex: Binion Collection. The letter N from IN is clashed in front of Liberty's neck, a feature favored recently by Morgan VAM specialists. This highly lustrous high grade Morgan dollar is brilliant aside from a glimpse of gold toning on the upper obverse rim. Well struck and magnificently preserved with one small shallow strike-through on Liberty's jaw. Ted Binion had a colorful life, and was the son of Dallas gangster and Las Vegas casino owner Benny Binion. Census: 16 in 68, none finer (11/10). *From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two.* (#7166)

5968 1886 MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. This important Gem 1886 Morgan dollar displays deeply reflective fields and boldly contrasting frosty devices. In the words of Q. David Bowers, "DMPL coins with cameo contrast are very elusive." Only 25 Deep Mirror Prooflike coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS. (#97167)

1886-O Morgan Dollar, MS63 Bowers' Optimal Collecting Grade



5969 1886-O MS63 PCGS. The 1886-O Morgan dollar is an available date in circulated condition, but the issue is conditionally rare in higher Mint State grades. An attractive Select Mint State coin is a good combination of value and quality for this date. The present coin is sharply detailed, with softly frosted mint luster. The surfaces show the expected number of minor abrasions for the grade. (#7168)

Colorful 1886-O Dollar, Near-Gem Virtually Unobtainable Finer



5970 1886-O MS64 PCGS. The 1886-O Morgan dollar has a close cousin exactly a decade younger, the 1896-O dollar. Both coins are widely available in circulated grades and the lower Mint State grades, but they are all but unobtainable in Gem condition. For the 1886-O, while PCGS has certified a couple of hundred specimens at the MS64 level, only three coins have made the cut for MS65. As such, this near-Gem should find receptive bidders when it crosses the auction block. The obverse offers a lovely melange of light pastel colors, with lilac and pink complementing jade and saffron. The reverse displays silver centers with a ring of copper color near the rim. Both sides are free of distracting marks, although a couple of small ticks appear on Liberty's cheek, and the strike is sharper than expected on both sides. *From The New Hope Collection.* (#7168)

Conditionally Rare 1886-O Morgan Dollar, MS64



5971 1886-O MS64 PCGS. CAC. Although conditionally rare above MS63, the large mintage of more than 10 million coins resulted in a large number of die varieties. This Choice Mint State piece shows no characteristics that indicate a specific variety. Both sides have subtle champagne toning over satiny silver surfaces with outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has only certified four numerically finer examples of this date (11/10). *From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7168)

Frosty Gem 1886-S Morgan



- 5972 1886-S MS65 NGC. VAM-1A.** Prominent die lines fill the loop of the 6 in the date. This boldly struck better date dollar has potent luster and a mere hint of chestnut-gray toning. The reverse is well preserved, and the portrait and obverse field exhibit only wispy contact. NGC has certified just 19 pieces finer (11/10). (#7170)

1886-S Dollar, MS65 Popular Redfield Hoard Issue



- 5973 1886-S MS65 NGC.** 1886-S dollars are generally available in lower grades from the Redfield Hoard. Gems are uncommon and a highly collectible issue in the Morgan series. This piece has an untoned obverse that cedes to light blue and lilac on the reverse. The devices are well struck and the coin is minimally marked. (#7170)

Premium Gem 1886-S Morgan



- 5974 1886-S MS66 PCGS.** The 1886-S Morgan is an important issue from a rather low mintage of 750,000 coins. Most survivors are in lower grades than this Premium Gem. The combined PCGS and NGC numerical population is just 50 coins, with six finer pieces. Although unlisted in the VAM reference, this piece shows several fine die polishing lines around the date and bust tip. Both sides have satiny silver luster with delicate gold toning. Population: 28 in 66, 4 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7170)

Patinated 1886-S Morgan, MS66



- 5975 1886-S MS66 NGC.** Dramatic peach-red, powder-blue, and green-gold toning blankets this lustrous and alertly struck Premium Gem. The reverse is particularly free from marks. The low mintage 1886-S is a better date in any Mint State grade, but emerges as an important conditional rarity at the MS66 level. (#7170)

High Grade 1887 Morgan Dollar, MS67



- 5976 1887 MS67 PCGS.** This Superb Gem ranks among the better known examples, with just three finer NGC or PCGS certified examples, despite a mintage in excess of 20 million coins. Faint clash marks and minor peripheral die cracks are evident on otherwise normal dies. This frosty representative is fully brilliant and untuned with sharp design elements. Population: 66 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7172)

- 5977 1887/6 MS65 NGC. VAM-2.** A Top 100 Variety. A lustrous and virtually brilliant Gem of this elusive overdate VAM. Liberty's cheek and neck are splendidly preserved, and the fields are also exceptionally clean for the designated grade. The centers show only minor incompleteness of strike. Census: 93 in 65, 6 finer (11/10). (#7174)

1887/6 Morgan Dollar, MS65 Prooflike In-Demand Overdate, VAM-2



- 5978 1887/6 MS65 Prooflike PCGS. VAM-2.** The 1887/6 overdate is hard to detect without magnification, but this issue is prized by variety collectors. With an estimated mintage of 350,000 pieces, the 1887/6 is seldom encountered in all grades. The present coin is a rare Gem example, with reflective prooflike surfaces. The devices are well struck, and the fields are moderately abraded for the grade. Population: 38 in 65 Prooflike, 2 finer (11/10). (#7175)

5979 1887-O MS65 PCGS. CAC. A hint of delicate gold toning resides on the obverse of this lovely Gem. Otherwise, both sides are fully brilliant with frosty silver luster. The usual strike weakness is evident at the centers, especially over Liberty's ear. Both dies are perfect with no cracks, clash marks, or engraving anomalies. This is a beautiful Gem for a high grade set of Morgan dollars. PCGS has only certified nine finer pieces (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7176)

5980 1887-O MS65 NGC. A few specks of color are visible on this otherwise untuned Gem. Well struck with partial detail in the hair over Liberty's ear. Census: 89 in 65, 3 finer (11/10). (#7176)

5981 1887-O MS65 PCGS. CAC. Despite minor weakness in the hair over the ear, this piece is more sharply struck than is the norm for this strike-challenged issue. Excellent luster radiates from the frosty silver-white surfaces. A few minor contact marks are in keeping with the Gem grade, above which survivors are quite elusive: PCGS has seen only nine finer (12/10). (#7176)

5982 1887-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS Secure. This lightly toned Choice O-mint Morgan is lustrous and has an exceptionally clean reverse. The strike shows unimportant bluntness at the centers, and the cheek has a few minor marks. Population: 91 in 64 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 7 finer (11/10). (#97177)

5983 1887/6-O MS63 NGC. VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. A highly lustrous overdated New Orleans dollar that has light caramel-gold toning and a well preserved reverse. The centers display a typical strike for the variety, and the obverse has scattered wispy marks. (#7178)

Near-Gem VAM-3 1887/6-O Dollar



5984 1887/6-O MS64 PCGS. VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. After the emergence of the Philadelphia 1887/6 overdate, a sharp-eyed collector noticed this variant, which has a similar curve emerging from the bottom right of the 7 in the date. A strongly lustrous near-Gem example of this Top 100 variety, the present coin has golden accents over lightly frosted surfaces. Minor marks and soft central definition contribute to the grade. Population: 87 in 64, 1 finer (11/10).

From The New Hope Collection. (#7178)

Dynamic Choice 1887/6-O Dollar



5985 1887/6-O MS64 PCGS. VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. This overdated near-Gem has booming luster and just a hint of almond-gold toning. The centers display the softness characteristic to New Orleans silver dollars from the 1880s, but the remainder of the design is well brought up. Only minor luster grazes preclude an even finer grade. (#7178)

White Gem 1887-S/S Silver Dollar VAM-2, Top 100



5986 1887-S/S MS65 PCGS. VAM-2. A Top 100 Variety. Although the variety is undesignated on the PCGS insert, the mintmark is prominently repunched within its upper loop. Well struck and essentially brilliant with splendidly preserved fields and only inconsequential grazes on the portrait.

Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 7/2004), lot 7187, which realized \$3,565. (#7180)

5987 1887-S MS65 ANACS. An impressive Gem example of this better date, the present coin displays brilliant centers, with gold and violet toning at the borders. The devices are sharply rendered, and mint luster is outstanding. (#7180)

1887-S VAM-4 Dollar, MS66 A Hot 50 Variety



5988 1887-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. VAM-4. A Hot 50 Variety. The 1 and 7 are visibly doubled on this popular VAM variety, while the designation is unrecorded on the PCGS label. This piece is almost certainly the finest known example of VAM-4 and is destined for a specialized collection. Both sides of this Premium Gem are highly lustrous and fully brilliant with satiny silver surfaces. Slight weakness at the centers is expected. Several MS64 and MS65 examples are recorded at VAMWorld.com, but none finer. Population: 21 in 66, 0 finer (11/10) for all varieties of this issue. *From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7180)*

**Superb Gem 1888 Morgan
Ex: Ted Binion**



- 5989 1888 MS67 NGC.** Ex: Binion Collection. Attractive golden-brown, lavender, powder-blue, and olive-gold adorn the reverse, while the obverse is largely brilliant, save for crescents of sun-gold and lime near the rim. Few examples of this otherwise available issue have received this lofty grade. From the estate of gambling executive Ted Binion, whose Wikipedia biography provides fascinating reading. Census: 62 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 6/2004), lot 6137; *Milwaukee ANA Signature* (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2298, which realized \$6,037.50.
From *The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two*. (#7182)

- 5990 1888-O MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Delicate caramel-gold toning visits this highly lustrous and beautifully preserved Premium Gem. The hair above the ear shows the blending characteristic of the New Orleans issue.
From *The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars*. (#7184)

- 5991 1888-O MS66 PCGS. CAC.** An outstanding Premium Gem, this example has a better than usual strike with nearly full hair detail over Liberty's ear. Both sides are frosty and lustrous with a hint of lemon toning along the left reverse border. (#7184)

- 5992 1888-O Doubled Die Obverse AU50 PCGS. VAM-4.** A Top 100 Variety. A lightly circulated specimen of the famous "Hot Lips" variety, caused by doubling of the obverse die. This AU50 example is well detailed, with attractive silver-gray surfaces and much remaining mint luster. Population: 18 in 50, 56 finer (11/10). (#7308)

**'Hot Lips' Doubled Die Obverse
1888-O Morgan, AU55**



- 5993 1888-O Doubled Die Obverse AU55 PCGS. VAM-4.** A Top 100 Variety. The famous "Hot Lips" variety, photographed on page 222 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Liberty's chin, lips, and nose are strongly die doubled. A great rarity in Mint State, PCGS has certified just two examples above AU58, both as MS61. The present silver-gray and almond-gold example has ample luster and no obtrusive marks. (#7308)

AU55 1888-O 'Hot Lips' Morgan Dollar



- 5994 1888-O Doubled Die Obverse AU55 PCGS. VAM-4** A Top 100 Variety. Besides the obvious "Hot Lips" doubling on the nose, lips, and chin, the bases of ERT are missing due to excessive lapping of the obverse die. This lightly circulated example has silver-gray centers with deep jade and russet toning at the rims on each side. All but unknown in Mint State, where we can find only one MS61 PCGS coin.

Near-Mint 1888-O 'Hot Lips' Dollar



- 5995 1888-O Doubled Die Obverse AU58 NGC. VAM-4.** A Top 100 Variety. This piece is only a whisper away from Mint State, showing just a touch of high-point rub over the silvery surfaces. The strike is a typical O-mint one, with weakness on the hair over the ear, but there are few contact marks of any significance. The Hot Lips is seldom seen in finer grades. (#7308)

Conditionally Elusive 1888-S Dollar, MS66



- 5996 1888-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** This brilliant Premium Gem has a sharper strike than many, although there is still weakness over the ear. Both sides are bright and satiny with faint traces of toning. The 1888-S had a low mintage of 657,000 coins, and examples are typically in lower Mint State grade. This important piece ranks among the better surviving examples, with a low census. Population: 18 in 66, 2 finer (11/10).
From *The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars*. (#7186)

- 5997 1889-CC VF25 NGC.** A splendid example of the tough key-date issue, with gray toning on the obverse and lighter grayish-gold toning on the reverse. Both sides have moderate wear as the grade suggests. A pleasing piece for the Morgan collector. (#7190)

- 5998 1889-CC VF35 PCGS.** Though graded as Choice VF, this coin tinted in gold and orange has appreciable luster remaining in the fields. Small digs on and around the portrait contribute to the grade. (#7190)

5999 1889-CC XF40 PCGS. From a low mintage of 350,000 pieces, the 1889-CC Morgan dollar is the rarest Carson City issue of the series. This coin displays lightly worn surfaces, with wisps of gray toning, and few abrasions for the grade. (#7190)

6000 1889-CC XF40 NGC. Natural light gray patination bathes both sides, each of which is devoid of mentionable marks. The design elements are appropriately defined. (#7190)

Choice XF 1889-CC Morgan Dollar



6001 1889-CC XF45 PCGS. Subtle golden-tan peripheral accents yield to pale silver-gray at the still-lustrous centers. Light wear is noted mostly on the high points, specifically the hair over Liberty's ear, and her cheek shows a number of small digs. Still, an attractive coin for the Extremely Fine level and a worthwhile addition to a collection of Morgan dollar keys. (#7190)

Key-Date 1889-CC Dollar, AU Details



6002 1889-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. The key Carson City Morgan dollar is in high demand in all grades and qualities, and the present piece will be a fine addition to a higher circulated grade collection. Both sides are light silver with minor contract marks and hairlines, and a blush of gold on the reverse. (#7190)

6003 1889-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. Noticeable hairlines and other surface alteration appear on both sides of this still attractive light gray example. Considerable detail remains on an example that should prove affordable. (#7190)

Lustrous AU53 1889-CC Morgan Dollar



6004 1889-CC AU53 NGC. Golden overtones grace the fields of this otherwise pale silver-gray Carson City coin, most prominently at the margins. Lightly rubbed across the high points of well struck devices with a handful of wispy abrasions, including one across the high part of Liberty's plump cheek. (#7190)

Pleasing 1889-CC Morgan, AU55



6005 1889-CC AU55 NGC. Delicate gold and pale blue toning enhance the eye appeal of this Choice AU 1889-CC Morgan dollar. Light wear is evident on the high points as the grade suggests. The surfaces are attractive with reflective fields and satiny devices. An important opportunity for the advanced collector. (#7190)

Lustrous 1889-O Morgan Dollar, MS65



6006 1889-O MS65 PCGS. Typical 1889-O Morgan dollars have weak central details, with this piece sharper than most. It is still indistinct at the centers. In *A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, Dave Bowers writes: "Usually lightly struck at the centers and not very satisfactory." Other aspects of this Gem make up for its mediocre strike. The surfaces are fully brilliant with few trivial marks. Both sides are untoned and exhibit intense luster. PCGS has only certified nine finer pieces (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7192)

6007 1889-S MS65 PCGS. Untoned surfaces display pleasing luster and well struck devices. Very nicely preserved. This low-mintage issue is difficult to locate any finer. (#7194)

6008 1889-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. Brilliant and well struck with dynamic luster and a pristine cheek. The reverse displays occasional minor contact. The lower mintage 1889-S is relatively plentiful in abraded Mint State, but becomes scarce at the MS65 level. (#7194)

6009 1889-S MS65+ PCGS. This Gem Morgan dollar has booming luster and a virtually brilliant appearance. The strike is good, and the eagle's breast has only minor marks. A lower mintage issue. (#7194)

Premium Gem 1889-S Morgan



- 6010 1889-S MS66 PCGS.** Although Mint State pieces are plentiful, most are in lower numeric levels. This Premium Gem is highly lustrous with a splash of gold toning on its frosty obverse. The strike and luster are both typical of the issue, with nearly full details and mint brilliance. Population: 62 in 66, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7194)

- 6011 1890 MS65 NGC.** The brilliant reverse cedes to deep blue and purple along the lower obverse border; light gold color fills out the remaining obverse. Lustrous surfaces are minimally abraded and exhibit sharply struck motifs. NGC has seen a mere four pieces finer, and PCGS a solitary example in higher grade (11/10). (#7196)

- 6012 1890 MS65 PCGS.** Cobalt-blue, gold-orange, and lavender patination is slightly more extensive on the obverse of this highly lustrous Gem. Well-preserved with great definition. PCGS has certified just one coin finer (11/10).
From The New Hope Collection. (#7196)

- 6013 1890 MS65 PCGS.** Light peach-gold toning adorns the lower reverse border of this otherwise nearly brilliant Gem. The centers lack absolute detail, but the strike is generally good. The reverse is close to pristine, and the obverse displays only faint grazes.
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7196)

- 6014 1890 MS65 PCGS.** Bright luster exudes from the essentially untuned surfaces of this well struck Gem. Both sides have been remarkably well cared for. This is the highest grade that can realistically be attained; PCGS has seen only one piece finer! (#7196)

- 6015 1890 MS65 PCGS.** Splashes of electric-blue and reddish-gold patina adorn the lustrous surfaces of this lovely Gem. Well struck save for the usual softness in the centers. A solitary higher-grade example has been seen by PCGS. (#7196)

- 6016 1890 MS65 PCGS.** The 1890 Morgan dollar was produced in large quantities, but attractive Gem specimens are seldom encountered. The present coin is a well struck example, with lustrous surfaces and light gold and pale lavender toning. Only one coin has been certified in higher numeric grade at PCGS (12/10). (#7196)

- 6017 1890 MS65 PCGS.** Lustrous, silver-gray surfaces exhibit suitably struck design features. A few minute marks are within the confines of the designated grade. PCGS has certified only one piece finer. (#7196)

- 6018 1890-CC MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** A better date Carson City Morgan whose lustrous fields and devices are suitably struck and minimally abraded. Much nicer than the typical Uncirculated '90-CC. (#7198)

- 6019 1890-CC MS64+ PCGS.** This precisely struck near-Gem Carson City Morgan offers delicate caramel-gold toning. The fields are beautifully preserved, and the portrait displays only faint marks. Despite a higher mintage, the 1890-CC is scarcer than the 1891-CC in Mint State. (#7198)

1890-CC Morgan Dollar, MS65 Popular Date



- 6020 1890-CC MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Faint peripheral die cracks are visible on each side of this lovely Gem. The surfaces have frosty silver luster with full mint brilliance and a trace of peripheral gold toning. This sharply struck piece is destined for a top level Registry collection. PCGS has only certified nine finer pieces.
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7198)

1890-CC Morgan Dollar, MS65 Only Nine Coins Certified Finer at PCGS



- 6021 1890-CC MS65 PCGS.** Bright, white surfaces display a few speckles of milky color, and dazzling luster radiates from both sides. The design elements are well brought up, save for softness in the hair over Liberty's ear. A few inoffensive luster grazes are noted. The 1890-CC is difficult to obtain in higher grades. (#7198)

Gem 1890-CC Silver Dollar With Cartwheel Luster



- 6022 1890-CC MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Generous cartwheel luster abounds on both sides of this Gem coin, a level above which PCGS has seen only nine submissions (12/10). Mirrored field reflectivity and considerable mint frost are also present in copious quantity. A loupe reveals a few tiny marks on Liberty's chin that account for the grade. (#7198)

- 6023 1890-CC MS64 Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** Slight doubling is evident on the obverse with heavy die lines throughout the reverse field. This prooflike specimen is fully brilliant with untuned silver surfaces. Population: 84 in 64 Prooflike, 16 finer (11/10). (#7199)

- 6024 1890-CC MS64 Prooflike PCGS.** Prooflike fields establish strong contrast with the decisively struck design elements. A few minute marks on the untuned surfaces preclude Gem status. Population: 84 in 64 Prooflike, 16 finer (11/10). (#7199)

- 6025 1890-O MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** Straw-gold toning visits the margins of this well preserved and lightly toned Gem. The hair above the ear is softly brought up, as usual for this strike-challenged New Orleans issue. The cheek displays a few faint roller marks, as made. Population: 7 in 65+, 19 finer (12/10). (#7200)

Conditionally Scarce 1890-O Morgan Dollar, MS66



- 6026 1890-O MS66 PCGS.** This Premium Gem has a far finer strike that is usually encountered on the 1890-O, with nearly full hair detail over the ear. Both sides are brilliant with satiny silver luster, the central obverse and reverse untuned with peripheral iridescence. This lovely piece is tied for the finest certified. Population: 19 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7200)

Brilliant 1890-S Morgan Dollar, MS66



- 6027 1890-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The 1890-S Morgan is a plentiful issue from a mintage exceeding 8 million coins. As expected, numerous varieties are known, but this piece shows no characteristics. It is fully brilliant with satiny luster and no evidence of toning. The reverse has fully reflective fields with a trace of cameo contrast. PCGS has only certified six finer examples (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7202)

Lustrous 1891 Morgan, MS65



- 6028 1891 MS65 PCGS.** This beautiful Gem is fully lustrous with untuned silver surfaces and frosty mint brilliance on both sides. The strike is typical for the issue with weak hair details over Liberty's ear. The 1891 is a scarce date at the MS65 level and a rarity any better with only three finer PCGS certified examples (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7204)

Radiant 1891 Morgan Dollar, MS65



- 6029 1891 MS65 PCGS.** Gem Morgan dollars dated 1891 are seldom seen, and seldom well produced. This piece is a delightful exception, with silvery surfaces radiating strong mint luster and a sharp strike is present, save for the hair just over Liberty's ear. There are few marks for the assigned grade. PCGS has certified only three examples finer (10/10). (#7204)

- 6030 1891-CC MS64+ PCGS.** The 1891-CC Morgan dollar is a popular issue with mintmark type collectors because of its availability in Mint State grades. The present coin is a high-end Choice specimen, with sharply detailed devices and vibrant mint luster on both sides. A few light traces of gold toning can be detected on the mostly brilliant surfaces. (#7206)

Toned Gem 1891-CC Morgan Dollar



- 6031 1891-CC MS65 NGC. VAM-3.** A Top 100 Variety. The well-known "Spitting Eagle" constitutes a sizeable percentage of Uncirculated 1891-CC Morgans, since the variety was included in the GSA hoard. Advanced numismatists will instead pay attention to the beautiful toning of the present lustrous example, as it is draped in apricot-gold, lime-green, and cream-gray shades. (#7206)

**Gem 1891-CC Morgan Dollar
Pleasing Surfaces, Sharp Strike**



- 6032 1891-CC MS65 PCGS.** A sparkling Gem specimen of this popular Carson City issue, with brilliant surfaces and booming mint luster. Unlike many examples of this date, this coin displays sharp details on all design elements. The fields are remarkably clean for a CC-mint issue. The only mentionable defect is a minor abrasion near M in AMERICA. Eye appeal is outstanding. (#7206)

Always-Popular 1891-CC Dollar, MS65



- 6033 1891-CC MS65 PCGS.** Deeply toned over the obverse with only minor weakness of strike also visible on that side. The reverse stands in stark contrast and is almost completely brilliant. A few small marks and luster grazes on the obverse are rendered invisible by the color unless one is examining that side with a loupe. Housed in an old green label holder. (#7206)

**1891-CC Morgan Dollar, MS65
Outstanding Visual Appeal**



- 6034 1891-CC MS65 PCGS.** This sharply detailed Gem from the charismatic Carson City Mint possesses outstanding eye appeal. Booming mint luster radiates from the smooth, virtually unmarked surfaces, with no trace of toning on either side. PCGS has certified only 26 coins in higher numeric grades (11/10). (#7206)

Exuberant Gem 1891-CC Silver Dollar



- 6035 1891-CC MS65 PCGS.** This is an exuberant silver-white Gem specimen of this popular issue, one of the better-produced in the Carson City series. Frosted cartwheel luster imbues both sides with tremendous eye appeal. Seldom seen finer, as PCGS has seen only 26 submissions at higher grade levels (12/10). (#7206)

Impressive 1891-O Morgan Dollar, MS65



- 6036 1891-O MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Both sides of this impressive Gem have vibrant mint brilliance with frosty silver surfaces and bold luster. The strike is lacking at the centers with weak hair detail over the ear, yet the overall definition is finer than usual for this issue. Population: 75 in 65, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7208)

Nearly Brilliant 1891-S Morgan, MS66



- 6037 1891-S MS66 PCGS.** A trace of lemon-yellow toning is visible on each side of this boldly detailed Premium Gem. Only a few hair strands over Liberty's ear are merged together, with strong breast feathers on the eagle. The surfaces are highly lustrous with soft, frosty brilliance. Population: 52 in 66, 7 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7210)

Lustrous Gem 1892 Morgan Dollar



- 6038 1892 MS65 ANACS.** A strongly struck representative with powerful luster through silver-gray centers. Stronger border-colors, most notably gold, orange, and brick-red, are a touch deeper on the reverse. Just over a million examples were struck for this Philadelphia issue, which is elusive at the Gem level and a rarity any finer. (#7212)

Appealing 1892 Morgan Dollar, MS65



- 6039 1892 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Here is an outstanding representative of the scarce 1892 Morgan silver dollar. Both sides are fully lustrous with frosty silver surfaces. The usually seen weakness at the centers is less obvious on this piece than on most of its peers. PCGS has only certified two finer examples (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7212)

Silvery Gem 1892 Morgan Dollar Well-Struck and Elusive



- 6040 1892 MS65 PCGS.** It was not until 1893 that the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act officially ended subsidies for too-expensive silver to be minted into dollars. But already in 1892, a general, spreading economic chill was partly the fault of the McKinley Tariff Act. Only 1.04 million 1892 dollars were coined in Philadelphia, and it would be many years later before business strikes in high grade would be perceived as elusive coins. This silvery, well-struck Gem displays radiant cartwheel luster emanating from frosty surfaces. PCGS has graded only two pieces finer (12/10). (#7212)

1892 Morgan Dollar, MS65 Strong Mint Luster and Eye Appeal



- 6041 1892 MS65 PCGS.** The 1892 Morgan dollar is a scarce issue in Mint State, and Gem examples are quite elusive. The present coin is a delightful Gem specimen, with sharply detailed devices and brilliant, lustrous surfaces. Eye appeal is quite strong. Currently, PCGS has certified only two coins in higher numeric grades (10/10). (#7212)

- 6042 1892 MS64 Prooflike PCGS.** Both sides of this near-Gem are essentially untuned, and each displays a degree of field-device contrast. Typically struck and revealing no significant marks. Population: 24 in 64 Prooflike, 2 finer (11/10). (#7213)

- 6043 1892-CC MS60 NGC.** Soft gold and lilac patina on the obverse cedes to a nearly untuned reverse. Well struck. A few minute marks and scuffs are not all that bad. Actually quite nice for the grade. (#7214)

- 6044 1892-CC MS63 PCGS. CAC.** The devices are frosted on each side, more so on the well-defined reverse, and surrounded by fields with bold cartwheel luster and minimal patina. Lightly abraded on the portrait but strongly appealing.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7214)

- 6045 1892-CC MS63 NGC.** Solidly struck with frostiness on the highest design elements. Pale silver-white surfaces are lustrous with speckles of gold-green. (#7214)

- 6046 1892-CC MS63 PCGS.** The 1892-CC Morgan dollar is always in demand, and the issue was not as heavily represented in the Treasury releases as some other dates. This attractive Select piece exhibits well struck devices, with vibrant mint luster, and few abrasions for the grade. Housed in a green label holder. (#7214)

- 6047 1892-CC MS63 NGC.** A wisp or two of light gold color shows up on the obverse under magnification. Pleasing luster emanates from both sides, each of which exhibits well struck devices, including partial detail in the hair at Liberty's ear. A few minute marks and scuffs define the grade. (#7214)

Smooth Near-Gem 1892-CC Morgan



- 6048 1892-CC MS64 PCGS.** The 1892-CC was noticeably absent from the GSA auctions, and quality Uncirculated examples are scarce. This lustrous near-Gem has light pearl-gray and chestnut toning. Abrasions are remarkably few, and the grade appears limited only by the incomplete strike and faint mint-made parallel roller marks on the cheek. (#7214)

Appealing 1892-CC Morgan Dollar, MS64



- 6049 1892-CC MS64 PCGS.** A splendid near-Gem, this 1892-CC Morgan dollar has full luster with frosty mint brilliance. The strike is average for this issue with central weakness evident on both sides. It is highly appealing for the grade, with untuned silver surfaces.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7214)

**1892-CC Morgan Dollar, MS64
In-Demand Carson City Issue**



- 6050 1892-CC MS64 PCGS.** With a small mintage of less than 1.4 million pieces, this date is always in great demand. MS64 is Q. David Bowers Optimal Collecting Grade for the date. The present coin is sharply struck and exhibits brilliant surfaces with hints of crimson toning. The fields are brightly lustrous, with areas of prooflike reflectivity. Some scattered handling marks on Liberty's cheek and neck probably limit the grade. (#7214)

Attractive 1892-CC Near-Gem Dollar



- 6051 1892-CC MS64 PCGS.** While the reverse of this near-Gem example is brilliant or nearly so, a melange of medium intensity cobalt-blue, lavender, orange-gold, and violet colors occupy the obverse. Generally well struck, though some softness is seen in the central areas which is typical for the issue. A few unobtrusive marks deny Gem classification. That said, most Mint State '92-CC dollars are heavily bagmarked (David Bowers, 2006). (#7214)

Choice 1892-CC Dollar



- 6052 1892-CC MS64 NGC.** Probably hundreds of thousands of 1892-CC Dollars were melted under the 1918 Pittman Act (David Bowers, 2006). The lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem exhibit a somewhat better strike than often seen, especially in the hair over Liberty's ear and on the eagle's breast feathers. Essentially untoned, save for minor light gold peripheral patina. A few light scuffs preclude Gem status. (#7214)

Lovely 1892-CC Morgan Dollar, MS64



- 6053 1892-CC MS64 PCGS.** A trace of champagne toning is visible on the brilliant silver surfaces of this near-Gem. Both sides are highly lustrous with frosty devices and mirrored fields. Possibly deserving a prooflike designation, this highly desirable '92-CC Morgan will easily grace an otherwise complete prooflike collection. (#7214)

Rim-Toned 1892-CC Dollar, MS64+



- 6054 1892-CC MS64+ PCGS.** This original piece will offer great appeal to toning enthusiasts, with silver-gray centers ceding to a thin ring of aqua and russet at the rims. A few roller marks appear in the hair over the ear and on Liberty's cheek, but the frosty surfaces and good luster win the day. (#7214)

Gem 1892-CC Morgan Dollar



- 6055 1892-CC MS65 PCGS.** The 1892-CC Morgan dollar is always in demand because of the popular CC mintmark. This sparkling Gem displays booming mint luster on the obverse and semiprooflike reflective fields on the reverse. The surfaces are completely brilliant and the devices are sharply rendered. Only 20 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (11/10). (#7214)

Stunning Gem 1892-CC Silver Dollar



- 6056 1892-CC MS65 PCGS.** This is a stunning Gem example of this desirable CC-mint issue that looks tantalizingly close to a Prooflike designation. There are perhaps a couple of areas on the devices of each side that lack sufficient frost, but it is a near-miss. Incredible field reflectivity and super eye appeal are nonetheless present, in spades. (#7214)

Well Struck 1892-O Morgan Dollar, MS65



- 6057 1892-O MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Unlike most 1892-O Morgan dollars, this piece has strong details including fully visible breast feathers. Only the hair over the ear is a trifle weak. Both sides are fully lustrous with satiny mint brilliance and no evidence of toning on either side. PCGS has certified a mere five finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7216)

- 6058 1892-S AU50 PCGS.** Minor but distinct wear is focused on the high points, leaving gold-tinged gray surfaces highly lustrous. Moderate abrasions, including reed marks on the portrait, contribute to the grade. (#7218)

- 6059 1892-S AU50 PCGS.** A lightly worn example of this popular lower-mintage issue with considerable gold-to-gray luster remaining in the fields. Scattered abrasions, including a line of reed marks on Liberty's neck, contribute to the grade. (#7218)

- 6060 1892-S AU53 ANACS.** The second rarest S-Mint Morgan dollar, and an important condition rarity that remains plentiful in XF and lower grades, but rare any finer. This lovely silver specimen has delicate steel-blue toning over prooflike surfaces. (#7218)

Choice AU 1892-S Dollar



- 6061 1892-S AU55 NGC.** A still-lustrous representative from this issue of 1.2 million pieces, which is available for a price at the Choice AU level but becomes genuinely scarce any better. Gold-to-orange toning covers parts of the otherwise silver surfaces. Lightly abraded with shallow scrapes at the lower left obverse.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7218)

- 6062 1892-S AU55 NGC.** Soft cobalt-blue and golden-brown patina rests on this S-mint Morgan. Well defined with generous luster in the recesses. A very nice Choice AU. (#7218)

1892-S Morgan Dollar, AU58 An Appealing Collector Coin



- 6063 1892-S AU58 NGC.** Although the 1892-S Morgan dollar will likely forever be overshadowed by the 1893-S, series specialists are aware that the 1892-S, year after year, has been steadily advancing in recognition and desirability at the near-Mint State level of the present example. Just a whisper of high-point friction separates this piece from Mint State, and the silver-gray surfaces are unperturbed and distraction-free, other than three small marks on Liberty's chin area. An appealing collector coin.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7218)

Near-Mint 1892-S Dollar



- 6064 1892-S AU58 NGC.** Nearly all of the cartwheel mint luster remains on each side of this scarcely worn example. The reverse offers considerable prooflike contrast, as often seen on this issue. A couple of scrapes and reeding marks are noted on Liberty's cheek, along with a few ticks on the eagle's breast, but the overall effect is pleasing.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7218)

Popular AU58 1892-S Morgan Dollar



- 6065 1892-S AU58 NGC.** Largely untoned with a moderate number of small to medium-sized abrasions distributed over both sides and luster in the protected areas that can accurately be described as semi-prooflike. As anyone knows who has attempted to assemble a high quality set of Morgan dollars, an incremental advancement in grade from here means a substantial jump in price. NGC has certified just 45 such pieces (11/10).
From The New Hope Collection. (#7218)

- 6066 1893 MS64 PCGS.** Strongly lustrous with partial peach toning over silver surfaces. Well struck with a few light abrasions on Liberty's cheek and a luster scrape behind her head.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7220)

- 6067 1893 MS64 PCGS. CAC. VAM-3.** The 3 is doubled above on this scarce variety. Both sides are boldly detailed with brilliant, untuned silver surfaces and frosty luster. (#7220)
- 6068 1893 MS64 PCGS.** Aside from trifling softness at the hair over Liberty's ear, this near-Gem is crisply struck. Its vibrantly lustrous surfaces show intermittent silver-gray patina. (#7220)
- 6069 1893 MS64+ PCGS.** Fully lustrous surfaces are free of color and exhibit sharply struck design features, including the central areas. A few minor scuffs barely prevent Gem status. (#7220)

Important 1893 Morgan Dollar, MS65



- 6070 1893 MS65 PCGS. VAM-3.** Minor recutting is visible above the 3 on this VAM variety. Both sides are brilliant and lustrous with frosty silver surfaces and subliminal gold toning. While scarce, the Philadelphia Mint issue is the most plentiful 1893 silver dollar issue. PCGS has only certified three finer pieces (11/10). *From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7220)
- 6071 1893-CC XF45 PCGS.** Considerable luster remains on both sides of this light silver example. The final year of operations at the Carson City Mint means that all coins issued are in extreme demand. Here is an excellent opportunity to acquire the '93-CC Morgan at a discount from the price of a Mint State coin. (#7222)
- 6072 1893-CC XF45 PCGS.** From a mintage of 677,000 pieces, the 1893-CC Morgan dollar is popular as the last issue from the famous Carson City Mint. This specimen is lightly worn, with grayish-lavender patina, and few abrasions for the grade. (#7222)
- 6073 1893-CC—Stained—NGC Details. AU.** The final Carson City Morgan dollar, this piece has considerable luster beneath deep gold and steel toning. The NGC designation seems rather harsh for this attractive piece. (#7222)
- 6074 1893-CC AU55 NGC.** The 1893-CC is one of those all or nothing issues in the Morgan dollar series, one that is either heavily circulated or Mint State and seldom anything in between (other issues such as the 1881-CC and 1895-S come to mind). This formerly prooflike example is well struck and shows modest wear on the highpoints and exposed fields. (#7222)

1893-CC Morgan, Mint State Details



- 6075 1893-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc.** The surfaces are slightly glossy, with numerous mostly undistracting contact marks but this coin still has much to commend itself. The effect is not overdone. Both sides are powder-gray, with eye appeal perhaps better than the caveat might imply. An affordable example of the last CC-mint Morgan.

MS62 1893-CC Morgan Dollar With Mottled Toning



- 6076 1893-CC MS62 NGC.** The fields are semiprooflike on both sides but a bit more prominent on the reverse. Mottled toning encompasses aqua and russet, heaviest at the right rims on each side. A few contact marks on Liberty prevent an even finer grade, well-concealed under the moderate patina. A nice example for the grade of this key CC-mint dollar. (#7222)

1893-CC Morgan Dollar, MS62 Last Carson City Issue



- 6077 1893-CC MS62 PCGS. CAC.** Always popular as the last Carson City Morgan dollar, the 1893-CC boasts a low mintage of 677,000 pieces. This pleasing MS62 example is sharply struck, with brilliant surfaces and vibrant mint luster. A few clashmarks are evident on the reverse, and a scattering of minor abrasions on the obverse explains the grade. The surfaces are well preserved for an 1893-CC, as the issue is famous for bag marks. (#7222)

Attractive MS62 1893-CC Dollar



- 6078 1893-CC MS62 NGC.** Both sides of this final-year Carson City Morgan dollar show prominent reflectivity in near-brilliant fields, though the mirrors do not rise to the level of Prooflike. Mildly frosted devices show a measure of striking softness through the centers and a streak of orange-tan on Liberty's front hair. Abrasions on the portrait account for the grade. (#7222)

Select Mint State 1893-CC Dollar



- 6079 1893-CC MS63 NGC.** An appealing Select Mint State representative from the last of the Carson City silver dollar issues. Hints of golden color are present at the margins of strongly lustrous, mildly reflective surfaces that are pale and largely untoned. Softly struck at the hair over Liberty's ear with scattered wispy abrasions but few serious marks. (#7222)

1893-CC Dollar, MS64 Sharply Struck and Deeply Toned



- 6080 1893-CC MS64 PCGS.** One of the most elusive dates in the entire Morgan silver dollar series in high grades, this Choice coin has splendid toning on the obverse and reverse. Deep russet-gray is seen in the centers while the periphery is framed by delicate blue. The central striking details are strong on each side, but bluntly struck on the lower left obverse stars. Close examination shows a few small, scattered nicks and bagmarks on Liberty's jaw and the field, but they are toned over nicely. Well worth a premium for the toning and great eye appeal.

The combined NGC and PCGS population data shows a mere 17 coins of this date graded as MS65 or finer, and as such, this date is all but unobtainable in Gem grades. Finding a desirable MS64 coin is a worthy challenge for the numismatist, and the present coin is a welcome opportunity for the date collector.

From The New Hope Collection. (#7222)

Optimal 1893-CC Morgan Dollar, MS64



- 6081 1893-CC MS64 PCGS.** Although the 1893-CC Morgan dollar, the last of its kind, is plentiful in Choice Mint State or lower grades, it is a major rarity any finer. For that reason, MS64 is the optimum collecting grade to acquire an attractive piece at a reasonable price. This one exhibits satin luster beneath delicate gold and heather toning.

From The New Hope Collection. (#7222)

Choice 1893-CC Morgan



- 6082 1893-CC MS64 PCGS. VAM-2.** The mintmark leans to the right, especially evident on the second C. This lovely Mint State piece has brilliant silver luster with delicate champagne toning on the reverse. It is an outstanding representative of the final Carson City Morgan dollar, with exceptional eye appeal. PCGS has only certified 10 finer pieces (11/10).

From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7222)

Delightful 1893-CC Silver Dollar, MS64



- 6083 1893-CC MS64 PCGS.** The centers on this delightful key date are a lovely powder-gray, with considerable prooflikeness visible in the fields. The rims sport a thin ring of aqua, magenta, and russet. A few minor marks on Liberty's cheek and chin are consistent with the near-Gem level, which is about as good as it gets: PCGS has graded only 10 finer (12/10). (#7222)

Lustrous Mint State 1893-O Dollar



- 6084 1893-O MS61 PCGS.** This is a brilliant silver-white Mint State piece with no observable color otherwise. Rather extensive contact marks, mostly on Liberty's cheek, account for the grade, but radiant cartwheel luster partly compensates. Some die clashing appears on the reverse, which appears high-end for the assigned grade. (#7224)

Desirable 1893-O Dollar, MS63



6085 1893-O MS63 PCGS. What few contact marks there are, unfortunately, are mostly on Liberty's cheek or the lower eagle's breast, precluding an even finer grade, but this silver-gold piece is a desirable coin with good eye appeal. The strike is typical for New Orleans, with softness on the hair over the ear. A small die crack runs through the 18, tip of the neck, and stars 1-2. The fields are largely unperturbed. (#7224)

6086 1893-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Good. This pewter and dove-gray key date Morgan dollar has fields that are slightly bright for its grade, and we note minor obverse rim marks near 8 o'clock. Nonetheless, the surfaces have surprisingly few abrasions, and the date and mintmark are clear.

6087 1893-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Good. While the gold-gray surfaces are altogether too bright for the level of wear shown, this accessible 1893-S dollar is sure to find favor with the numismatist aiming to complete a similarly graded collection. A few scattered abrasions and scrapes are also present. (#7226)

6088 1893-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. VG. A pleasing light gray example of the key issue in the Morgan dollar series. This date is in great demand from collectors regardless of its condition. (#7226)

Key 1893-S Morgan Dollar, VG8



6089 1893-S VG8 NGC. From a series-low mintage of 100,000 pieces, the 1893-S Morgan dollar is usually seen in lower circulated grades, and even well worn specimens are always in demand among series enthusiasts. The present coin shows even wear on all design elements, with problem-free, silver-gray surfaces. (#7226)

6090 1893-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. VG. Well worn, but still attractive, despite the noted cleaning, this coin is an affordable example of the most sought-after issue in the series. The 1893-S boasts a series-low mintage of 100,000 pieces.

6091 1893-S—Harshly Cleaned—NGC Details. Fine. The key-date issue in the Morgan dollar series is always in demand, regardless of grade. This piece has light silver surfaces with gold and violet toning. Minor hairlines confirm that it has been cleaned.

Fine Details 1893-S Dollar



6092 1893-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Fine. This pleasing light silver-gray example has faint hairlines and other blemishes on each side, including an obverse rim bruise at 4 o'clock. A ready market exists for every 1893-S Morgan dollar. The obverse die characteristics of genuine 1893-S Morgan dollars are readily visible. (#7226)

VF Details 1893-S Morgan Dollar



6093 1893-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. VF. Moderately worn, as many examples of this key Morgan dollar date are found, with oddly textured surfaces that have retoned gold-gray from a past cleaning. Despite its impairment, this coin offers decent eye appeal, and aside from a few digs clustered around Liberty's jaw, the surfaces show few abrasions. (#7226)

Popular XF 1893-S Dollar



6094 1893-S XF40 NGC. Among the most interesting tidbits in the Q. David Bowers *Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars* is the note that VF 1893-S Morgan dollars are the norm. This XF survivor is a step above, lightly scraped on the cheek but with flickers of peripheral luster under deep gold and violet-gray toning. *From The New Hope Collection.* (#7226)

**Key 1893-S Morgan Dollar, XF40
Semiprooflike Surfaces**



- 6095 1893-S XF40 PCGS.** The sought-after key to the Morgan dollar series, the 1893-S is usually seen in VF grades, making this lightly worn XF40 example all the more exciting. The present coin displays brilliant surfaces, with areas of prooflike reflectivity, and a minimum number of abrasions for the grade. (#7226)

Attractive 1893-S Morgan, Choice XF



- 6096 1893-S XF45 PCGS.** This is a nice, pleasing collector-grade coin, one that shows only moderate wear consistent with the grade but no major impairments or distractions. The surfaces are a medium golden-gray, still displaying considerable luster and lots of eye appeal. A small patch of field marks behind Liberty's head is noted but undisturbing. An attractive coin. (#7226)

AU Details 1893-S Morgan Dollar



- 6097 1893-S—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** The obverse is an unusual blend of streaky blue-gray and silver toning, while the reverse has silver and pinkish-gold tints. Underneath the obverse toning, Liberty's head and neck show a few mentionable contact marks, and the luster is disturbed from an overzealous cleaning. There is much pleasing detail remaining on the coin, consistent with the AU Details grade assigned.

In-Demand 1893-S Dollar, AU50



- 6098 1893-S AU50 PCGS.** The 1893-S is one of the most desirable issues in the Morgan dollar series. PCGS/NGC population figures indicate that the majority of pieces fall into the Good to Extremely Fine grade range, with a particularly high concentration in the Very Fine levels of preservation. David Bowers (2007) says of VF examples: "Most such pieces circulated in the American West, and for an appropriate but apparently restricted time to bring them to this grade."

AU 1893-S specimens such as the present coin are an excellent choice for the collector working on a Morgan dollar collection. Indeed, AU examples are the highest grade most collectors will encounter, or will be able to afford (even then, prices are in the five-figure range). Luster resides in the recessed areas of its silver-gray surfaces that exhibit suitably defined design motifs. A few minor circulation marks do not detract from the coin's rather pleasing overall appearance. (#7226)

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- 6099 1894 AU50 PCGS.** Traces of luster reside in the protected areas of this color-free AU Morgan. A very pleasing example of this low-mintage date. (#7228)

- 6100 1894 AU55 ANACS.** This untoned Choice AU possesses ample luster, and the well defined design elements reveal only light high-point wear. Both sides are minimally marked. (#7228)

- 6101 1894 AU55 PCGS.** A lustrous and lightly toned example of this popular low mintage Philadelphia issue. The centers display only trivial wear, and there are no distracting marks. A small gray obverse spot is noted at 9:30. Housed in a green label holder. (#7228)

**1894 Morgan Dollar, MS61
Low-Mintage Philadelphia Issue**



- 6102 1894 MS61 NGC.** The 1894 Morgan dollar boasts a small production figure of 110,000 pieces, the second lowest business-strike mintage of the series. Light lavender and ice-blue toning enliven the surfaces of this attractive Mint State example, with traces of green at the peripheries. The devices are sharply detailed, and strong mint luster is evident on both sides.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7228)

**Select 1894 Dollar
Popular, Low-Mintage P-Mint**



- 6103 1894 MS63 PCGS.** The 1894 is one of the keys among business strike Morgans coined at the Philadelphia Mint, with an original production that was limited to a mere 110,000 coins. The massive production of earlier and later years took a breather from 1893 to 1895, with generally low mintages at all the Mints. This brilliant Mint State example has bright satiny luster with excellent surfaces for the grade.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7228)

Brilliant 1894 Morgan, MS63



- 6104 1894 MS63 PCGS. CAC.** As a key-date Philadelphia issue, alterations are possible through removal of mintmarks from 1894-O or 1894-S dollars. Fortunately, the 1894 has specific die markers for authentication. Most prominent are raised diagonal die lines within the letters of LIBERTY, easily viewed at the lower right leg of the R. This frosty Mint State piece is fully lustrous with brilliant and untoned silver surfaces. The strike is average for the issue.
(#7228)

**1894 Choice Morgan Dollar
Exceptional Mint Luster**



- 6105 1894 MS64 PCGS.** This amazing 1894 Morgan dollar has frosty silver luster beneath champagne and gold toning on both sides. It is an exceptional piece with pristine surfaces for the grade. Although slight weakness is evident at the centers, the overall appearance is outstanding. PCGS has only certified 25 finer examples (10/10).
From The New Hope Collection. (#7228)

Important 1894 Morgan Silver Dollar, MS64



- 6106 1894 MS64 PCGS.** The 1894 is one of the important dates in the series, from a low mintage of only 110,000 coins. This near-Gem is highly lustrous with brilliant silver surfaces and strong design details showing only slight central weakness. An impressive piece with few finer examples, just 25 at PCGS (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7228)

Satiny Near-Gem 1894 Dollar



- 6107 1894 MS64 PCGS.** Excellent cartwheel luster radiates from each side of this silver-white near-Gem coin. PCGS has certified only 25 pieces finer (12/10), but the 1894 is in demand in all grades. The surfaces are satiny rather than frosty, with a near-imperceptible bit of streaky silver toning through the obverse center. A single moderate contact mark on the eagle's breast is noted. A nice example of this low-mintage issue.
(#7228)

**Appealing 1894 Silver Dollar, MS64
With Light Pink-Gold Patina**



- 6108 1894 MS64 PCGS.** At first glance the appealing surfaces appear merely powder-gray, but then one picks up the slight tinges of pink and gold over each side, more prominent on the reverse. There are few relevant contact marks for the grade, and generous mint luster prevails throughout both sides. PCGS has certified 25 examples finer (12/10). (#7228)

**Select 1894-O Morgan Dollar
Extraordinary Eye Appeal**



- 6109 1894-O MS63 PCGS.** High quality 1894-O Morgan dollars are quite elusive, because of a generally poor strike and typically dull luster. The present Select example is a pleasing exception, with sharp details in most areas, just a touch of softness on the hair above the ears and the eagle's breast, and vibrant, frosty luster. Eye appeal is outstanding. (#7230)

**1894-O Dollar, MS64
A Gleaming, Upper-End Example**



- 6110 1894-O MS64 NGC.** This near-Gem example of the difficult and elusive 1894-O issue is blessed with several above-average characteristics. Chief among them is the radiant luster, definitely high-end. The surfaces are uniformly silver-white, and for this strike-challenged issue the present coin is again somewhat better than normal. Abrasions are scarcely worth mentioning. NGC has certified only five examples finer (10/10).
From The New Hope Collection. (#7230)

Choice 1894-O Silver Dollar



- 6111 1894-O MS64 PCGS.** Although XF and AU examples are fairly plentiful, the 1894-O is challenging to obtain in Choice Mint State. This is a satiny and richly toned representative that displays dappled and dusky peach-gold, lilac, and powder-blue patina. The strike is bold aside from the hair above the ear, and only faint facial marks are detected beneath the toning. An important addition to the advanced collection. (#7230)

- 6112 1894-S MS64 NGC.** This stone-white near-Gem has semi-prooflike fields. The moderate reflectivity is caused by myriad mint-made die polish lines, presumably from an attempt to efface clash marks from the dies. Nicely struck and highly lustrous with scattered minor contact. (#7232)

Lustrous 1894-S Morgan, MS65



- 6113 1894-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Among the three Morgan dollar issues of 1894, the San Francisco issue is the most plentiful in higher grades, although it is still a condition rarity. PCGS has only certified 11 examples finer than this Gem (11/10). Both sides are brilliant with frosty devices and satiny fields that impart a hint of contrast. There is no evidence of toning on either side and the surfaces are clean, especially the reverse.
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7232)

Toned Gem 1894-S Morgan



- 6114 1894-S MS65 PCGS.** Lavish apple-green, gunmetal-blue, orange-gold, and fire-red patina embraces this lustrous and intricately struck Gem. Examination beneath a loupe reveals only inconspicuous contact beneath the rich palette of colors. Although the 1894-S will always be in the shadow of its rare 1893-S predecessor, it is nonetheless surprisingly elusive in MS65 and higher grades. (#7232)

- 6115 1895-O AU55 NGC.** Light rub at the high points has left the gold-tinged silver-gray fields of this Choice AU coin virtually untouched. Modestly abraded yet eminently attractive for the low-mintage 1895-O issue. (#7236)

- 6116 1895-O AU55 NGC.** Light gold and orange overtones grace the still-lustrous surfaces of this Choice AU coin. Well-defined overall with only minor softness and wear at the hair over Liberty's ear. (#7236)

Still-Lustrous Near-Mint 1895-O Dollar



- 6117 1895-O AU58 NGC.** Virtually Mint State with satiny silver luster and exceptional eye appeal, this faint champagne toned dollar with fit in nicely with an otherwise Mint State collection of the series. In the case of this issue, the potential money savings is considerable. Modest wear appears only on Liberty's cheek, the hair over the ear, and on the eagle's breast. *From The New Hope Collection. (#7236)*

**1895-S Morgan Dollar, AU58
Low-Mintage Issue**



- 6118 1895-S AU58 PCGS.** The 1895-S Morgan dollar boasts a low mintage of 400,000 pieces, and attractive near-Mint examples are quite elusive. The present coin exhibits sharp details on the design elements, with light gold and lavender toning. Mint luster is strong, but somewhat disguised by the toning. The surfaces show an average number of abrasions for the grade. (#7238)

**1895-S Morgan Dollar, MS62
Scarce S-Mint Issue**



- 6119 1895-S MS62 PCGS.** The 1895-S Morgan dollar was minted in small quantities, with 400,000 pieces struck for the year. The present coin displays sharp details in most areas, with a little softness on the eagle's breast. The surfaces exhibit dark gray, green, and steel-blue patina on both sides. Bright luster is evident under the toning. (#7238)

Scarce MS63 1895-S Morgan



- 6120 1895-S MS63 NGC. VAM-2, R.4.** The "S Tilted Right" VAM of this elusive lower mintage issue. A moderately prooflike representative with faint golden toning and a good strike. One small spot is on the lower portion of the cheek, but the grade appears conservative due to the absence of noticeable marks. An opportunity for the alert collector. *From The New Hope Collection. (#7238)*

Shining Select 1895-S Dollar



- 6121 1895-S MS63 NGC.** A bright and barely toned Select example of this low-mintage issue, one of just 400,000 pieces produced. The luster is strong and cartwheeled with a few glimpses of watery reflectivity close to the rims. Small marks on the portrait and close to the areas of milky toning at the margins contribute to the grade. *From The New Hope Collection. (#7238)*

Dynamic 1895-S Morgan Dollar, MS64



- 6122 1895-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Dazzling luster dominates this crisply struck and virtually brilliant Choice better date silver dollar. The obverse is well preserved, and the reverse field displays moderate abrasions. The 1895-S is key to a date set of Morgan dollars. Certified in a green label holder. (#7238)

Elusive 1895-S Morgan, MS64



- 6123 1895-S MS64 PCGS.** Fully lustrous with a sprinkling of pale opaque patina and light contact marks, but fewer than normally seen with this issue. There is slight softness on the hair over Liberty's ear and on the eagle's breast, but overall, the definition is above average. This piece exhibits some of the usual die striations seen on most 1895-S Dollars giving the surfaces a bright, partially reflective appearance. Common at lower levels of Mint State, the '95-S is elusive in MS64, and rare in finer grades. PCGS has only graded 32 finer pieces (12/10). (#7238)

Superb Gem 1896 Morgan Dollar



- 6124 1896 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** This Superb Gem is tied for the finest that either PCGS or NGC have certified. Both sides have intense mint luster with frosty brilliance and excellent design definition. There is no evidence of toning. The 1896 is a plentiful, high mintage date that is easily encountered in grades up to MS65, but seldom any finer. Population: 26 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7240)

Brilliant 1896 Morgan Dollar, MS67



- 6125 1896 MS67 NGC.** A brilliant, well struck Superb Gem with unusually bright silver luster, a characteristic that is seldom seen on this issue. This creamy-white specimen is as nice as if it had just been removed from the coining press. The obverse is frosty and the reverse is nearly prooflike. Census: 50 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#7240)

High-End Superb Gem 1896 Morgan Dollar Only Coin Certified in MS67+



- 6126 1896 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1896 Morgan dollar claims a mintage of nearly 10 million pieces, but few survivors can match the quality of this high-end Superb Gem. This specimen displays virtually pristine brilliant fields, almost never seen on large silver coins. All design elements are fully brought up, and the luminous mint luster completes the fantastic visual appeal. This is the only coin PCGS has certified in MS67+, with none finer (11/10). (#7240)

- 6127 1896 MS66 Prooflike PCGS.** This delightful Premium Gem exhibits razor-sharp frosty devices, and deeply reflective prooflike fields. The surfaces of both sides display traces of gold toning. Population: 14 in 66 Prooflike, 1 finer (11/10). (#7241)

Elusive 1896-O Morgan, MS63



- 6128 1896-O MS63 PCGS.** Although a significant mintage of nearly 5 million silver dollars was generated at New Orleans in 1896, the issue is a condition rarity as most of the production entered circulation. Mint State survivors are elusive at all numeric levels. This Select specimen is fully brilliant with frosty silver luster and entirely untoned surfaces. Marks are consistent with the grade and the strike is about average. PCGS has only certified 29 finer pieces (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7242)

Underrated MS62 1896-S Dollar



- 6129 1896-S MS62 PCGS.** Strong silver luster overall with a light layer of patina and color in the form of a swath of peach down the center of the obverse. Lightly abraded with a few digs around the portrait, though the overall eye appeal is better than the MS62 grade might suggest. Housed in a first-generation holder. (#7244)

Lustrous Select 1896-S Dollar



- 6130 1896-S MS63 PCGS. CAC.** An even 5 million pieces were struck for this San Francisco issue, a date that is nonetheless challenging any finer than this Select example. Textured, swirling luster appears pale silver-gray at most angles but shows glimpses of gold and peach when turned into the light. Lightly scraped in the fields with striking softness noted on the hair over Liberty's ear. (#7244)

1896-S Dollar, Brilliant MS63



- 6131 1896-S MS63 PCGS. CAC.** This brilliant better date silver dollar exhibits sweeping luster and has only minor merging of detail at the centers. The lower cheek has a couple of faint abrasions. Carefully preserved, and more difficult to secure at the Select level than implied by its mintage of 5,000,000 pieces.
From The Jack Lee Estate, Inventory (Heritage, 12/2008), lot 3170.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7244)

Desirable MS67 1897 Morgan Dollar



- 6132 1897 MS67 PCGS.** Bold design details accompany the frosty luster of this highly attractive Superb Gem, presenting a coin with exceptional eye appeal and desirability. The 1897 is a relatively common date that is rarely found at the high grade level of this piece. Population: 15 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7246)

Rare Mirrored Finish 1897 Dollar MS66 Prooflike



- 6133 1897 MS66 Prooflike PCGS.** In *A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, Q. David Bowers writes that prooflike coins "are only a fraction of the overall population," but fails to state what fraction. The current PCGS *Population Report* suggests that the fraction is 1/20 as just 5% of all 1897 Morgans have prooflike or deep prooflike surfaces. This is one of those rare pieces, and it is at the top of the Prooflike category. The surfaces are fully brilliant with mirrored fields around the frosty devices. Population: 9 in 66 Prooflike, 0 finer (12/10). (#7247)

- 6134 1897-O MS62 PCGS. CAC.** Exceptional, vibrant mint luster is the hallmark of this attractive Morgan dollar. The 1897-O is seldom encountered with strong luster. The devices are well detailed, and the surfaces show few abrasions for the grade. (#7248)

Select 1897-O Morgan Dollar Good Combination of Quality and Value



- 6135 1897-O MS63 PCGS. CAC.** The 1897-O Morgan dollar is a challenging date in high grade, as most specimens are softly struck and have poor luster. The quality of the present coin is superior to most examples seen, with just a touch of softness on the hair above the ears, and subtle, but complete, cartwheel luster. Q. David Bowers considers MS63 the Optimal Collecting Grade for this issue. (#7248)

Challenging 1897-O Morgan Dollar, MS63



- 6136 1897-O MS63 ANACS.** Small dabs of gold-orange and violet patina visit the margins, though this bright Select example is minimally toned otherwise. The strike is above-average for the issue, and aside from a handful of wispy abrasions on each side, the surfaces are well-preserved. Strong eye appeal for this surprisingly challenging issue, and housed in a small-format holder. (#7248)

Appealing 1897-S Morgan, MS67



- 6137 1897-S MS67 PCGS.** A sensational Superb Gem, this 1897-S Morgan is one of just 20 similar pieces certified at PCGS, with only two finer coins (11/10). Both sides have brilliant, satin luster, and bold design features, with wisps of delicate champagne toning. This highly appealing specimen will undoubtedly grace a top level collection of Morgan dollars.
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7250)

Superb Gem 1897-S Morgan



- 6138 1897-S MS67 PCGS.** This honey-gold and stone-gray Superb Gem is semi-prooflike and spectacularly void of contact. A good strike despite a few faint roller marks (as issued) near Liberty's ear. As nice an 1897-S dollar as can be found outside of a closely held collection. Encased in a green label holder. Population: 20 in 67, 5 finer (11/10). (#7250)

Conditionally Scarce 1898 Morgan, MS67



- 6139 1898 MS67 PCGS.** This Superb Gem is one of the finest examples known of this otherwise common date. While the date is available in nearly any desired grade, that was not always the case. In the early and middle 20th century, it was considered scarce, as much of the original mintage was stored in Treasury vaults awaiting distribution in the early 1960s. Both sides are well detailed and have frosty silver luster with exceptional eye appeal. The surfaces are nearly perfect, and there is no evidence of toning on either side. Population: 28 in 67, 0 finer (12/10).
Ex: Jackson Hole Collection, Dallas Signature (Heritage, 4/2007), lot 92, which realized \$4,887.50. (#7252)

Splendid Superb Gem 1898 Morgan Dollar



- 6140 1898 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Both grading services have certified a total of 44 examples of this issue in MS67, with none finer. This Superb Gem is highly lustrous with frosty silver surfaces and finer than average design definition. A spectacular Morgan dollar for the connoisseur. Population: 28 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7252)

Gorgeous MS67 1898 Dollar



- 6141 1898 MS67 PCGS. Ex: Gold River/NY City.** Faintly frosted across strongly struck devices with distinct cartwheels in the lustrous and carefully preserved fields. A lightly patinated beauty from late in the Philadelphia series that is one of just 28 Superb Gems certified by PCGS with none finer (10/10). (#7252)
- 6142 1898-O MS67 PCGS.** This spectacular Superb Gem features pinpoint definition on all design elements, with vibrant, frosty mint luster, and virtually pristine surfaces. No coin has been certified in higher numeric grade at PCGS (12/10). (#7254)
- 6143 1898-O MS67 PCGS.** Dappled tan toning near Liberty's profile denies full brilliance, but this lustrous high grade O-mint dollar has a good strike and a smooth cheek. Virtually unobtainable above the MS67 level.
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7254)
- 6144 1898-O MS67 PCGS.** Highly lustrous, virtually untuned surfaces are remarkably well preserved. A well executed strike imparts strong definition to the design elements, including the hair over Liberty's ear. (#7254)
- 6145 1898-S MS65 PCGS.** The 1898-S is seldom encountered with such vibrant mint luster. The design elements are well struck on this attractive Gem, with just a touch of softness present on the hair above the ears and the eagle's breast. Housed in a green label holder. (#7256)
- 6146 1898-S MS65 PCGS.** An attractive, lustrous Gem from a mintage of 4.1 million pieces, this example would make an excellent choice for a type collection. The devices are sharply detailed in most areas, but just a touch of softness is evident on the hair above the ear. Housed in a green label holder.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7256)
- 6147 1898-S MS65 PCGS. VAM-4.** The mintmark is nicely repunched. Essentially untuned, although a hint of gold is present. Attractively preserved and lustrous with slight inexactness of strike at the centers. Encapsulated in an old green label holder.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7256)

- 6148 1898-S MS65 PCGS. VAM-4, R.4.** The serifs of the mintmark are repunched. Lightly toned and lustrous with minor incompleteness of strike at the centers. Careful evaluation locates only faint abrasions. (#7256)

Lovely 1898-S Morgan, MS66



- 6149 1898-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** A gorgeous Premium Gem, this 1898-S dollar has satiny silver luster with fully brilliant and untuned surfaces. Both sides have bold detail with only slight merging of a few hair strands over the ear. Elusive this fine and a condition rarity any better. Population: 68 in 66, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7256)

Lustrous MS66 1898-S Dollar



- 6150 1898-S MS66 PCGS.** This Premium Gem example of the 1898-S is uncommonly lustrous beneath a light layer of silver-gray patina that is more prominent on the obverse. Mildly reflective with a hint of contrast, thanks to a delicate layer of frost on well-defined devices, and an all-around attractive coin. PCGS has graded just three finer pieces (10/10). (#7256)

Wonderful 1899 Silver Dollar, MS67



- 6151 1899 MS67 PCGS. Ex: Bermuda.** This Superb Gem is fully brilliant and lustrous with subliminal toning. Both sides have satin luster and excellent design definition, with only slight central weakness as usual. No finer examples have been certified, making this an extremely important opportunity for the Morgan connoisseur. Population: 18 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7258)

- 6152 1899-O MS67 PCGS. Medium O.** A precisely struck and thoroughly lustrous Superb Gem whose exquisitely preserved fields and devices offer only delicate chestnut-gold toning. A wonderful New Orleans Morgan dollar. Population: 86 in 67, 2 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7260)

- 6153 1899-S MS65 PCGS.** Bold cartwheel luster is silver on the outside with peach toning at parts of the interiors, more prominently on the obverse. A lovely Gem with a decent strike on faintly frosted devices.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7262)

- 6154 1899-S MS65 PCGS.** A flashy, upper-end example of this difficult date that is sharply struck, lightly abraded, and devoid of almost all color. Relatively scarce as a Gem, and very hard to obtain any finer. (#7262)

- 6155 1899-S MS65 PCGS.** A well struck Gem example of this medium scarcity date, this coin is blanketed by gold and lavender patina, with bright mint luster underneath. The 1899-S Morgan dollar claims a mintage of 2.5 million pieces. (#7262)

- 6156 1899-S MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** Although not designated as Prooflike, this high-end Gem has reflective fields and sharply rendered devices. The 1899-S is popular as the last S-mint issue with a date from the 1800s. (#7262)

Magnificent MS66+ 1899-S Morgan



- 6157 1899-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Dappled golden-brown toning adorns the margins of this mostly white Premium Gem. Both sides are exceptionally unabraded, with the cheek particularly smooth. The strike is good with minor inexactness on the eagle's breast and the hair above the ear. Population: 1 in 66+, 8 finer (11/10). (#7262)

The Jack Lee 1900 Dollar, MS67



- 6158 1900 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Jack Lee.** Vibrant luster radiates from the essentially untuned surfaces of this Superb Gem, and a well directed strike imparts relatively strong definition to the design features. Both sides are devoid of significant marks. Population: 16 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7264)

Amazing 1900-O Morgan Dollar, MS67



- 6159 1900-O MS67 PCGS. CAC.** An amazing Superb Gem, this New Orleans product has far finer than usual design definition. The satiny silver surfaces host a few traces of champagne toning, mostly on the obverse. Here is an attractive example that is tied for the finest certified. Population: 29 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7266)

- 6160 1900-O/CC MS65 PCGS. VAM-12.** A Top 100 Variety. VAM-12 shows more of the undermintmark than the other four O/CC reverses. This sharply struck Gem has vibrant luster and a hint of rose toning near design recesses. Well preserved, and the value is excellent relative to higher grades. (#7268)

- 6161 1900-O/CC MS65 NGC. VAM-9.** A Top 100 Variety. The key O/CC VAM, identified by repunching within the tops of the loops of the 0s in the date. The mint luster is full and coruscant with blushes of red-orange patina that further adds to the eye appeal. Only 11 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at NGC (11/10). (#7268)

- 6162 1900-S MS65 PCGS.** Freckles of light tan visit the lustrous surfaces of this Gem. Generally well impressed design features show just a touch of softness in the centers. (#7270)

Bold 1900-S Morgan Dollar, MS66



- 6163 1900-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** This boldly defined Premium Gem is a splendid specimen with satiny fields and frosty devices imparting a light cameo appearance. Both sides have a trace of champagne toning to enhance the eye appeal of otherwise essentially brilliant surfaces. Population: 91 in 66, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7270)

- 6164 1901 AU58 PCGS. VAM-5.** A Hot 50 Variety. All better grade 1901 dollars are very scarce, but VAM-5 nonetheless commands a premium due to its prominent die doubling on the earlobe, the hair above the ear, and on the eyelid. This is a lustrous near-Mint example with pleasing surfaces and lightly dappled chestnut-tan toning. VAM-5 Population: 5 in 58, 1 finer (12/10).

- 6165 1901 MS61 ANACS.** Despite a mintage of nearly 7 million pieces, the 1901 is very scarce in Uncirculated grades. Presumably, the issue was a major contributor to the Pittman Act melts. The present lustrous survivor offers light caramel-gold and stone-gray toning. Nicely struck, and marks are surprisingly minor for the grade. (#7272)

1901 Morgan Dollar, MS61+



- 6166 1901 MS61+ NGC.** The 1901 Morgan dollar is a prime condition rarity in the series, making examples in lower Uncirculated grades quite attractive to the average collector. The present coin is sharply detailed in most areas, with just a touch of softness on the hair above the ears and the eagle's breast. The lustrous surfaces are blanketed by light gold and pale green patina, with more color on the obverse. (#7272)

Fantastic 1901 Dollar, MS62

Ex: Jules Reiver



- 6167 1901 MS62 NGC.** Ex: Jules Reiver Collection. Not especially rare in VF and lower grades, the 1901 issue's true scarcity emerges in Mint State. In fact, Bowers (1993) writes, "Of all Philadelphia Mint business strike dollars, excepting the spectral 1895, the 1901 is the rarest in Mint State." Any Uncirculated 1901 Morgan dollar is highly desirable, particularly when it is as fully lustrous as the present piece. This nearly brilliant coin has a remarkably unabraded obverse, and the reverse is also clean aside from a milling mark on the eagle's belly and a mint-made strike-through beneath the first T in TRUST.
Ex: Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 21652, which realized \$6,900.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7272)

Lustrous MS62 1901 Morgan Dollar



- 6168 1901 MS62 NGC.** With nearly 7 million pieces produced, the 1901 is a readily accessible Morgan dollar issue in lesser circulated grades. Collectors of Mint State coins, on the other hand, know the challenge this date can pose. Offered here is a strongly lustrous MS62 coin, gold-kissed at the margins with a decent strike. Lightly abraded overall with a horizontal abrasion on the cheek that contributes to the grade.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7272)

Difficult 1901 Dollar, MS62



- 6169 1901 MS62 PCGS.** The 1901 Morgan is a difficult coin in Mint State grades. The present MS62 example is nicely struck for the issue with emerging definition on the hair strands over Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast. There is a light coating of golden-gray and champagne iridescence over both sides, through which frosty luster shines at all angles. A relatively distraction-free coin for the grade. Housed in a green-label holder.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7272)

1901 Morgan Dollar, MS62 Challenging Issue in High Grade



- 6170 1901 MS62 PCGS Secure.** A lustrous, faintly toned, and moderately abraded representative of this famous conditional scarcity, with sharply detailed devices. The 1901 is commonplace in VF, but emerges as a rarity in Uncirculated grades. Gems are extremely rare. The distribution must have differed greatly from the 1899, which is relatively plentiful in Mint State despite a mintage that is only about 5% of the 1901 production. (#7272)

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- 6171 1901 Doubled Die Reverse XF40 PCGS. VAM-3.** A Top 100 Variety. VAM-3 is photographed and listed in the 2011 *Guide Book* on page 223. The strong die doubling on the tail feathers is reminiscent of its 1878 7 Over 8 tail feathers predecessor. The beak, arrows, and other design elements also show prominent doubling. A problem-free dove-gray example of this elusive VAM. (#7302)

Gem 1901-O Morgan Dollar, Deep Mirror Prooflike



- 6172 1901-O MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC.** The 1901-O Morgan dollar claims a mintage in excess of 13 million pieces, but examples with deeply mirrored fields are seldom encountered. Although there is little evidence of contrast, the present coin is a sharply struck Gem, with deeply reflective, brilliant fields. Census: 22 in 65 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer (11/10). (#97275)

Border-Toned Gem 1901-S Dollar



- 6173 1901-S MS65 NGC.** Purple, gold, and electric-blue coloration gravitates to the margins of this well struck Gem, more prominent on the obverse. Some insignificant obverse marks are noted. An elusive Morgan dollar issue, as is the case with the other S-mints from its decade. Census: 85 in 65, 7 finer (11/10).
From The New Hope Collection. (#7276)

Important 1901-S Morgan, MS66



- 6174 1901-S MS66 PCGS.** The 1901-S Morgan is an important date in the series, always in demand in nearly every available grade. This piece, a lovely Premium Gem, is tied for the second finest certified, with just one finer coin graded at PCGS and none at NGC. The strike is excellent and the eye appeal is first-rate, with splendid satin luster and brilliant, entirely untoned surfaces. Population: 27 in 66, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7276)

Surprising MS67 1902 Morgan Dollar



- 6175 1902 MS67 NGC.** A remarkable Superb Gem representative of this popular and higher-mintage 20th century Morgan dollar issue. Soft silver-gray luster passes through broad centers, encompassing well struck devices, while the margins exhibit pleasing gold-green patina. Census: 15 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#7278)

Exacting 1902 Morgan Dollar, MS67



6176 1902 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Delicate champagne toning on each side deepens to gold at the borders. This delightful Superb Gem has fully brilliant satin luster beneath its light toning. Both sides show exacting design details. It is tied for the finest ever certified. Population: 20 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7278)

Phenomenal 1902-S Dollar, MS66



6179 1902-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. This phenomenal Premium Gem has brilliant silver luster with reflective fields around satiny devices, providing a distinct cameo appearance. Both sides have subliminal champagne toning, so delicate that few viewers would think to mention it. Population: 30 in 66, 4 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7282)

Satiny, Toned MS65 1902-S Dollar



6177 1902-S MS65 PCGS. Well-defined at the margins, though the hair over Liberty's ear is slightly soft. Strong, satiny luster enlivens the surfaces, which show a melange of silver-gray, gold-orange, and cobalt. All S-mint dollars from the first decade of the 20th century are elusive in Mint State.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7282)

Desirable 1903 Morgan Dollar, MS67



6180 1903 MS67 PCGS. This Superb Gem is tied for the finest that PCGS has graded. It exhibits full satin luster with resplendent mint brilliance. Both sides have exceptional design definition to further heighten its desirability. A great survivor from an important 20th century issue. Population: 66 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7284)

Gem 1902-S Morgan Dollar Rare Issue in Higher Grades



6178 1902-S MS65 PCGS. A sparkling Gem example of this popular Morgan dollar, the present coin displays vibrant mint luster and completely brilliant surfaces. The strike is typical of the 1902-S, showing sharp detail in some areas, but soft on the hair above the ears and eagle's breast. The 1902-S has a fairly small reported mintage of 1.5 million pieces. Only 34 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (11/10). (#7282)

Superb Gem 1903 Morgan



6181 1903 MS67 NGC. Whispers of light gold grace the rims of this Superb Gem. Sharply struck and revealing excellent preservation. The 1903 is readily available in typical Mint State grades, but emerges as an important conditional rarity at the MS67 level. Census: 87 in 67, 2 finer (11/10). (#7284)

1903 Morgan Dollar, MS67
Virtually Unobtainable Finer



- 6182 1903 MS67 PCGS.** Ex: Larry Shapiro. A splendid Superb Gem, this Morgan dollar has satiny brilliance with exceptionally sharp design details, including fully defined hair strands over Liberty's ear. Wispy champagne toning is evident primarily on the obverse. Population: 66 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#7284)

Tied for Finest 1903-O Dollar, MS67



- 6183 1903-O MS67 PCGS. CAC.** This Superb Gem exhibits bright silver luster with frosty, pristine surfaces, and sharp design motifs. Slight weakness over the ear is all that separates this piece from a full strike. This important piece is tied for the finest available. Population: 58 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7286)

- 6184 1903-S Genuine PCGS.** The PCGS number ending in .92 suggests Cleaning as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a XF specimen that has been cleaned. Light silver-gray surfaces retain traces of delicate gold toning. (#7288)

- 6185 1903-S AU53 PCGS.** A scarce date that is usually found in lower circulated grades. This pleasing AU piece has light silver surfaces with considerable luster and splashes of lilac toning near the borders. (#7288)

Impressive 1904 Morgan, MS66



- 6186 1904 MS66 PCGS.** Ex: Cajun. This Premium Gem is tied with only a few others for the finest certified. PCGS and NGC alike have never certified an MS67 example. The 1904 Philadelphia Mint dollar is a condition rarity with a mintage of nearly 3 million coins. This brilliant and satiny example is untoned and highly attractive. Population: 14 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7290)

1904 Choice Prooflike Morgan Dollar
Elusive Issue With Prooflike Fields



- 6187 1904 MS64 Prooflike PCGS.** A nominal mintage of 2.8 million Morgan dollars was achieved in 1904, and no silver dollars would be coined after this date until 1921. The present coin is a Choice Mint State specimen, with rare prooflike fields. The design elements are sharply detailed, and the fields are quite reflective, but only modest field-device contrast is evident. Population: 22 in 64 Prooflike, 1 finer (11/10). (#7291)

Superb Gem 1904-O Silver Dollar



- 6188 1904-O MS67 NGC.** Only a wisp of gold toning denies full brilliance. Nicely struck and coruscating with an uncommonly mark-free appearance. A wonderful representative of the final New Orleans silver dollar issue. The 1904-O participated heavily in the early 1960s Treasury releases of silver dollars. Uncirculated examples have since been plentiful, but most grade MS64 or lower, and Superb Gems are rarities. (#7292)

1904-O Morgan Dollar, MS67



- 6189 1904-O MS67 PCGS. CAC.** This amazing New Orleans Morgan dollar has a nearly full strike with only slight merging of hair detail over the ear. Both sides have satin luster with brilliant mint surfaces and a faint trace of toning, including a small reverse spot. Population: 27 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7292)

Select Mint State 1904-S Dollar



- 6190 1904-S MS63 NGC.** When San Francisco coined its last Morgan dollar of 1904, that would have been the end of an era, but the Peace dollar (and its 1921-S Morgan dollar predecessor) intervened. Nonetheless, collectors have come to appreciate the challenge posed by this date in Select and better, where it is available only for a price. Though lightly abraded, this minimally toned example has great luster and a decent strike. A thin layer of hazy gold color graces the upper reverse.
- From The New Hope Collection. (#7294)*

1904-S Morgan Dollar, MS64+ Elusive Issue in High Grade



- 6191 1904-S MS64+ PCGS.** The 1904-S Morgan dollar is seldom encountered in high grade, and high-end Choice examples, like the present coin, are highly prized by collectors. This coin is a well struck example, with vibrant mint luster and remarkably few abrasions for the grade. A few traces of light golden toning can be detected on the brilliant fields, and eye appeal is outstanding (#7294)

Gem 1904-S Morgan Dollar Sharp Strike



- 6192 1904-S MS65 PCGS.** The 1904-S is an elusive date in high grade, from a mintage of 2.3 million pieces. The present coin is a rare Gem specimen, with an unusually sharp strike, brilliant surfaces, and vibrant mint luster. A few minor, grade-consistent abrasions are present on close inspection, but they do not detract from the considerable appeal. Only 11 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (12/10). (#7294)

Gem 1904-S Silver Dollar Elusive Late-Date, S-Mint Issue



- 6193 1904-S MS65 NGC. CAC.** After the string of S-mint Morgans culminating in the 1902-S, 1903-S, and 1904-S issues, there would be no more until the resurrection of the denomination in 1921 at three mints, with a slightly altered design. Although the 1904-S had the largest mintage of the three, as Bowers says "the 1904-S dollar is one of the key issues in the series, and in comparison to the demand for them, Mint State pieces are elusive." Gem Mint State examples, of course, are in another rarefied level altogether, where NGC has certified only 29 coins in MS65, with five pieces finer (10/10). This splendid Gem has frosty surfaces with tinges of gold, pink, and lilac alternating with silver-gray. The strike is well-executed but not full, and there are no obvious contact marks on either side.
- From The New Hope Collection. (#7294)*

1904-S Morgan Dollar, MS64 Prooflike Challenging With Prooflike Fields



- 6194 1904-S MS64 Prooflike NGC.** The 1904-S is scarce in Mint State and very rare with prooflike fields. This untoned near-Gem provides pleasing flash, and marks are unworthy of comment aside from a small reading impression left of Liberty's ear. The centers are softly brought up, but the remainder of the strike is precise. Census: 8 in 64 Prooflike, 5 finer (11/10). (#7295)

Incredible 1921-S Morgan Dollar, MS66



- 6195 1921-S MS66 PCGS. Ex: Bermuda.** This incredible Premium Gem is tied for the finest PCGS has certified. Both sides have brilliant luster with a frosty obverse and satiny reverse. Some would mention the faint champagne tint but most would call this piece untoned. Population: 27 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).
- From The Shrike Set - The Karschner Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7300)*

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS

Gem Proof 1880 Morgan Dollar Frosty Devices, Mirrored Fields



- 6196 1880 PR65 NGC.** Proof sets were in high demand in 1880, because of rampant speculation in Trade dollars at the time. As a result, a large proof mintage of 1,355 Morgan dollars was achieved. The present coin is a brightly mirrored Gem, with sharply detailed frosty devices. Although not designated as a Cameo, there are strong elements of field-device contrast evident on this specimen. Census: 55 in 65, 72 finer (11/10). (#7315)

Lovely PR64 Cameo 1880 Morgan Dollar



- 6197 1880 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** The 1880 enjoys the highest proof mintage of any Morgan dollar, 1,355 pieces, and the date is available for a price in a variety of grades. This near-Gem Cameo proof offers incredible contrast between frost-white devices and silver mirrors that take on a touch of gold-gray near the rims. A hairline-thin flaw to the left of Liberty's lips contributes to the grade. Population: 30 in 64 Cameo, 33 finer (11/10). (#87315)

Choice Proof 1881 Morgan Dollar Incredible Toning



- 6198 1881 PR64 NGC. CAC.** Like most 1881 proof dollars, this Choice specimen features a razor-sharp strike and deeply reflective fields. What sets this example apart is the vivid, iridescent gold and violet toning that blankets both sides. The frosty devices stand out boldly against this incredible play of colors. From a proof mintage of 984 pieces. (#7316)

1882 Morgan Dollar, PR65



- 6199 1882 PR65 NGC.** The coin offered here is a pleasing Gem survivor from the large proof mintage of 1,100 Morgan dollars struck in 1882. This coin exhibits sharply rendered frosty devices, with slightly hazy reflective fields, under light gold and lavender patina. Census: 46 in 65, 54 finer (11/10). From The Henry Miller Collection. (#7317)

Always-Popular 1882 Morgan Dollar, PR65 Cameo



- 6200 1882 PR65 Cameo NGC.** Two sets of dies were used to strike the limited mintage of 1,100 proofs for this date. That would undoubtedly help explain why Cameo examples are more frequently encountered than on many other dates from the 1880s. This proof was struck from the dies that show minor doubling on the 82 in the date. Doubling is seen on the left side of the 8 and right side of the 2. The fields are deeply reflective and set up contrast against the noticeably frosted devices. Each side has just the slightest presence of yellow-gold toning, but the coin essentially presents as brilliant. Minor hairlining. Census: 22 in 65 Cameo, 24 finer (11/10). (#87317)

1882 Morgan Dollar, PR65 Cameo Strong Contrast



- 6201 1882 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** With one of the higher proof mintages for the series (1,100 pieces) and minting processes that encouraged contrast, the 1882 proof issue combines availability and beauty in a way that would not repeat until the noteworthy issues of the mid-1890s. Both sides display lovely frosted devices and strong reflectivity beneath gold-tinged gray patina that covers more of the obverse fields than those of the reverse. Population: 8 in 65 Cameo, 6 finer (11/10). (#87317)

6202 1883 PR61 NGC. Medium intensity champagne-gold patina resides on the luminous surfaces of this proof Morgan. Exquisitely struck throughout. Minor hairlines define the numerical grade. (#7318)

6203 1884 PR62 ANACS. Soft bluish-gray toning bathes both sides of this Morgan proof. Excellent definition is visible over the design elements. (#7319)

Richly Toned PR66 1884 Morgan Dollar



6204 1884 PR66 NGC. A low-contrast but high-appeal Premium Gem specimen blanketed in rich and attractive toning. Both sides are prominently mirrored through the patina, which ranges from watery sea-green at the obverse margins to deeper blue and violet across the broad centers. Census: 18 in 66, 3 finer (11/10).
From The New Hope Collection. (#7319)

Charming PR66 Cameo 1884 Morgan Dollar



6205 1884 PR66 Cameo NGC. Wonderfully preserved with just a hint of rose-gray and golden patina seen at the margins. The fragile fields are deeply reflective and there is a significant amount of frost on the devices which creates strong cameo contrast on each side. Census: 13 in 66 Cameo, 6 finer (11/10).
From The New Hope Collection. (#87319)

Select Cameo Proof 1885 Morgan Dollar



6206 1885 PR63 Cameo PCGS. Both sides show appreciable contrast, and that of the reverse is especially notable. Great detail for the type, again easily noticed on the eagle, and the mirrors are strong if slightly hairlined. Dots of blue-green and gold cling to the rims on each side. Population: 11 in 63 Cameo, 37 finer (11/10). (#87320)

Patinated Gem Proof 1886 Morgan



6207 1886 PR65 NGC. VAM-15. The flag of the 1 is repunched, and a dash rests beneath the second 8. Deeply toned sea-green, golden-brown, cherry-red, and cobalt-blue. Fully struck, and the undisturbed fields exhibit flash when the piece is rotated beneath a light. Only 886 proofs were struck.
From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#7321)

**Gem Proof 1887 Morgan Dollar
Only 710 Examples Minted**



6208 1887 PR65 NGC. CAC. The mintage of proof Morgan dollars dropped to only 710 pieces in 1887, the lowest total since 1878. As might be expected, examples in Gem condition are rare. The appearance of the present coin is dominated by vivid, iridescent violet, pale green, and ice-blue toning. The fields are brightly reflective beneath the patina, and all devices are sharply defined. Census: 41 in 65, 30 finer (11/10).
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#7322)

**1888 Morgan Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Untoned Surfaces**



6209 1888 PR64 Cameo PCGS. Only 832 proofs were struck of the Morgan dollar in 1888 and pieces, such as this Cameo example are often used for type purposes. The surfaces are bright and fully defined on the reverse, while some of the hair detail is missing over Liberty's ear. The surfaces are slightly cloudy and a noticeable staple scratch curves upward from the rim to the center of the obverse. (#87323)

Impressive PR66 Cameo 1888 Morgan Dollar



- 6210 1888 PR66 Cameo NGC.** Thickly frosted across central devices that are well-defined save for the usual trouble-spot at the hair over the ear. Flashy mirrored fields have a gauzy layer of gold-tinged toning that does little to dim the overall reflectivity. Beautifully contrasted and carefully preserved, among the most gorgeous survivors imaginable. Census: 10 in 66 Cameo, 3 finer (11/10). *From The New Hope Collection.* (#87323)

Splendid 1891 Morgan Dollar PR64 Cameo



- 6211 1891 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** The portrait, eagle, and wreath exhibit obvious contrast with the glassy fields, despite a light veneer of canary-gold toning. The strike is exemplary, the reverse is exquisitely preserved, and the obverse field has only a few faint hairlines. Population: 20 in 64 Cameo, 14 finer (11/10). (#87326)

- 6212 1893 PR62 PCGS.** Light silver-gray patina shows touches of violet, orange, and sky-blue. The strike is weak in the centers, as typical for the issue, and a few light hairlines are revealed under magnification. (#7328)

Luminous PR63 1893 Morgan Dollar



- 6213 1893 PR63 PCGS.** A modestly contrasted Select specimen, one of 792 pieces struck for this proof issue. Lightly hairlined interiors vary from frost-white on the devices to light pearl-gray at the nearby fields. The borders showcase strong blue and gold elements that lend a touch of color to the coin. (#7328)

Attractively Toned 1893 Dollar, PR64



- 6214 1893 PR64 PCGS.** The light silver-gray surfaces show glints of gold and powder-gray, more so on the reverse than the obverse. A soft strike through the centers and some light hairlines and pinscratches account for the grade. In this year a depression swept the country, precipitated in 1892 by the McKinley Tariff Act that reduced agricultural exports, chilling the Midwest economy and spreading to other parts of the nation. Population: 47 in 64, 31 finer (11/10). (#7328)

1894 Dollar, Lightly Toned PR63



- 6215 1894 PR63 NGC.** Frost is noticeable over the portrait, wreath, and eagle, but apparently not enough for NGC to give the coin a Cameo designation. The fields display bright reflectivity in spite of the light caramel-gold and stone-gray toning. Faint hairlines are evident with a magnifier, along with minor carbon on the obverse margin. A meager 972 proofs were issued. (#7329)

Fantastic PR66 1894 Dollar



- 6216 1894 PR66 NGC.** While NGC has declined to give this coin a Cameo designation, contrast is obvious on both sides, if not especially strong in the context of the issue. Lightly toned-over surfaces are carefully preserved with an elements of gold across the reverse fields. Census: 39 in 66, 34 finer (11/10). *From The New Hope Collection.* (#7329)

- 6217 1896 PR62 ANACS.** The 1896 proof Morgan dollar is a scarce issue with a tiny mintage of 762 pieces. Light golden-gray patina runs over both sides of this PR62 example. The design elements are sharply struck throughout. (#7331)

- 6218 1899—Artificial Toning—NGC Details. Proof.** Mintage 846 pieces. Strongly reflective fields shine through blue, green, and gold toning that appears to float across the surfaces. (#7334)

**Premium Gem Proof 1903 Dollar
Vivid Toning**



6219 1903 PR66 PCGS. A small proof mintage of 755 Morgan dollars was achieved in 1903, and examples in Premium Gem condition are rare. The present coin is sharply detailed throughout, unusual for a 1903 proof, which is often seen with a subpar strike. The brightly mirrored surfaces display iridescent shades of green and violet patina. Population: 23 in 66, 8 finer (11/10). (#7338)

**1903 Morgan Dollar, PR66
Brilliant Finish**



6220 1903 PR66 NGC. Only 755 proof Morgan dollars were struck in 1903, using the all brilliant finish the Mint favored in that era. The present coin is a stunning Premium Gem, with sharply detailed devices and deeply reflective surfaces. Eye appeal is tremendous. Census: 32 in 66, 29 finer (11/10). (#7338)

**Premium Gem Proof 1903 Morgan Dollar
Iridescent Toning**



6221 1903 PR66 PCGS. CAC. This Premium Gem is housed in a green-label PCGS holder and features outstanding pale gold, deep blue, and iridescent toning over fully mirrored fields and reflective devices. It is a remarkable, sharply detailed survivor from the proof mintage of 755 coins. Population: 23 in 66, 8 finer (11/10). (#7338)

**PR63 1904 Morgan Dollar
Last Official Proof Issue**



6222 1904 PR63 PCGS. The last of the official proof Morgan dollar issues, offered here as a Select coin from the brilliant format. Light hairlines show under a moderate layer of patina, dappled green and gold with considerable bluish-gray elements intermixed. This specimen is housed in a green label holder. (#7339)

Select Proof 1904 Morgan Dollar



6223 1904 PR63 PCGS. CAC. What Mint officials thought would be the end of the silver dollar in 1904 proved to be the actual end of only New Orleans business strikes and official Philadelphia proofs. This lightly hairlined but still-majestic Select proof is minimally toned with a touch of field-to-device contrast that belies the brilliant format of the time. (#7339)

Appealing 1904 Morgan Dollar, PR66



6224 1904 PR66 PCGS. The obverse of this piece is all but devoid of color, with a quicksilver appearance and only scattered tiny flecks of lilac. The reverse considerable pinkish-gold and blue-gray patina, with lots of reflectivity underneath. An appealing Premium Gem proof from a mintage of 650 pieces. Population: 15 in 66, 4 finer (12/10). (#7339)

THE DR. BARRY SOUTHERLAND II COLLECTION OF PEACE DOLLARS

Pristine 1921 Peace Dollar, MS66



- 6225 1921 MS66 PCGS.** The high relief of the 1921 Peace dollar marks the beginning of the set. This Premium Gem displays bright silver luster with frosty surfaces and delicate peripheral gold and lavender toning. The strike shows typical central weakness on each side, while the surfaces are pristine. PCGS has only certified seven finer pieces (11/10).

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7356)

Superb Gem 1922 Peace Dollar



- 6226 1922 MS67 PCGS.** Housed in a green-label PCGS holder is a Superb Gem 1922 Peace dollar that exhibits frosty silver luster with traces of champagne toning on each side that enhance its eye appeal. The strike is bold and the surfaces are exceptional. Population: 21 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7357)

- 6227 1922-D MS66 PCGS.** A delightful Premium Gem in the Southerland Collection represents the first Denver Mint Peace dollar. This piece has fully brilliant and frosty mint luster with no evidence of toning on either side. PCGS has only certified three finer pieces (11/10).

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7358)

- 6228 1922-S MS65 PCGS.** Gem examples of the 1922-S Peace dollar are available in the numismatic marketplace with patience, although finer pieces are nearly impossible to obtain, with just six better ones certified at PCGS (11/10). This Gem has satiny silver luster and sharp design motifs beneath mottled iridescence.

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7359)

Resplendent 1923 Peace Dollar, MS67



- 6229 1923 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Larry Shapiro. PCGS has never certified a 1923 Peace dollar above the Superb Gem grade offered here. This example has brilliant mint luster with frosty silver surfaces that exhibit a trace of lemon-yellow toning. Population: 47 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7360)

Satiny 1923-D Peace Dollar, MS66



- 6230 1923-D MS66 PCGS.** Faint traces of gold toning appear on both sides of this Premium Gem, a dollar that most would call brilliant. The surfaces have satin luster with a few inconsequential marks. This delightful example resides at the top of the PCGS population charts. Population: 73 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7361)

Lustrous 1923-S Peace Dollar, MS65



- 6231 1923-S MS65 PCGS.** Subtle splashes of gold toning are visible on each side of this essentially untoned Gem Peace dollar. Although slightly weak at the centers, the strike is sharper than usual for this issue. An important example graded MS65, the 1923-S issue is rarely seen finer with just three PCGS submissions assigned higher grades (11/10).

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7362)

Delicately Toned MS67 1924 Peace Dollar



6232 1924 MS67 PCGS. This high-mintage Philadelphia Peace dollar is rarely seen as fine as the Southerland Collection specimen. This frosty and highly lustrous Superb Gem exhibits delicate gold toning on essentially brilliant silver surfaces. Population: 21 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7363)

Splendid 1924-S Peace Dollar, MS65



6233 1924-S MS65 PCGS. A sensational example of the 1924-S, this Gem has satiny silver luster with traces of peripheral gold toning in shades that range from pale to deep. Only a few tiny surface marks are evident on either side. Population: 70 in 65, 5 finer (11/10).

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7364)

Bold 1925 Peace Dollar, MS67



6234 1925 MS67 PCGS. A bold strike imparts a nearly medalllic look to this 1925 Peace dollar. Both sides have satin luster with wispy gold toning. The surfaces are pristine and virtually mark free. Population: 71 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7365)

**Well Defined, Lustrous 1925-S Peace Dollar, MS65
A Major Condition Rarity**



6235 1925-S MS65 PCGS. The 1925-S is a major condition rarity in the Peace dollar series. Examples are plentiful in all lower Mint State grades, but the population declines precipitously in MS65. PCGS and NGC combined have graded fewer than 100 pieces in MS65 and none finer. Additionally, the 1925-S is one of the poorest struck issues in the series.

The Gem example in this lot is thus a very special offering. First, the design elements display better definition than typically seen, including the central reverse which is often ill-defined. Second, pleasing, bright luster exudes from the essentially untuned surfaces, and finally, the latter have been well cared for, revealing just a few unobtrusive marks and scuffs. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 35 in 65, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7366)

6236 1926 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Prominent golden overtones and frosty luster that brings out the silver on one of the few minimally toned areas, the body of the eagle. Carefully preserved, tied for numerically finest known to PCGS (11/10), and housed in a green label holder.

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7367)

6237 1926-D MS66 PCGS. Brightly lustrous and minimally toned save for a small patch of tan after the word AMERICA. Pleasingly detailed and amply appealing with just eight numerically finer examples known to PCGS (11/10).

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7368)

Fantastic MS67 1926-S Dollar



- 6238 1926-S MS67 PCGS.** Certainly a rare opportunity for the Registry Set collector of Peace dollars, as PCGS has certified only two examples of this S-mint issue in MS67 and none finer (11/10). Immensely lustrous fields are richly toned and almost entirely smooth save for a graze to the left of Liberty's forehead. Gold-gray, blue, and tan hues cover each side with speckles of deeper color noted at the reverse margins. This well-defined Superb Gem is housed in a second-generation green label holder with sharp raised rim around.

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7369)

Lovely Gem 1927 Peace Dollar



- 6239 1927 MS65 PCGS.** Ex: Larry Shapiro Set. A brightly lustrous Gem beauty with strong and frosted luster. The blush of gold at the spikes of Liberty's crown translates to far greater coverage on the reverse. Well-preserved for the grade on the obverse, though a handful of abrasions are hidden in the eagle's feathers. PCGS has graded just six coins finer (11/10).

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7370)

Premium Gem 1927-D Peace Dollar A Lustrous Condition Rarity



- 6240 1927-D MS66 PCGS.** PCGS and NGC population data indicate that the 1927-D Peace dollar is readily available through the near-Gem level of preservation. The population drops significantly in MS65 and again in Premium Gem, where the two services combined have certified just 12 examples. Neither service has seen any pieces finer.

Intense luster embraces this MS66 example and occasional wisps of light greenish-gold run over each side. A well executed strike imprints itself on the design elements, further enhancing the coin's eye appeal. A parallel series of minute marks on the jaw and neck are mentioned only for identification purposes. Population: 9 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7371)

Appealing MS65 1927-S Dollar



- 6241 1927-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Softly frosted luster in pearl to medium-gray shades graces this appealing S-mint Gem. Liberty's hair is well-defined, and the surfaces pleasingly preserved aside from the odd luster scrape and small mark. Hints of golden color appear at the obverse rims. Population: 61 in 65, 2 finer (11/10).

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7372)

Tied for Finest Certified
1928 Peace Dollar, MS66



6242 1928 MS66 PCGS. The 1928 Philadelphia Peace dollar issue has the lowest mintage of the series (360,649 pieces). It is considered one of the key dates and brings a significant price even in circulated conditions. The issue had quality-control and post-strike problems, however. Roger Burdette, in his 2008 *Guide Book of Peace Dollars*, writes of the 1928 dollar:

“Coins produced in 1928 in the Philadelphia Mint were struck softly compared to the other issues from this mint, and luster is also average. Many of these are heavily toned an unattractive gold. Finding one that is white usually means it has been dipped.”

Our Premium Gem offering transcends these issues. The design elements are well impressed, including Liberty's hair and the eagle's plumage. The coin exhibits above-average, pleasing luster, and both sides are graced with soft, original silver-gold patina and are impeccably preserved. We mention three trivial milling marks on Liberty's nose only because they may help pedigree the coin. Population: 11 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7373)

Exceptional 1928-S Gem Dollar



6243 1928-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. The 1928-S dollar was produced with notoriously poor strikes, consequently Gems are difficult to find. Indeed, certified population figures show that the majority of Mint State examples are in the MS62 to MS64 range. PCGS and NGC combined have given fewer than 90 pieces the MS65 designation, and a scant two specimens finer.

The Gem offering in this lot is therefore a very special coin. Its design features reveal no strike issues for they are well impressed throughout, and the bright luster reaches out to the observer. Whispers of reddish- and greenish-gold and light brown visit both sides each of which is devoid of mentionable marks. All these attributes add up to exceptional eye appeal, aptly recognized by CAC. Population: 46 in 65, 1 finer (11/10).

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7374)

Charming MS66 1934 Peace Dollar



- 6244 1934 MS66 PCGS.** Bold-yellow-green color appears mostly at the margins, while lighter gold-gray and silver shadings are present through the centers. Attentively struck with just a few small marks, most visibly a tiny nick near the tip of the bust. PCGS has graded just three coins finer than this Premium Gem (11/10).
From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7375)

Lovely Premium Gem 1934-D Dollar



- 6245 1934-D MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The Peace dollar's revival was short-lived—just two years—but in the first of those years, no Mint struck more coins than Denver. Even so, fewer than 1.6 million 1934-D Peace dollars were made. This is one of the best survivors, lightly gray-toned with golden-tan elements gracing the margins and suggestions of blue on the inside. Population: 59 in 66, 2 finer (11/10).
From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7376)

Outstanding 1934-S Dollar, MS66
Key to the Peace Dollar Series



- 6246 1934-S MS66 PCGS. Ex:** Larry Shapiro Collection. The 1934-S has long been regarded as the key to the Peace dollar series. In addition to having one of the smaller mintages (slightly more than 1 million pieces), many of these coins were released into circulation, making Uncirculated examples fairly rare. Moreover, Roger Burdette in his 2008 *Peace Dollars* reference points out that the '34-S is the rarest issue in Mint State within the entire series.
- The MS66 coin presented here is one of the 38 Premium Gems certified by either PCGS or NGC. No pieces grade higher. Its untuned surfaces display radiant luster and an above-average strike. While not quite full, the central areas show none of the flatness typically seen on this issue. Were it not for a few trivial marks and luster grazes, this coin might actually lay claims to the next highest grade! Population: 24 in 66, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7377)
- 6247 1935 MS66 PCGS.** Soft blue and gold overtones grace subtly frosted surfaces on this well struck Premium Gem. Well-preserved with only a few small rim faults, including one above the TA in STATES. Tied for the finest certified by PCGS (11/10).
From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7378)

Appealing MS66 1935-S Dollar



- 6248 1935-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Hints of gold over pale gray surfaces with occasional dots of peripheral violet and charcoal. A decidedly above-average strike for this final San Francisco Peace dollar issue and generous luster. PCGS has certified just two numerically finer examples (11/10).
From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7379)

ADDITIONAL PEACE DOLLARS

- 6249 1921 MS65 PCGS.** Yellow-gold and powder-blue patina adorns the radiantly lustrous surfaces of this Gem Peace dollar. Nicely preserved and typically struck. (#7356)
- 6250 1921 MS65 NGC.** A brightly lustrous Gem representative of the popular first-year Peace dollar issue. Softly struck in the centers as usually seen but with bright silver interiors and golden elements at the margins. (#7356)
- 6251 1921 MS65 PCGS.** Wisps of gold and violet visit the obverse of this highly lustrous Gem. Well struck save for the usual weakness in the obverse center. (#7356)
- 6252 1921 MS65 NGC.** Occasional whispers of very light gold-tan color reside on the radiantly lustrous surfaces of this first-year Peace dollar representative. The design elements show better detail than ordinarily seen on the issue. A well cared for coin. (#7356)
- 6253 1922-D MS66 NGC.** A satiny and virtually brilliant Premium Gem that boasts exceptionally clean surfaces. The centers are sharply impressed, while the borders show minor incompleteness near 3 o'clock. (#7358)

Superb Gem 1923 Peace Dollar None Certified Finer



- 6254 1923 MS67 NGC.** Peace dollars of any stripe are elusive at the MS67 level. Although the U.S. Mint at Philadelphia managed to churn out more than 30 million examples of the 1923 Peace, only a scant 125 or so specimens have ever achieved the Superb Gem level at NGC and PCGS combined. This silver-white example offers cartwheel luster more characteristic of a Morgan dollar, with creamy smooth surfaces and essentially no distractions other than a couple of stray abrasions away from the focal areas. Census: 77 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#7360)

- 6255 1924-S MS64+ PCGS Secure. CAC.** This essentially brilliant near-Gem has booming cartwheel luster and a well preserved reverse field. The obverse displays only scattered faint grazes. A nice strike with softness near the LL in DOLLAR due to material on the reverse die. (#7364)

Superb Gem 1925 Peace Dollar Only One Coin Certified Finer at PCGS



- 6256 1925 MS67 PCGS.** Subtle golden toning pervades the surfaces of this Superb Gem, with light rainbow hues visible on the obverse, particularly over the date and motto. The satin surfaces are minimally marked, in line with the grade. Although this is one of the common dates of the series, it is virtually unknown in finer grade. Population: 71 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#7365)

Delightful MS67 1925 Dollar



- 6257 1925 MS67 NGC.** An astounding Superb Gem representative of the 1925 Peace dollar, border-toned in splashes of sage and dark amber. Frosty interiors offer a mix of light silver-gray and rich golden-tan colors, the latter more prominent on the reverse. This date is scarce in MS67 and all but unavailable any finer; NGC has certified only one such coin (11/10). (#7365)
- 6258 1926 MS66 NGC.** A sensational Premium Gem, this lovely dollar has frosty silver luster beneath light yellow and iridescent toning. Both sides have bold design elements and exceptional eye appeal. Census: 45 in 66, 1 finer (11/10). (#7367)
- 6259 1926-D MS66 PCGS.** A sharply detailed and extremely attractive Premium Gem, this piece is destined for a high end Registry collection. Both sides are brilliant and untuned. PCGS has only certified eight finer examples of this date (11/10). (#7368)
- 6260 1927-S MS64 PCGS.** A well struck and lustrous near-Gem with a light silver-gray base and dappled green-to-gold and denim-blue patina around the margins. Lightly abraded on the truncation of the bust but with solid overall appeal. (#7372)

Beautiful Gem 1928 Silver Dollar



- 6261 1928 MS65 PCGS.** Light tan-gold toning visits this highly lustrous and crisply struck Gem. The low mintage 1928 is desirable in any grade, and in the present exceptional quality it belongs in the finest specialized collection. PCGS has certified just 12 pieces finer (11/10).

From The New Hope Collection. (#7373)

- 6262 1928-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** Sharply struck and lustrous with medium tan toning and a clean cheek. As is often the case for the '28-S, WE TRVST is die doubled. The 1928-S is famously rare in MS65, but the present lot possesses nearly the same quality at a much more reasonable price. Population: 38 in 64+, 48 finer (12/10). (#7374)

- 6263 1934-D MS65 PCGS.** Micro D. Honey-gold and pearl-gray toning drapes this lustrous and well struck Gem. Only minor contact denies an even finer third party assessment. This better date, lower mintage Peace dollar is housed in a green label holder.

From The New Hope Collection. (#7376)

- 6264 1934-D MS65 PCGS.** Whispers of gold-tan color visit the lustrous surfaces of this well struck Gem, and both sides have been well cared for. This piece yields pleasing overall eye appeal. The '34-D becomes difficult to locate any finer. (#7376)

Select 1934-S Peace Dollar Sought-After Key Date



- 6265 1934-S MS63 NGC.** The most sought-after date in the Peace dollar series, the 1934-S was not widely saved by collectors in the 1930s, making high quality examples scarce in today's market. The present coin is an unusually well struck piece, with bright mint luster on both sides. A few minor abrasions, including one on Liberty's chin, explain the grade.

From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#7377)

1934-S Peace Dollar, MS64 Lustrous, Toned Key Date



- 6266 1934-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** A well struck Choice Mint State example of this key date, the present coin shows the typical softness on Liberty's hair and the eagle's feathers. Attractive, iridescent shades of gold, pale green, and ice-blue toning enliven the lightly abraded surfaces, with most of the color on the obverse. Strong mint luster adds to the appeal. (#7377)

Choice 1934-S Peace Dollar Low-Mintage Key



- 6267 1934-S MS64 PCGS.** From a small mintage of 1 million pieces, the 1934-S Peace dollar also has a low survival rate, making the issue the acknowledged key to the series in high grade. The present coin is a pleasing Choice Mint State example, with a bold strike and strong mint luster. Traces of light gold toning are evident in some areas. A few minor abrasions on both sides explain the grade. (#7377)

Appealing Gem 1934-S Dollar



- 6268 1934-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Larry Shapiro. With just over a million pieces struck, it is hardly a surprise that the 1934-S Peace dollar is elusive, especially in better Mint State grades. This is an attractive Gem with delicate overtones across the frosty obverse which turn barely perceptible on the reverse. PCGS has graded 24 finer pieces (11/10).

From The Dr. Barry Southerland Collection II. (#7377)

SACAGAWEA DOLLAR

Superb Gem 2000-P 'Cheerios' Dollar With Matching Cent and Packaging



- 6269** 2000-P Cheerios Dollar and 2000 Cheerios Cent MS67 PCGS. FS-901. The promotional Sacagawea "Cheerios" dollars inserted in boxes of General Mills cereal spiked in value when collectors realized that the pieces had a different design on the tailfeathers compared to the mass-production versions released later. Offered here is a lovely yellow-gold Superb Gem of the "Cheerios" dollar, accompanied by the matching "Cheerios" cent, graded MS67 Red, and the original cereal-prize packaging. (Total: 2 coins)

PRESIDENTIAL DOLLARS

- 6270** (2007) James Madison, Satin Finish—Missing Edge Lettering—MS66 NGC. The present plain edge Madison Presidential dollar was apparently recently graded, since the (12/10) online NGC Census does not list *any* plain edge Madison dollars. Needless to say, after this lot is sold, it could be a long, long wait for another market appearance of this mint error. Except for the introductory Washington type, all Presidential dollars are very rare with a plain edge, and such pieces usually involve other errors, such as a partial collar or broadstrike. This Madison dollar is normal except for its plain edge, and displays a few minor marks.
- 6271** (2008) Martin Van Buren, Satin Finish—Missing Edge Lettering—MS67 SMS NGC. The (12/10) online NGC Census lists one other plain edge Van Buren dollar, graded MS66. Van Buren dollars, like all other post-Washington types within the Presidential series, are very rare without edge lettering. In recent years, the few plain edge dollars fall into two categories: business strikes with enlarged diameters due to collar problems that could not pass through the edge lettering machine, or mint set strikes without collar issues. The present example appears normal aside from its plain edge, and it is essentially free from contact.

Missing Edge Lettering 2009 Dollar Harrison Obverse, MS68 SMS



- 6272** (2009) William Henry Harrison, Satin Finish—Missing Edge Lettering—MS68 NGC. A William Henry Harrison dollar without edge lettering, which can be traced to 2009 (by the design) and a mint set (by the satin finish) but cannot be attributed further. Pale copper-gold and deeper orange hues grace powerfully lustrous surfaces, and the strike is sharp and beautiful.
- 6273** (2009) John Tyler, Satin Finish—Missing Edge Lettering—MS67 NGC. After thousands of George Washington Presidential dollars bypassed the edge lettering machine, an embarrassed U.S. Mint improved procedures. By the time of the Tyler dollar, new plain edge Presidential dollars became great rarities. NGC reports only a single plain edge Tyler dollar: the present Superb Gem. This well preserved honey-gold example appears normal except for its plain edge.

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER

- 6274** 1893 Isabella Quarter MS65 PCGS. Each side offers rich watermelon and sapphire peripheral toning. The obverse shows similar, lighter colors at the center, while the reverse is silver-gray in that zone with deeper shadings at the margins compared to the other side. (#9220)
- 6275** 1893 Isabella Quarter MS65 PCGS. A lovely near-Gem with light gray patina on each side and sparkling underlying mint luster. Strong eye appeal for the grade and the issue, the sole classic commemorative quarter dollar. From The T & T Martin Collection. (#9220)

Satiny 1893 Isabella Quarter, MS66 ★



- 6276** 1893 Isabella Quarter MS66 ★ NGC. Dramatic navy-blue, jade-green, and orange toning blankets the obverse. The reverse provides similar shades, although the patina on that side is less intense. Satiny and intricately struck with essentially pristine surfaces. Census: 4 in 66 ★, 6 finer with a Star designation (11/10). (#9220)

**Choice Proof 1893 Isabella Quarter
Rare Issue in Proof**



6277 1893 Isabella Quarter PR64 NGC. Light orange-gold toning is accompanied by rich peripheral aquamarine and cherry-red. Fully struck and satiny. Per Breen (1988), the first 100 pieces struck were proofs, as were numbers 400, 1492, and 1892. A wire rim on the reverse and much of the obverse is diagnostic for this rare proof issue. Census: 12 in 64, 10 finer (11/10). (#9221)

6278 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS63 PCGS. DuVall 1-B. Golden-brown, aquamarine, and cream-gray endow this satiny and crisply struck Select dollar. Well preserved except for a swirled mark on the right obverse field. (#9222)

6279 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS63 PCGS. DuVall 1-B. Crimson and light blue toning adorns the lustrous surfaces of this Select commemorative. Well struck on the design elements. Light marks on Washington's face limit the grade. (#9222)

Attractive 1900 Lafayette Dollar, MS64



6280 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS64 PCGS. DuVall 1-B. The DuVall obverse 1 has the "leaning A" in DOLLAR, which tilts to the left relative to the rest of the word. Gold-to-orange toning is light and most visible to the left and center on this well struck coin. The color to the right is light silver with only the thinnest suggestion of cloud-white toning. (#9222)

Near-Gem 1900 Lafayette Dollar



6281 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS64 NGC. DuVall 2-C. Easily attributed as Obverse 2 (and thus Reverse C) by the repunching east on the second S in STATES. A strongly but distinctively toned example of the Lafayette silver dollar, mainly steel-blue and reddish-orange but with windows of silver at the central obverse and the right reverse, the latter showing sharper delineation from the nearby toning. (#9222)

Pleasing 1900 Lafayette Dollar, MS64



6282 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS64 NGC. CAC. DuVall 1-B. Soft, pleasing luster shines through a mixture of gold and gray on each side, with hints of claret also noted at the rims. The reverse is softly struck as always while the obverse portraits show considerable hair detail. Minimally marked overall, though the few abrasions present combine to preclude Gem status. (#9222)

**1900 Lafayette Dollar, MS64
First Commemorative Silver Dollar**



6283 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS64 PCGS. DuVall 2-C. A Choice Mint State specimen of this first commemorative silver dollar, the present coin is sharply struck, and displays attractive blue and silver-gray patina. The lustrous surfaces are remarkably clean and lightly abraded. The Lafayette dollar claims a distribution figure of 36,026 pieces, and examples in Choice condition are scarce. (#9222)

Impressive Gem 1900 Lafayette Dollar



6284 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS65 NGC. DuVall 2-C. DuVall 2-C is less common than DuVall 1-B in most grades, but not so in Gem. It appears that the DuVall 2-C coins were better handled by the Mint. The present high grade example has exemplary luster and light chestnut-gold toning. Impressively unabraded and a delight to behold.
From The T & T Martin Collection. (#9222)

Gem 1900 Lafayette Dollar
Key to the Classic Silver Commemorative Series



- 6285 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS65 PCGS. DuVall 2-C.** The 1900 Lafayette dollar is the first commemorative silver dollar, with a net distribution figure of 36,026 pieces. Examples in Gem condition are scarce. The present coin is a sharply detailed specimen, with iridescent gold, gray, and blue patina. Vibrant mint luster is apparent, beneath the toning. (#9222)

Imposing 1900 Lafayette Dollar, MS65



- 6286 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS65 PCGS. DuVall 1-B.** Dappled chestnut-gray toning visits this lustrous and precisely struck Gem. The fields are beautifully preserved, and the portrait of Washington displays only faint contact. Lafayette dollars are often encountered in lightly circulated grades, and Gem Uncirculated examples are elusive. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#9222)

- 6287 1921 Alabama MS66 NGC. CAC.** Whispers of golden-tan patina make appearances on the highly lustrous surfaces of this Premium Gem. Sharply struck and minimally abraded. Census: 71 in 66, 5 finer (11/10).(#9224)

- 6288 1921 Alabama MS66 PCGS.** Whispers of light brown toning visit the lustrous surfaces of this sharply struck Premium Gem. Well preserved with great overall eye appeal.(#9224)

Impressive 1921 Alabama 2x2 Half, MS66



- 6289 1921 Alabama 2x2 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** An uncommonly well-preserved example of the more elusive '2x2' Alabama commemorative variant, softly lustrous beneath rich layers of green-gold, blue, and violet patina. Minor striking softness is as usually seen, but the impressive preservation on each side is far above the norm. Population: 71 in 66, 4 finer (11/10). (#9225)

- 6290 1937 Antietam MS67 NGC.** A sharply detailed Superb Gem, this half dollar is predominately light silver, with intense peripheral lemon and blue-green toning. NGC has only certified 13 finer examples (11/10).
From The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection. (#9229)

- 6291 1937 Antietam MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Golden-brown patina drapes the left borders of this Superb Gem commemorative and a solid strike leaves strong definition on the design elements. A couple of trivial marks are consistent with the grade level.(#9229)

Gorgeous 1937-D Arkansas, MS67



- 6292 1937-D Arkansas MS67 NGC.** This sharply detailed Superb Gem exhibits frosty and fully brilliant luster on the obverse with no evidence of toning, while the reverse has similar frosty luster beneath delicate and attractive champagne toning. Census: 8 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#9242)

- 6293 1938 Arkansas PDS Set MS66 NGC.** The nicely matched set includes: 1938 MS66 NGC, sharply defined with mottled toning; 1938-D MS66 NGC, boldly detailed and lustrous with lovely iridescence; and a 1938-S MS65 NGC, multi-colored and well-detailed.
From The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection. (Total: 3 coins)(#9248)

- 6294 1939-D Arkansas MS66+ PCGS.** Light gold and ice-blue toning graces the surfaces of this high-end Premium Gem, and the devices are sharply rendered. The distribution figure for the 1939-D Arkansas half dollar was a mere 2,104 pieces. Population: 66 in 66, 6 finer (11/10).(#9250)

- 6295 1939-S Arkansas MS66 PCGS.** A thin obverse crescent of ocher, magenta, and sage greets the viewer of this low-mintage issue in a long-running series. Few finer examples of this desirable issue have been certified. Population: 81 in 66, 5 finer (11/10).
From The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection. (#9251)

- 6296 1936-S Bay Bridge MS67 PCGS.** A stunning Superb Gem, this piece exhibits wispy violet and gold toning over its satiny silver surfaces. Although plentiful, PCGS has only certified eight finer pieces (11/10).
From The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection. (#9254)

- 6297 1935/34 Boone PDS Set MS66 PCGS.** This three-coin set includes the two lowest-mintage classic silver commemoratives, the Denver and San Francisco issues. All coins are lustrous with silver-gray centers and varying levels of gold-to-orange patina at the margins.(Total: 3 coins)(#9265)

- 6298 1925-S California MS67 NGC.** Whispers of cobalt-blue and reddish-purple visit the radiantly lustrous surfaces of this Superb Gem. An immaculately preserved, sharply struck specimen. (#9281)

**1936-D Columbia Half, MS68
Extraordinary Quality, None Finer**



- 6299 1936-D Columbia MS68 NGC.** A beautiful Superb Gem with a full strike, lovely, even satiny luster, lime-green color near the centers, and highly attractive crimson, russet, and yellow iridescence near the borders of each side. Other than two or three tiny nicks on the left side of the reverse, the beautifully toned surfaces are perfect. The overall visual appeal of this piece is simply extraordinary. Census: 20 in 68, 0 finer (11/10).
From The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection. (#9292)

Delightful MS68 1936-D Columbia Half



- 6300 1936-D Columbia MS68 PCGS.** CAC. Ex: Heller Collection. Delicate cream-gray centers tone outward to subtle gold, russet, and crimson at the outer edges. The surfaces are virtually perfect, as the grade would indicate. Population: 16 in 68, 3 finer (11/10).
Ex: Heller Collection (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 2238; Western Hills Collection (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 7086; Louis Bassano Collection of U.S. Commemoratives (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 1432, which realized \$5,750. (#9292)

Rare Proof 1892 Columbian Expo Half



- 6301 1892 Columbian Genuine NCS. Proof.** The 1892 Columbian half was the first of the American silver commemoratives. Each of the first 100 pieces struck was a proof, as were three later striking that coincided with numbers relevant to the dates of celebration. The present specimen is crisply struck and has peripheral golden-brown toning. Minor mint-made roller marks are noted on the motifs. It is by no means readily evident why this coin is in a Genuine holder. In-person lot viewing is suggested. (#9295)
- 6302 1935 Connecticut MS67 NGC.** Light gold and ice-blue patina graces both sides of this spectacular Premium Gem. The devices are well struck, and bright, satiny mint luster is evident on all surfaces. Census: 56 in 67, 1 finer (11/10). (#9299)

Stunning MS67 ★ 1935 Connecticut Half



- 6303 1935 Connecticut MS67 ★ NGC.** CAC. Bold and swirling luster filters through the rich patina that dominates this coin's eye appeal. Silver-gray to gold-gray elements are most prominent at the centers, while the margins develop a measure of rich orange. A simply beautiful Superb Gem. NGC has graded just one numerically finer example (11/10). (#9299)
- 6304 1936 Delaware MS67 PCGS.** A gorgeous Superb Gem, the peripheral areas are overlaid in competing shades of crimson-russet and orange-olive colors. The centers are more softly patinated with a mostly silver-gray sheen, although flickers of pale golden-tan tinting are visible. The luster is full, and the crisply impressed features are devoid of mentionable abrasions. Population: 70 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection. (#9301)
- 6305 1922 Grant With Star MS63 PCGS.** A brilliant example of this key date commemorative half. Highly collectible in all grades, this piece represents especially good value at this grade and price level. Minimal abrasions for an MS63 and showing just a hint of semi-reflectivity from the always-seen die polishing marks in the fields. (#9307)

Splendid 1922 Grant Star Half Dollar, MS65



- 6306 1922 Grant With Star MS65 PCGS.** The Grant With Star at the Gem level is a key coin in a key grade, with few certified finer and much more expensive when found. This Gem example displays powder-gray centers with generous dollops of patina in shades of amber to rose, deepening at the rims in original fashion. The relative paucity of contact and the splendid eye appeal confirm the grade. PCGS has graded only 35 examples finer (11/10). (#9307)

With Star 1922 Grant Half, MS65



- 6307 1922 Grant With Star MS65 NGC.** Fantastic luster across each side with light green-gold elements over parts of the fields. Hints of frostiness with a touch of striking softness that is most visible as the familiar "bald spot" on the back of Grant's head. A curling strike-through, likely of thread, appears at Grant's temple. NGC has certified 48 numerically finer examples (11/10).
From The T & T Martin Collection. (#9307)

- 6308 1928 Hawaiian MS61 ANACS.** A faint scratch tangent to Captain Cook's nose is the only noticeable imperfection on this brilliant and lustrous Hawaiian half dollar. Both sides have satiny silver luster with delicate peripheral gold toning on the obverse. (#9309)

All-Brilliant 1928 Hawaii Half Dollar, MS64



- 6309 1928 Hawaiian MS64 PCGS.** The Hawaii half dollar had an issuance price of \$2.00 per coin, which was the highest price charged for a commemorative half dollar up to that time. There was obviously price resistance at this level, thus explaining why only 9,958 pieces were struck. This is a thoroughly brilliant example with the usual satiny surfaces. Magnification reveals a few tiny field marks.
From The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection. (#9309)

Near-Gem 1928 Hawaiian Half



- 6310 1928 Hawaiian MS64 NGC.** Light caramel-gold toning cedes to pastel rose-red and powder-blue near the rims. This shimmering near-Gem is sharply struck and impressively unabraded. MS64 is perhaps the ideal grade for the Hawaiian, since the price climbs rapidly any finer. The key to the 50-piece type set of classic silver commemoratives. (#9309)

Silvery Near-Gem 1928 Hawaiian Half



- 6311 1928 Hawaiian MS64 NGC.** The key-issue 1928 Hawaiian commemorative half is a four-figure coin even at the XF and AU grade levels. Generous silver luster is accented with just a trace of gold on each side of this appealing near-Gem. A small nick on Captain Cook's chin is the only singular sign of contact. (#9309)

Golden-Yellow MS64 1928 Hawaiian Half



- 6312 1928 Hawaiian MS64 NGC.** Golden-yellow predominates, as on many Mint State survivors of this coveted commemorative, with glints of lilac and auburn near the rims. Generous luster complements a relative absence of contact. A nice example of this key issue.
From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#9309)

Desirable 1928 Hawaiian Half, MS64 Bank of Hawaii Toning



- 6313 1928 Hawaiian MS64 PCGS. CAC.** The mustard-yellow and iridescent toning of this Choice Mint State Hawaiian half dollar identifies it from the Bank of Hawaii hoard that Bowers and Merena sold 25 years ago. All pieces from that hoard acquired the distinctive toning from more than 50 years of storage in the bank's vaults. This piece has soft, frosty luster and excellent design definition beneath the toning. (#9309)

Lustrous 1928 Hawaiian Half, MS64



- 6314 1928 Hawaiian MS64 PCGS.** Champagne-gold patina runs over the lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem commemorative half, joined by occasional splashes of sky-blue. The design elements are well defined, including good detail on the beach landscape. An unobtrusive linear mark occurs in the upper left obverse field. (#9309)

Important 1928 Hawaiian Half, MS65



- 6315 1928 Hawaiian MS65 PCGS. CAC.** An important commemorative issue, the Hawaiian Sesquicentennial half dollar was coined in 1928 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the discovery of those islands. Captain James Cook is depicted on the obverse and he is credited with discovery of the islands in 1778. This lovely Gem has subtle pink, blue-green, and gold toning over ivory surfaces with full satiny luster. PCGS has only certified 70 finer examples (11/10). (#9309)

Gem 1928 Hawaiian Half A Half Dollar Series Key



- 6316 1928 Hawaiian MS65 NGC.** Peach-orange to gold overtones grace the lustrous and pale surfaces of this charming Hawaiian half, a well struck Gem with few significant marks. Between the low mintage and the distribution patterns that put most of the issue into non-collector hands, the issue is scarce any finer. NGC has certified 68 such pieces (11/10).
From The T & T Martin Collection. (#9309)

- 6317 1935 Hudson MS65 PCGS.** Softly struck as usual, though the detail away from the centers is slightly above-average. A well-preserved representative that showcases this issue's peculiar luster through gold-gray and charcoal patina. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder.
From The T & T Martin Collection. (#9312)

- 6318 1935 Hudson MS65 NGC.** Exceptional luster shows on this well struck Gem. Both sides are untoned and minimally abraded. Commemorates the founding of Hudson, NY, a small city on the east side of the Hudson river about 30 miles south of Albany, the state capital. (#9312)

- 6319 1935 Hudson MS65 NGC.** One of the rarities in the commemorative series, the Hudson half dollar had a mintage of just 10,008 coins. Most survivors are in lower grades. This Gem has dusky gold toning over ivory surfaces with faint bluish overtones.
From The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection. (#9312)

- 6320 1935 Hudson MS65 PCGS. CAC.** A lustrous, softly struck Gem representative of this conditionally challenging classic commemorative. Patches of peripheral orange, gold, and umber frame pale silver-gray centers. (#9312)

- 6321 1935 Hudson MS65 NGC.** Dappled blue-green and gold elements rest over lustrous silver surfaces. An appealing Gem despite typical striking softness in the centers. (#9312)

- 6322 1935 Hudson MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Soft cream patina adheres to the lustrous surfaces of this Gem commemorative. Sharply struck and revealing no significant marks. (#9312)

1935 Hudson Commemorative Half, MS66 Subtly Toned and Highly Lustrous



- 6323 1935 Hudson MS66 PCGS. CAC.** As advanced commemorative collectors know, the Hudson is a challenging coin to locate in better grades, especially MS66. On this piece the golden-orange and olive-green patina is imbued with wisps of violet, and cover the highly lustrous surfaces of this magnificent Premium Gem. The design is sharply struck and devoid of mentionable marks.
From The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection. (#9312)

1924 Huguenot Half Dollar, MS67 Subtle, Multicolored Toning



- 6324 1924 Huguenot MS67 PCGS.** This non-commemorative commemorative half depicts the leaders of the French and Belgian Huguenots and Walloons. But the leaders of these groups depicted on the coin had "departed this earthly plane several decades before" (as Anthony Swiatek said) the Dutch West India Company was formed. This is a spectacularly and yet subtly toned example with only one abrasion (on the leftmost sail). Population: 39 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).
From The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection. (#9314)

Superb Gem 1924 Huguenot Half Dollar



- 6325 1924 Huguenot MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Powerfully lustrous with glimpses of yellow-tan toning over otherwise silver-white surfaces. A sharply struck and gorgeous Superb Gem. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 39 in 67, 1 finer (11/10).
Ex: Louis Bassano Collection of U.S. Commemoratives (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 1444, which realized \$3,220. (#9314)
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MS67 1918 Lincoln-Illinois Half Dollar



- 6326 1918 Lincoln MS67 PCGS.** A beardless Abraham Lincoln faces to the right on this Illinois Centennial commemorative half dollar. Various names are associated with this issue: Lincoln, Illinois, or Lincoln-Illinois. Both sides have bold design elements with satiny silver luster and splashes of light gold toning. Population: 82 in 67, 1 finer (12/10). (#9320)
- 6327 1936 Lynchburg MS67 NGC.** This absolutely stunning Superb Gem is a coin for the connoisseur, with satiny silver surfaces and wisps of gold and pale blue toning on both sides. Additional iridescence adds to its exceptional eye appeal. Census: 82 in 67, 4 finer (11/10).
From The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection. (#9324)
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Wonderful 1920 Maine Half, MS67



- 6328 1920 Maine MS67 NGC.** A wonderful Superb Gem, this example has satiny silver luster with splashes of gold, cobalt-blue, emerald-green, and lavender toning on each side. This impressive piece will surely find a happy home when it crosses the auction block. Census: 24 in 67, 1 finer (11/10). (#9326)
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Lovely 1920 Maine Half Dollar, MS67



- 6329 1920 Maine MS67 PCGS. CAC.** The Pine Tree state celebrated its centennial in 1920 with this lovely commemorative design. The Superb Gem offered here has bright silver luster with satiny surfaces and lovely iridescent toning. A bold strike adds to its desirability. Population: 16 in 67, 0 finer (12/10). (#9326)
- 6330 1921 Missouri MS65 NGC.** The design elements exhibit razor-sharp definition on this attractive Gem, and the surfaces are brilliant, with vibrant, satiny mint luster. Only 35 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades by NGC (12/10). (#9330)
- 6331 1921 Missouri MS65 NGC.** Lustrous silver centers with gold-to-orange toning elements at the borders. While the central devices show typical striking softness, the surfaces are uncommonly smooth. NGC has certified 35 numerically finer pieces (11/10).
From The T & T Martin Collection. (#9330)
- 6332 1921 Missouri MS65 NGC.** Original deep golden-brown and powder-blue patina enriches this satiny Gem. Intense scrutiny of the surfaces fails to reveal even a single remotely relevant abrasion, and the strike is bold aside from the frontiersman's cheek. The mintage of 20,428 pieces is relatively low for an early silver commemorative type, and nearly half of those coins had 2x4 in the field, constituting a separate issue. Many examples were spent or otherwise abused, and Gems are far more elusive than commemorative issues from the thirties with similar mintages.
From The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection. (#9330)
- 6333 1921 Missouri MS65 NGC. CAC.** A sharply detailed Gem, from a net distribution of 10,428 pieces, the present coin displays vibrant mint luster, under golden-tan and ice-blue toning. Only 29 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades by NGC (12/10). (#9330)
- 6334 1921 Missouri MS65 PCGS.** A stunning Gem, this Missouri half dollar is boldly defined, a characteristic seldom encountered. Both sides have brilliant and frosty silver luster with light gold toning. PCGS has only certified 29 finer examples (12/10). (#9330)
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Popular 1921 Missouri Half Dollar, MS66



- 6335 1921 Missouri MS66 NGC.** Both varieties of the Missouri half enjoy considerable popularity, particularly in higher Mint State grades. This Premium Gem, one survivor that never experienced ill-treatment at the hands of a non-numismatist fairgoer, offers pleasing overall detail and strong luster. Minimally toned centers cede to aqua, green-gold, and deep violet closer to the rims. NGC has graded a mere two numerically finer pieces (11/10). (#9330)
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Colorful Gem 1921 2x4 Missouri Half



6336 1921 Missouri 2x4 MS65 NGC. Strong silver luster for this more elusive 2x4 Missouri variant. Light to moderate toning has light green-gold and blue hues through the centers, while the margins exhibit deeper versions of those colors. Conditionally rare any finer, with just 38 numerically superior coins known to NGC (11/10).
From The T & T Martin Collection. (#9331)

6337 1923-S Monroe MS65 PCGS. Light silver color through the interiors with gold-to-amber peripheral toning that deepens to brown at parts of the reverse margins. A lustrous Gem example of this famous commemorative issue which is seldom found any finer.
From The T & T Martin Collection. (#9333)

6338 1923-S Monroe MS65 NGC. Strong, surprisingly frosty luster occupies the centers on this Gem Monroe half. Gold-orange border toning and a streak of gray across the upper right reverse and the only evidence of non-silver color. (#9333)

6339 1923-S Monroe MS65 PCGS. Consistent cream-gray toning embraces this lustrous and refreshingly unabraded Gem. A fingerprint may be present on the portrait of Adams, but the overall quality is outstanding. The Monroe is notorious as a conditional rarity, common in Select Mint State but increasingly difficult any finer. Housed in a first generation holder. (#9333)

1923-S Monroe Half, MS66 Rare First-Generation Holder



6340 1923-S Monroe MS66 PCGS. The Monroe is now known to be one of the great condition rarities in the commemorative half series. It is noteworthy that this coin is housed in a first-generation holder. In the first few years of its existence PCGS certified very few Monroe halves in Gem and MS66 grades, so few that prices reached unheard of price levels. This is an exceptionally clean coin with bright mint frost and multicolored iridescence scattered around the peripheries. Population: 53 in 66, 4 finer (11/10).
From The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection. (#9333)

6341 1925 Norse Thin Planchet MS65 PCGS. CAC. Norse Medals struck on thin planchets are more difficult to locate than their thick planchet counterparts. This specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with satiny mint luster, and wisps of tan and ice-blue toning. Population: 36 in 65, 3 finer (11/10). (#9451)

6342 1926-S Oregon MS67 NGC. Both sides of this Superb Gem have brilliant mint frost. The obverse presents a delightful display of yellow, green, and rose toning near the border, while the reverse has even gold toning. NGC has only certified six finer pieces (11/10).
From The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection. (#9341)

6343 1926-S Oregon MS67 NGC. A richly toned Superb Gem with amazing gold and iridescent surfaces over part of each side, retaining considerable silver-white luster. NGC has certified only six finer examples. (#9341)

6344 1933-D Oregon MS67 PCGS. CAC. The 1933-D edition of the Oregon Trail design was the first silver commemorative struck after President Herbert Hoover (a known commemorative bill veto threat) left office. This frosty coin has prominent blue tints to the light silver-gray surfaces, as well as a streak of gold-orange at the left reverse. Population: 69 in 67, 0 finer (11/10). (#9343)

6345 1934-D Oregon MS67 PCGS. A satiny cream-gray Superb Gem that has glimpses of golden-tan near the rims. Evenly struck and essentially pristine with outstanding eye appeal. Population: 48 in 67, 4 finer (11/10). (#9344)

6346 1937-D Oregon MS68 PCGS. CAC. Gleaming silver-white centers on each side complement a thin ring of rose, saffron, and russet on the obverse, with the reverse rim a bit more subdued. An essentially mark-free coin, virtually unimprovable in terms of either aesthetics or numeric grade. A sharply struck and pleasing example of this popular commemorative issue. Population: 39 in 68, 1 finer (11/10). (#9347)

6347 1937-D Oregon MS68 NGC. CAC. Deep purplish-gold toning concentrates at the borders of this magnificent Superb Gem, nicely outlining the U.S. Sharply struck and showing no mentionable marks. It would be difficult to locate a piece with superior eye appeal. Census: 59 in 68, 1 finer (11/10). (#9347)

6348 1939 Oregon MS67 PCGS. A memorable Superb Gem specimen of this favorite commemorative design, the present coin displays vivid green, gold, and ice-blue toning. The design elements exhibit razor-sharp details, with ample mint luster on each side. Population: 78 in 67, 4 finer (11/10). (#9352)

Beautifully Toned 1939-D Oregon Trail Half, MS68



6349 1939-D Oregon MS68 PCGS. CAC. For some reason, many of the highest-grade Oregon Trail issues also combine incredibly beautiful coloration. This Superb Gem is one such, with sparkling luster lightly coated with lovely pastel coloration that includes copper-gold, pink, lilac, and ice-blue in generous proportion, with some concentric iridescence near the rims. The strike is complete throughout. Population: 18 in 68, 0 finer (11/10). (#9353)

6350 1939-S Oregon MS67 PCGS. CAC. A Superb Gem with solid luster and outlandish patina, silver-gray at the central obverse with profuse gold, orange, and red shadings dappled across the rest of that side and the reverse. High-end for this low-mintage issue. Population: 80 in 67, 7 finer (11/10). (#9354)

6351 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS65 PCGS. Blue and tan-orange hues are dominant on this richly toned Gem, while crimson and purple-rose hues appear at the dappled rims. Well struck for the type with rewarding luster and eye appeal.
From The T & T Martin Collection. (#9357)

6352 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS65 NGC. Both sides have a thin veil of champagne toning with vivid peripheral iridescence. The Panama-Pacific half dollar is the only silver issue in a five-coin set of commemoratives for the San Francisco exposition.
From The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection. (#9357)

6353 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS65 PCGS. Soft gold and violet patination adheres to the lustrous surfaces of this Gem commemorative, and a well directed strike delivers strong detail to the devices. Some minute obverse marks are consistent with the grade designation. (#9357)

6354 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS65 NGC. A sharply detailed Gem specimen of this popular commemorative issue, the present coin displays subtle mint luster under intermingled gold, champagne, and ice-blue patina. From a net distribution of 27,134 pieces. (#9357)

Gorgeous MS65 ★ 1915-S Panama-Pacific Half



6355 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS65 ★ NGC. Concentric rings of gold, blue, lavender, and orange-russet peripheral toning grace both sides, while the centers exhibit subtle iridescence. A well struck and pleasing Gem representative of the first commemorative half dollar struck following the Columbian pieces, struck with a more modest net mintage of 27,134 pieces. From *The Allgood Collection*. (#9357)

Premium Gem 1915-S Panama-Pacific Half



6356 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS66 PCGS. Intense luster radiates from both the obverse and reverse of this lovely Premium Gem and hints of light brown color concentrate at the peripheries. A solid strike imparts strong definition to the design features, and just a few minute contact marks are scattered about. Most Pan-Pac halves seen today grade AU50 to MS63 (David Bowers, 2008). (#9357)

Satiny 1915-S Panama-Pacific Half, MS66



6357 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS66 PCGS. Apple-green and silver-gray toning enriches the margins of this satiny Premium Gem. The strike is pleasing, and even thorough examination with a lens fails to locate consequential contact. Among the better silver commemorative types, particularly when found in such exemplary quality. (#9357)

1915-S Panama-Pacific Half Dollar, MS66 Attractive Obverse Toning



6358 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS66 PCGS Secure. The 1915-S Panama-Pacific half dollar enjoyed a distribution of 27,134 pieces, and the coins are in strong demand today. The present coin displays delightful gold, violet, and ice-blue toning, with most of the color on the obverse. The design elements exhibit sharp detail throughout, and the fields are free of mentionable distractions. (#9357)

Richly Patinated 1920 Pilgrim, MS67



6359 1920 Pilgrim MS67 PCGS. Ex: W.P.E. Collection. The deeper colors on the obverse under a strong light resolve into iridescent magenta, lilac, amber, and gold, with lighter pinkish-gold prevailing on the reverse. Neither side reveals any mentionable marks. A prize for the toning enthusiasts, with none finer graded at either service (12/10). (#9359)

6360 1935-S San Diego MS67 PCGS. This Superb Gem San Diego half dollar is a fine representative of the California Pacific International Exposition coinage, struck in San Francisco. A second issue was minted in Denver the following year. Both sides are brilliant with frosty silver luster and hints of pale blue and gold toning. PCGS has only certified three finer examples (12/10). (#9371)

6361 1926 Sesquicentennial MS65 NGC. This shallow-relief design is notably free from the usual heavy abrasions. The bright mint luster displays a speckling of rich orange-tan toning that is several shades deeper on the reverse. Only 13 Coins certified finer at NGC (12/10). (#9374)

6362 1926 Sesquicentennial MS65 NGC. Potent luster dominates this minimally abraded Gem. Rich lilac and sun-gold patina contributes to the eye appeal. Washington's cheek displays the texture of the planchet prior to the strike, as always for this conditionally challenging type. NGC has certified just 13 numerically finer pieces (11/10). From *The T & T Martin Collection*. (#9374)

6363 1926 Sesquicentennial MS65 NGC. An important condition rarity in the series, with finer examples nearly impossible to locate. NGC and PCGS have graded a total of 21 pieces higher than MS65 (11/10). This example is fully brilliant with satiny luster beneath gorgeous violet and gold toning. From *The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection*. (#9374)

6364 1926 Sesquicentennial MS65 PCGS. Delightful shades of ice-blue and golden-brown toning enliven the surfaces of this attractive Gem specimen. Vibrant mint luster glows beneath the toning, and the devices are sharply rendered. Only eight coins have been certified in higher numeric grades by PCGS (11/10). (#9374)

6365 1926 Sesquicentennial MS65 NGC. Freckles of moderate to deep reddish-gold concentrate at the obverse margins and are distributed over the reverse. Sharply struck throughout. A small milling mark on Washington's collar does not detract. very difficult any finer; NGC has seen only 13 in higher grade.(#9374)

6366 1935 Spanish Trail MS65 NGC. A deep, satiny sheen radiates across each side of this well-preserved Gem. Light peripheral toning and minimal surface marks are prime contributors to the eye appeal. *From The T & T Martin Collection.*(#9376)

6367 1935 Spanish Trail MS65 PCGS. The Old Spanish Trail crossed Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, according to the map on the reverse of this half dollar. Both sides of this Gem are fully brilliant with frosty luster and delicate gold toning. *From The David and Gwang-Fen Mauer Commemorative Collection.* (#9376)

6368 1935 Spanish Trail MS65 NGC. Satiny luster embraces both sides of this lovely Gem and a decisive strike leaves impressive detail on the design features. No significant marks blemish the open fields. A couple of tiny toning spots are located on the reverse. (#9376)

6369 1935 Spanish Trail MS66 PCGS. CAC. Pink, blue, and gold overtones enliven the pale silver-gray surfaces of this Spanish Trail Premium Gem. Well struck with a few darker patina elements close to the rims. PCGS has graded 93 numerically finer examples (11/10).(9376)

6370 1935 Spanish Trail MS66 PCGS. Medium olive-green, rose-red, and apricot-gold toning visits this satiny and intricately struck Premium Gem. A magnificent and essentially immaculate example of this much better type. Housed in a first generation holder. (#9376)

6371 1935 Spanish Trail MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Whispers of peripheral reddish-gold are more noticeable on the obverse of this well struck commemorative. A couple of trivial reverse marks just barely precludes the Superb level.(9376)

Satiny 1935 Spanish Trail, MS67



6372 1935 Spanish Trail MS67 NGC. The satiny surfaces are mostly an attractive, uniform silver-gray, with small glimpses of color only at the extreme rim. Even under a loupe, abrasions appear to be nonexistent. Only a few finer are certified at each service, and they may be held in tight hands. Census: 84 in 67, 5 finer (11/10). *From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection.* (#9376)

Magnificent MS67 1935 Spanish Trail Half



6373 1935 Spanish Trail MS67 PCGS. CAC. Vibrantly lustrous for an issue often lacking in that feature, and the toning across each side is delicate and beautiful. Faint hints of canary-gold, rose, and blue grace each side, and the preservation is excellent. Housed in a green label holder. PCGS has graded only three finer examples (12/10). *Ex: Louis Bassano Collection of U.S. Commemoratives (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 1483, which realized \$4,887.50.* (#9376)

6374 1936 Texas PDS Set MS67 NGC. The set includes: **1936**, delicate pearl-gray and almond-gold toning embraces well struck and smooth surfaces; **1936-D**, walnut-tan and olive shades visit this boldly struck and pristine Superb Gem; and a **1936-S**, pastel rose, apricot, and lime toning, immaculate, minor merging at the center of the Winged Victory.(Total: 3 coins)(9389)

6375 1925 Vancouver MS66 NGC. Reddish-gold patina clings to the margins of this intensely lustrous Premium Gem. Close inspection reveals no mentionable marks. Outstanding overall eye appeal. (#9399)

Delightful 1925 Vancouver Half, MS67



6376 1925 Vancouver MS67 PCGS. CAC. Patches of steel-gray and light red grace the surfaces of this appealing Superb Gem. Delightful frost coats the devices, and there are no noticeable marks on either side. A hint of weakness in the centers precludes an even higher grade. Population: 45 in 67, 1 finer (12/10). (#9399)

6377 1948 Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC. Soft champagne patina resides on the lustrous surfaces of this Superb Gem. The design features are sharply impressed and there are no significant imperfections. Census: 9 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).(9412)

6378 1948-D Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC. Splashes of orange and violet adorn the radiantly lustrous surfaces of this Superb Gem commemorative. Wells struck devices and impeccable preservation contribute to the beautiful overall eye appeal. Census: 19 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).(9413)

6379 1949-D Booker T. Washington MS67 ★ NGC. Per their (12/10) Census report, NGC has certified twenty 1949-D Booker T. Washington halves as MS67. None are plus graded, and only the present lot has been awarded a Star designation. Thus, it can claim status as the single finest NGC-certified example of the low mintage issue. Just 6,004 pieces were struck. Attractive rose-red, apricot-gold, and sea-green toning graces the borders, and the strike is sharp aside from the lower portion of the cheek, which retains traces of the planchet surface.(9417)

6380 1950-S Booker T. Washington MS67 PCGS. Pale blue overtones with hints of pink over the light silver-gray surfaces. A well-defined Superb Gem with little of the usual planchet roughness on the jaw. Population: 15 in 67, 0 finer (11/10).(9422)

6381 1950-S Booker T. Washington MS67+ NGC. As of (12/10), the present coin is the single finest NGC-certified 1950-S Booker T. Washington half dollar. Others are graded MS67, but those are without a Plus designation. This Superb Gem displays satin luster and light chestnut toning. (#9422)

6382 1951-D Booker T. Washington MS67+ NGC. This lustrous half dollar can claim status, as of (12/10), as the single finest certified 1951-D Booker T. Washington half. NGC and PCGS have graded a combined 40 pieces as MS67, but only the present piece has in addition a Plus designation. Lightly toned apricot-gold and steel-blue. The strike is precise aside from the usual incompleteness above the jaw, which retains glimpses of the planchet texture. (#9425)

6383 1951-S Booker T. Washington MS67 ★ NGC. This spectacular Superb Gem commemorative displays razor-sharp details on all design elements, with vibrant, satiny mint luster on the stone-white fields. Census: 7 in 67 ★, 0 finer (11/10). (#9426)

6384 1951-S Washington-Carver MS67 NGC. A lustrous almond-gold Superb Gem with exemplary preservation and only minor incompleteness of strike at the centers. 1951 was the only year that Booker T. Washington appeared on two different silver commemorative types. Census: 16 in 67, 1 finer (11/10). (#9432)

6385 1953 Washington-Carver MS66 PCGS. CAC. The slightest hint of gold color shows under magnification on this Premium Gem commemorative. Sharply struck and marvelously preserved. (#9438)

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

6386 1903 Louisiana Purchase/Jefferson MS65 PCGS. Golden surfaces show hints of both peach and green on this Jefferson gold dollar. Well-defined on the portrait with great eye appeal befitting a Gem. (#7443)

6387 1903 Louisiana Purchase/Jefferson MS66 NGC. Strongly lustrous yellow surfaces show occasional sun-gold overtones. A well-defined Premium Gem example of this Jefferson gold dollar issue. (#7443)

6388 1903 Louisiana Purchase/Jefferson MS66 NGC. The peach-gold surfaces of this Premium Gem have a subtle greenish-cast. Decisively struck and highly attractive. The certified population declines dramatically above the MS66 grade level. (#7443)

6389 1903 Louisiana Purchase/McKinley MS65 NGC. Pale canary-gold surfaces are immensely lustrous with a touch of frost and elements of deeper yellow. The portrait of the then-recently deceased President McKinley is boldly impressed. (#7444)

Two-Toned MS67 1903 Louisiana Purchase/McKinley Gold Dollar



6390 1903 Louisiana Purchase/McKinley MS67 NGC. This Superb Gem takes a two-toned approach, vivid orange-gold and reddish-gold prevailing against subtler but persistent tinges of jade on each side. Were it not for a few minor marks on the cheek, this piece's generous luster and excellent eye appeal might put it in contention for an even finer grade, at which level NGC has certified only three coins (12/10). (#7444)

Near-Gem 1904 Lewis and Clark Dollar



6391 1904 Lewis and Clark MS64 PCGS. At the near-Gem level, the price disparity between the 1904 and 1905 Lewis and Clark issues is not as wide as it becomes a grade point or two finer. Yellow-gold on the Lewis side competes with deeper reddish-gold and jade-green on the Clark side. Minor slide marks in the field and on Lewis' cheek account for the grade, but the eye appeal is good overall. (#7447)

1904 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar, MS64 Bright Yellow-Gold Surfaces



6392 1904 Lewis and Clark MS64 PCGS. Bright lemon-yellow color with echoes of green-gold in the lustrous fields. The strongly struck central devices show only a handful of wispy marks that contribute to the grade. Despite a cool initial reception, today the Lewis and Clark gold dollars are among the most desirable American commemoratives. (#7447)

1904 Lewis and Clark Dollar, MS65 Great Visual Interest



6393 1904 Lewis and Clark MS65 NGC. A delightful example of this popular "two-headed" classic gold commemorative from the first year of the design. Both portraits are impressively detailed, and the luster is attractive with a mix of cartwheels and satin. The color is generally yellow but also incorporates green-gold and orange accents. (#7447)

High-End 1904 Lewis and Clark, MS66



6394 1904 Lewis and Clark MS66 PCGS. The MS66 level for the 1904 Lewis and Clark is about as good as it gets; PCGS has graded only 15 coins (or submission events) in MS67 (12/10). This yellow-gold example shows some orange-peel effect on each side, as made, with absolutely no mentionable impairments. A high-end example. (#7447)

6395 1905 Lewis and Clark MS63 PCGS. Strongly lustrous with a few hints of watery reflectivity in the fields. Glimpses of pale blue appear at the margins, while the centers show saturated lemon-yellow color. (#7448)

1905 Lewis and Clark Half Dollar, MS64 Less Available than the 1904 Issue



6396 1905 Lewis and Clark MS64 NGC. From a distribution of 10,041 pieces, the 1905 Lewis and Clark gold dollar is considerably more difficult to locate than its 1904 counterpart. The coin offered here is a sharply detailed Choice Mint State example, with vibrant mint luster, and light greenish-gold surfaces. Eye appeal is outstanding. (#7448)

Choice 1905 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar



6397 1905 Lewis and Clark MS64 PCGS. A coruscating orange-gold Choice gold dollar that is well struck save for minor blending on the dentils near the field. Careful rotation beneath a loupe locates only a few delicate hairlines on the left field before Clark. The 1905 is scarcer than its 1904 predecessor, since many early 20th century numismatists collected by type. (#7448)

Lustrous 1905 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar, MS64



6398 1905 Lewis and Clark MS64 NGC. The brass-gold surfaces of this near-Gem exude strong luster and a well executed strike imparts strong definition to the design elements. Precluded from Gem classification by a few minute handling marks that appear under magnification. One of the keys to the commemorative gold series. (#7448)

Orange-Gold Near-Gem 1905 Lewis and Clark Key Commemorative Gold Issue



6399 1905 Lewis and Clark MS64 PCGS. The 1905 is a key issue in the gold commemorative series, grade-for-grade more elusive than the 1904 despite similar net distributions. This near-Gem exhibits orange-gold, somewhat prooflike surfaces with a bit of light field haze. A wispy, thin mark appears on Clark's forehead. (#7448)

Popular 1905 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar, MS65



6400 1905 Lewis and Clark MS65 PCGS. An incredible Gem, this lustrous representative is mostly lemon-yellow but with prominent copper toning spots on each side. The fields are slightly reflective with a few anomalies. The strike is bold and the eye appeal is excellent. PCGS has certified 74 finer examples (11/10). (#7448)

Gem 1905 Lewis and Clark Dollar



- 6401 1905 Lewis and Clark MS65 NGC.** Even though 55,000 pieces of the 1905 Lewis and Clark were produced, sales flopped at \$2.50-\$3 per coin, and all but around 10,000 were melted. Gems are seldom seen, and Superb Gems are quite rare. This MS65 specimen shows some of the often-seen orange-peel effect on each side, with a few tiny marks on Lewis' cheek. (#7448)

Prized MS65 1905 Lewis and Clark Dollar



- 6402 1905 Lewis and Clark MS65 PCGS Secure.** Seldom seen at the Gem level and downright scarce any finer, the 1905 Lewis and Clark is a prized key issue in the gold series. This Gem displays bold eye appeal via its consistent, lovely orange-gold coloration, a detailed strike, and paucity of contact. A keeper at this grade level. (#7448)

- 6403 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS65 PCGS.** Bold honey-gold luster with elements of paler yellow at parts of the centers. Well-defined and simply gorgeous for this Panama-Pacific issue, which was the start of a gold dollar revival as a commemorative denomination. (#7449)

- 6404 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS65 NGC.** Softly frosted on the high points with rich gold-to-orange luster. An attractive Gem example of this boldly sculpted Charles Keck design. (#7449)

- 6405 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS65 PCGS.** The mintmark is lightly but widely repunched southeast. This lustrous straw-gold representative is sharply struck, with incompleteness limited to the jaw of the lower dolphin. A faint vertical graze on the cheek is all that prevents a higher grade. (#7449)

- 6406 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS66 PCGS.** A magnificent Premium Gem example of this popular gold commemorative, the present coin displays bright orange-gold surfaces and sharply detailed design elements. From a net distribution of 15,000 pieces. (#7449)

- 6407 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS66 PCGS.** Rich apricot-gold patina covers the lustrous surfaces of this well struck commemorative gold dollar. A nicely preserved piece with great overall eye appeal. The certified population declines significantly above the Premium Gem grade level. (#7449)

Rich Orange-Gold 1915-S Pan-Pac Quarter Eagle, MS64



- 6408 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS64 PCGS.** Rich orange-gold patination exhibits glimpses of light green. The design elements are sharply struck, and highly lustrous surfaces reveal just a light mark or two, barely precluding Gem classification. The swirling die polish lines more prominent on the reverse are often seen on this issue. Great overall eye appeal.

Ex: *Houston Signature* (12/2009), lot 1353. (#7450)

Frosty Gem 1915-S Pan-Pac Two and a Half



- 6409 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS65 NGC.** A Gem example of the 1915-S Panama-Pacific should be considered a prize, even for those many collectors who will never be able to afford one of the fifty dollar issues. The obverse design, in particular, is among the most creative of the commemorative designs. This frosty Gem displays consistent orange-gold coloration and no singular contact. A nice coin for the grade.

From *The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection*. (#7450)

Lustrous 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle, MS65



- 6410 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Mostly sharp design motifs are evident on each side of this lovely Gem. The surfaces are frosty and exhibit brilliant yellow-gold luster. A wonderful example to represent the San Francisco exposition in a 20th century historical coin collection. (#7450)

**Lovely 1915-S Panama-Pacific
Quarter Eagle, MS66**



- 6411 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS66 NGC.** With its four-figure net mintage, the 1915-S Panama-Pacific quarter eagle is an elusive coin in general, though examples are available for a price up to the Premium Gem level. This softly struck but impressively lustrous canary-yellow piece is one such coin, carefully preserved with delicate frost on the high points. (#7450)

**MS66+ 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle
Difficult Any Finer**



- 6412 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS66+ PCGS.** The 1915-S Panama Pacific quarter eagles had a net distribution of 6,749 pieces. They are fairly available through the Premium Gem level of preservation but difficult any finer. In MS66+, the grade of the current example, PCGS has seen only 20 pieces grading higher. Apricot-gold coloration envelopes both sides, each of which is well struck and well preserved. (#7450)

- 6413 1916 McKinley MS66+ NGC.** A pristine and satiny green-gold representative of this penultimate commemorative gold dollar type. Although higher graded pieces are obtainable, the present example will satisfy the most demanding numismatist. Struck from moderately rotated dies. (#7454)

- 6414 1917 McKinley MS65 PCGS Secure.** Rich yellow-gold luster with considerable orange overtones on the obverse. The reverse's frosty luster is interrupted by a few streaks of background brilliance. (#7455)

- 6415 1917 McKinley MS65 PCGS.** America went to war in 1917 and honored the most recent wartime president on a gold dollar. Because the type was also issued in 1916, much of the mintage went unsold and was eventually melted. This is a lustrous and smooth green-gold Gem with outstanding eye appeal.
Ex: Houston Signature (12/2009), lot 1373. (#7455)

- 6416 1922 Grant No Star MS64 NGC.** This near-Gem commemorative is sharply struck and displays attractive peach-gold patina over strongly lustrous surfaces. Devoid of significant marks and yielding pleasing overall eye appeal. (#7458)

- 6417 1922 Grant No Star MS64 NGC.** The lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem yield a brass-gold appearance. All of the design elements are well impressed, and neither side shows any significant marks. Nice overall eye appeal. (#7458)

- 6418 1926 Sesquicentennial MS64+ NGC.** An extraordinary near-Gem, this quarter eagle exhibits splendid light yellow luster with sharply detailed obverse and reverse features. (#7466)

Gem Sesquicentennial 1926 Quarter Eagle



- 6419 1926 Sesquicentennial MS65 NGC.** A lovely Sesquicentennial quarter eagle that reaches a level many coins have tried and failed to make: the coveted Gem status. Swirling luster graces yellow-orange surfaces which exhibit pleasing peach and rose accents. NGC has certified 88 numerically finer representatives (11/10). (#7466)

Popular 1926 Sesquicentennial Quarter Eagle, MS65



- 6420 1926 Sesquicentennial MS65 NGC.** Traces of olive reside near the borders of this Gem Sesquicentennial commemorative quarter eagle. Both sides have brilliant yellow surfaces with few scattered marks. Issued for the 150th anniversary of American independence, this gold piece was a low seller in its day, but is highly popular today. (#7466)

**Lustrous 1926 Quarter Eagle, MS65
Sesquicentennial Commemoration Coin**



- 6421 1926 Sesquicentennial MS65 PCGS.** This quarter eagle, along with the related half dollar, mark the 150th anniversary of American independence. The obverse has a standing representative of Liberty, holding a torch and a scroll, the latter representing the Declaration of Independence. The reverse depicts Independence Hall as its central motif. This frosty and lustrous Gem has brilliant yellow surfaces with only a few minute abrasions. (#7466)

MODERN ISSUES

- 6422 1989-S Congress Half Dollar PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Essentially untoned surfaces display outstanding contrast between the razor-sharp design elements and deeply mirrored fields. Immaculately preserved, as expected. Population: 5 in 70 Deep Cameo (12/10). (#9633)

**Low-Mintage 1997-W Jackie Robinson
Gold Five Dollar, MS69**



6423 1997-W Jackie Robinson Gold Five Dollar MS69 PCGS. The business strike Jackie Robinson fives had a tiny mintage of just 5,174 pieces. This stunning MS69 example displays virtually unimprovable brass-gold surfaces with exquisitely struck design elements. One of the most challenging modern commemoratives. (#9759)

6424 1997-W Jackie Robinson Gold Five Dollar PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. Fantastic field-motif contrast shows on both sides of this pristine \$5. Fully struck throughout. This gorgeous specimen is sure to please. (#9760)

**Popular 2000-W Library of Congress Ten Dollar
Bimetallic Composition, MS69**



6425 2000-W Library of Congress Bimetallic Ten Dollars MS69 NGC. A nearly flawless example of the low-selling uncirculated Library of Congress bimetallic ten dollar commemorative, a coin that is enjoyed increasing popularity in more recent years. The unique format has only been issued once, and may never again reach production. (#9784)

6426 2000-W Library of Congress PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. An unimpeachable specimen of this popular bimetallic proof. Razor-sharp detail and gleaming mirrors grace both sides, each with outstanding contrast. (#99784)

6427 2001-W Capitol Visitor's Center Half Eagle MS70 NGC. Smooth brass-gold surfaces attest to the unimprovability of this \$5 piece. Exquisitely struck throughout. (#9792)

MODERN BULLION COINS

6428 1975 South Africa One-Ounce Gold Krugerrand—9-11-01 WTC Ground Zero Recovery—Gem Uncirculated PCGS. This immaculate butter-gold Krugerrand was among the bullion coins recovered from underground vaults following the terrorist acts at the World Trade Center.

6429 1987-S Silver Eagle PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. It goes without saying that this immaculate example is tied for the finest certified. It is a stunning representation of perfection, with faint champagne toning over its brilliant silver surfaces. (#9809)

6430 1988 Silver Eagle MS70 NGC. 20th Anniversary Collection. A fantastically lustrous and technically marvelous piece from early in the silver American Eagle series. A few minor spots are noted near the rims. (#9816)

**Technically Perfect 1991 Silver One-Ounce
American Eagle, MS70**



6431 1991 Silver Eagle MS70 NGC. 20th Anniversary Collection. A shining example certified by NGC as technically flawless and a coin that displays beautifully. The sharp-eyed collector will notice two tiny dark flecks hidden in the peripheral lettering on the reverse, but this will be a minor concern for most would-be buyers. (#9846)

6432 1993 Silver Eagle MS70 NGC. 20th Anniversary Collection. A frosty example that is lightly gold-toned around the obverse rim. A small luster break is noted to the right of the eagle. (#9866)

6433 1995-W Silver Eagle PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS. The 1995-W is the only silver Eagle prior to 2001 that bears the W mintmark. This piece is a stunning beauty of virtual perfection. Both sides are fully brilliant and untuned with unlimited mirrors and sensational luster on the devices.
Ex: ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 3/2010), lot 1882. (#9887)

**PCGS-Certified 1995-W 10th Anniversary Set
Featuring PR68 Deep Cameo Silver Eagle**



6434 PCGS-Certified 1995-W 10th Anniversary American Eagle Set. A five-piece 1995-W 10th Anniversary American Eagle set, now certified by PCGS but with accompanying original box and case. The four gold denominations (tenth-ounce, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, and one-ounce) are all graded PR69 Deep Cameo, while the silver American Eagle key is graded PR68 Deep Cameo. (Total: 5 coins) **412020 STD**

**20th Anniversary Collection
1996 Silver Eagle, MS70**



6435 1996 Silver Eagle MS70 NGC. 20th Anniversary Collection. A well-defined representative of this mid-series (to this point) silver American eagle issue. Technically undisturbed surfaces exhibit prominent peripheral patina and scattered milk-spotting through the centers. Frosty overall with areas of brilliance at the rims. (#9900)

- 6436** 1997-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC. A magnificent fifty dollar gold eagle whose glassy fields and radiant devices combine for the ultimate in cameo contrast. The strike is exemplary, and the preservation is flawless. (#9928)

**1999-W Tenth-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
Unfinished Proof**



- 6437** 1999-W Tenth-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS. Prior to 2006, the West Point mintmark that appears on this tenth-ounce gold eagle would normally indicate a proof mintage. However, the fields of this coin display satiny luster, typical of an Uncirculated gold bullion coin. A small number of high quality pieces were minted during the uncertain Y2K period in 1999, but few examples can match the appeal of this virtually perfect coin. Population: 17 in 70, 0 finer (11/10). (#99940)

**MS70 2000 Silver American Eagle
From the 20th Anniversary Collection**



- 6438** 2000 Silver Eagle MS70 NGC. 20th Anniversary Collection. A technically perfect representative that shows elements of milk-spotting, most visibly around the obverse margins and on her lower skirt. A small cluster of minuscule planchet flaws appears between the RT of LIBERTY, while a few tiny dark flecks are scattered in the reverse fields. (#9949)

- 6439** Four-Piece 2000-W Platinum American Eagle Proof Set in Case. All coins housed in original government packaging, including case, box, and literature. Lot contains the **tenth-ounce, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, and one-ounce** sizes. (Total: 4 coins)

- 6440** 2000-W One-Ounce Platinum Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC. Darkly mirrored fields provide outstanding contrast with the frosty motifs and legends. A fully struck and flawless specimen of modern platinum bullion coinage. (#99782)

- 6441** 2002-W One-Ounce Platinum Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC. Fully frosted motifs rise in complete detail above the flashy and unperturbed fields. The reverse design is noteworthy for peripheral incuse lettering within the devices, an unusual effect on U.S. coinage. (#99797)

- 6442** Four-Piece 2006 Gold American Eagle Set MS70 NGC. All coins (in separate holders) designated by NGC as "First Strikes." Includes a **Tenth-Ounce Gold Eagle, Quarter Ounce Gold Eagle, Half Ounce Gold Eagle, and a One Ounce Gold Eagle.** (Total: 4 coins)

- 6443** 2006 One-Ounce Gold Buffalo MS70 NGC. First Strikes, per the NGC insert. An unimprovable straw-gold example from the first year of the Buffalo bullion program. Fully struck with no evidence of surface imperfections. (#89984)

- 6444** Three-Piece American Eagle 20th Century One-Ounce Gold Set. PCGS-designated as "First Strikes," and all coins certified: the **2006-W MS70 PCGS, the 2006-W Reverse Proof PR70, and the 2006-W PR69 Deep Cameo.** Set comes with original box and case. (Total: 3 coins)

- 6445** 2006 One-Ounce Gold Buffalo MS70 PCGS. Brilliant yellow surfaces grace the obverse and reverse of this perfect Mint State American Buffalo gold piece. (#9999)

**2006-W One-Ounce Gold, PR69
First Strike Holder**



- 6446** 2006-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle Reverse Proof PR69 PCGS. The 2006-W gold and silver American Eagles were an immediate smash hit when they debuted in this year in the numismatic marketplace. The frosted fields and mirrored devices—the reverse of "normal" modern U.S. proof coinage—were an unusual treat for U.S. numismatists, although common in world coinage such as that from Australia. This piece is certified in one of the special 20th Anniversary PCGS holders, with the First Strike designation. The marvelous surfaces embody perfection, as expected. *From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two.* (#89995)

- 6447** 2006-W Buffalo One-Ounce Gold PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. A gleaming specimen of this modern proof bullion issue. The surface quality is as perfect as the purity of the gold it contains. *From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection.* (#9990)

- 6448** Four-Piece 2007-W American Gold Eagle Set PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. The set includes: **\$5 Tenth-Ounce; \$10 Quarter-Ounce, \$25 Half-Ounce; and \$50 One-Ounce.** All four coins are flawless, fully struck, and housed in First Strike holders. The tenth-ounce and half-ounce pieces display dappled lemon-gold toning. (Total: 4 coins)

- 6449** Four-Piece 2007-W Gold Eagle Set MS70 NGC. The set includes: **\$5 Tenth-Ounce; \$10 Quarter-Ounce; \$25 Half-Ounce; and \$50 One-Ounce.** All four bullion coins are untuned, exhibit numismatic perfection, and are housed in holders designated as "Early Releases." (Total: 4 coins)

- 6450** Four-Piece 2007-W Platinum Eagle Set MS70 NGC. Included are the **\$10 Tenth-Ounce, \$25 Quarter-Ounce; \$50 Half-Ounce; and \$100 One-Ounce.** A low mintage set, the reverse design honors the Executive branch of government. All four coins are perfect in all regards, and are housed in Early Releases holders. (Total: 4 coins)

- 6451** 2007-W One-Ounce Platinum Eagle PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. Icy devices provide illimitable contrast with the dark, glassy fields. Pristine and unbelievable eye appeal. (#149579)

- 6452** Four-Piece 2008-W Gold Buffalo Set SP70 ANACS. The set includes: **\$5 Tenth-Ounce; \$10 Quarter-Ounce; \$25 Half-Ounce; and a \$50 One-Ounce.** The holder inserts assert "First Day of Issue, #006 of 328." All four gold coins are immaculate and fully struck. The front of the tenth-ounce holder displays minor scuffs that have absolute no impact on the coin itself. (Total: 4 coins)

- 6453 2008-W One-Ounce Gold Buffalo PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Early Releases. An unimprovable specimen with flashy marbled fields and luminous matte devices. (#393329)
- 6454 2009 Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar MS70 PCGS.** A technically perfect example of this modern reinterpretation of the Augustus Saint-Gaudens vision for the double eagle. In addition to the PCGS holder, this piece comes with the hardwood case of issue and still-sealed literature, as well as the outer box (slit down one side for easy access and slipcover. (#407404)
- 6455 2009 Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar MS70 PCGS.** First Strike. A pristine and exemplary representative of Mint Director Moy's popular bullion issue. Included with the lot is a certificate of authenticity, a sealed booklet on the 2009 Ultra High Relief, and a mahogany case in a blue cardboard box, all as issued by the U.S. Mint. (#407405)
- 6456 2009-W One-Ounce Gold Buffalo Proof.** An uncertified but essentially as-issued example of this popular modern proof issue. Comes in the original hard case with literature and outer box, the last slit on one side for easy removal of the interior case. (#414463)
- 6457 2009-W One-Ounce Gold Buffalo PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Radiant matte devices contrast with fields that are either darkly reflective or brightly textured, dependant upon the orientation with the light. The popular James Earle Fraser designs. (#414463)
- 6458 2010-W One-Ounce Gold Buffalo, First Strike PR70 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** Both sides of this impressive piece have thickly frosty yellow luster on the devices, with deeply mirrored fields that present a sculpted appearance as struck. *From The Alex and Nan Proof Jefferson Nickel Collection.* (#418866)

COINS OF HAWAII

- 6459 1847 Hawaii Cent MS63 Red and Brown PCGS. Medcalf 2CC-2.** The most accessible 1847 Hawaii cent variety, offered here as a Red and Brown Select coin. The obverse looks even better, copper-orange at the margins with violet-brown interiors, though the reverse shows more extensive spotting and a horizontal abrasion under the AN of HANERI. (#10966)

1883 Hawaii Half Dollar, MS64 Scarce Date in Choice Condition



- 6460 1883 Hawaii Half Dollar MS64 PCGS.** From a mintage of 700,000 pieces, the 1883 Hawaii half dollar is a very scarce date in Choice Mint State condition. The present coin is a sharply detailed Choice specimen, with ample mint luster. The surfaces display light golden patina. Population: 56 in 64, 12 finer (11/10). (#10991)

Pleasing 1883 Hawaii Half, MS64



- 6461 1883 Hawaii Half Dollar MS64 PCGS.** Cream-gray, plum-mauve, and tan-gold envelop the satiny obverse, while the lustrous reverse displays orange-gold, stone-gray, and powder-blue patina. This sharply struck single-year type coin has a well preserved reverse and a few small obverse marks. Population: 56 in 64, 14 finer (12/10). (#10991)
- 6462 1883 Hawaii Dollar AU55 PCGS.** Luster brightens the legends, portrait, and seal of this lightly toned and briefly circulated single year type coin. Scarcest of the 1883 denominations, and avidly pursued in all grades. (#10995)

1871 Wailuku 12 1/2 Cents Plantation Token, VF30 Narrow Starfish Variety, Medcalf 2TE-2



- 6463 1871 Wailuku Plantation Token, 12 1/2 Cents, Narrow Starfish VF30 PCGS. Medcalf 2TE-2.** Not a struck item, the Wailuku Plantation tokens were actually made in the plantation's blacksmith shop in Maui. The reverse (starfish side) is well detailed, but the obverse (WP side) is poorly defined with only the abbreviation showing clearly. The surfaces are brown with a slight tinge of red and light porosity is noted on each side. (#600503)
- 6464 1879 T.H. Hobron 12 1/2 Cents Token VF30 PCGS. Medcalf 2TE-8.** These copper one real tokens were produced by railroad owner Captain Thomas H. Hobron and could be redeemed at his general store in Kahului, Maui. A well defined example with minor incompleteness of strike near the rims. The dark brown fields are mildly granular and contrast with mahogany toned highpoints. Listed on page 397 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#600515)

XF 1879 Hawaiian Railroad Token
Thomas Hobron, 12 1/2 Cents



- 6465** 1879 T. H. Hobron 12 1/2 Cents Token XF40 PCGS. CAC. Medcalf 2TE-8. The Kahului and Wailuku Railroad tokens are better known as “Hobron” tokens, after their issuer’s surname. They were denominated as one bit in an era when Mexican silver coins dominated Hawaiian commerce. This is an evenly struck golden-brown example with surprisingly few marks. The rims are granular, as made. Listed on page 397 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#600515)

MS63 Brown 1879 Hawaiian Token
T.H. Hobron, 12 1/2 Cents



- 6466** 1879 T.H. Hobron 12 1/2 Cents Token—Clipped—MS63 Brown NGC. Medcalf 2TE-8. Unusually well struck for this popular token, which often displays peripheral softness. A 5% curved clip at 2:30 affects only the rim. A splendid chocolate-brown representative of a token typically encountered in circulated grades. Listed on page 397 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#600515)

Extremely Rare Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society Medal
Awarded for Imported Horses, XF



- 6467** Undated Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society Medal. Silver. XF. Medcalf 2RM-4. Julian AM-24. 63.7 mm, 87.9 grams. Attractive gray and gold patina shows slight evidence of cleaning, while the surfaces have minor marks and rim bumps. An delightful engraved medal that depicts a striding horse with “Imported” above, as issued. The medals were awarded for the best exhibit relating to Hawaiian agricultural, and this medal obviously pertains to horses imported to the islands.

The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society was established in 1850 to promote agricultural enterprise in Hawaiian. According to information at www.hawaiianhistory.org, the society was only active through about 1856. That is consistent with R.W. Julian, who notes that the medals were last minted at Philadelphia in 1857.

These medals are infrequently seen, and are usually found in bronze, or in silver as an unissued remainder. Given the short history of the society, those silver medals that were actually awarded are extremely rare with price records approaching \$35,000 for higher grade pieces.

GSA DOLLARS

Key 1879-CC Dollar in GSA Holder, MS62



- 6468** 1879-CC MS62 NGC. CAC. The popular and challenging 1879-CC dollar, offered here in the black GSA holder of issue. Bright surfaces are lightly toned overall with the heaviest patch at the center-right reverse. Well struck with scattered light abrasions over Liberty’s portrait and several reed marks on the eagle. Comes with box and certificate.

From *The New Hope Collection*. (#7086)

- 6469** 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878 MS65 NGC. VAM-4. A Top 100 Variety. Frosty silver surfaces make this Gem a visual delight. Pale milky toning blends with white on smooth surfaces. The overdate is clear, especially under magnification. Band-certified in the black GSA holder of issue with box and certificate. (#7108)

Gem 1881-O GSA Dollar



6470 1881-O MS65 NGC. An 1881-O Morgan dollar in MS65 is not in and of itself unusual, though the date is a condition rarity any finer (just eight non-Prooflike pieces graded better, according to NGC [11/10]). In a black GSA holder, on the other hand, this is an unusual coin indeed. A well-defined example with strong, creamy luster and little visible patina. (#7128)

6471 1891-CC MS62 NGC. VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. The “Spitting Eagle,” seen here as brilliant save for a few dots of cloudy gray toning scattered in the fields. Band-certified in the GSA holder of issue with outer box but no papers. (#407206)

ADDITIONAL CERTIFIED COIN

Uncirculated 1893-CC Morgan Dollar In a Redfield Paramount Holder



6472 1893-CC Morgan Dollar MS65 Paramount (MS61). Ex: Redfield Collection. The 1893-CC is among the most coveted Carson City issues in the Morgan series, trailing only the 1889-CC in importance. To La Vere Redfield, however, it meant “hard money,” with intrinsic value unmatched by silver certificates of the era. This is a crisply struck and lustrous piece with peripheral cherry-red and sea-green toning. The portrait displays slender marks consistent with the MS61 grade.

From The New Hope Collection. (#7222)

CERTIFIED MODERN PROOF SETS

6473 1939 Cent PR66 Red NGC, CAC, a razor-sharp and luminous butter-gold Premium Gem; **1939 Reverse of 1938 Nickel PR66 PCGS, CAC,** attractive medium sea-green and lilac patina, housed in a green label holder; **1939 Dime PR66 PCGS, CAC,** well struck and immaculate with lovely fire-red, orange, and apple-green toning; **1939 Quarter PR66 PCGS, CAC,** brilliant and flashy with seamless surfaces and imposing eye appeal; and a **1939 Walking Liberty Half Dollar PR67 NGC, CAC,** untoned and nicely struck with undisturbed satiny surfaces. (Total: 5 coins)

6474 1940 Cent PR66 Red PCGS, a lovely brick-red, highly reflective, sharply struck proof cent, with only minute carbon on each side; **1940 Nickel PR66 PCGS,** light ice-blue patina, pristine aside from the infrequent minuscule fleck; **1940 Dime PR67 PCGS,** crisply struck and immaculate with delicate russet patina; **1940 Quarter PR65 PCGS,** brilliant and beautiful with one small spot above the D in GOD; and a **1940 Half Dollar PR66 PCGS,** fully struck and flashy with light dappled tan toning. All coins are housed in green label holders.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2005), lot 10092, which realized \$1,840. (Total: 5 coins)

ERRORS

1864 L on Ribbon Cent Off-Center Striking MS64 Brown



6475 1864 L On Ribbon Indian Cent—Struck 20% Off Center—MS64 Brown PCGS. The strike is off-center toward 4:30, but enough of the date remains that the top half of the 4 in the date is still evident, as is the L on the ribbon. The glossy surfaces are pleasing and medium-brown. An interesting error to expand one's Indian cent or error holdings.

1902 Indian Cent with an Obverse Indent MS65 Brown



6476 1902 Indian Cent—Obverse Indent—MS65 Brown NGC. The first strike for this lustrous chocolate-brown Gem was normal. The coin did not eject, however, and was struck a second time, still fully within the collar. Just before the second strike, a planchet was fed in, and rested between the obverse die and the obverse of the present coin. During the second strike, the planchet indented the obverse between 10 and 2 o'clock, approximately a 40% indent.

Twice-Struck 1903 Cent, MS62 Brown



- 6477** 1903 Indian Cent—Struck Twice, Second Strike 65% Off-Center—MS62 Brown NGC. An important Indian cent error with a striking but clean appearance. After the coin was struck the first time, it did not eject completely but rotated. Then the dies came down again, just missing the last digit of the date, leaving a partial impression of the top of the obverse and the bottom of the reverse. Attractive peach-to-violet surfaces with a few greenish patches near the first portrait.

MS62 1920 Lincoln Cent Struck on an Argentina 10 Centavos Planchet, MS62



- 6478** 1920 Lincoln Cent—Broadstruck on an Argentina 10 Centavos Planchet—MS62 NGC. 3.1 gm. The U.S. Mint struck copper-nickel 10 centavos pieces for Argentina in 1920. One of the planchets passed through the upset mill, then found its way between Lincoln cent dies. The broadstrike is a second and possibly unrelated mint error. The broadstrike is uncentered, with the peripheral arc of unstruck metal widest at 6:30.

MS63 1964 Lincoln Cent on a Clad Dime Planchet



- 6479** 1964 Lincoln Cent—Struck on a Clad Dime Planchet—MS63 PCGS. The Guide Book mintages for 1964-dated cents are more than that of their 1962 and 1963 predecessors combined. We know that 90% silver coins were struck well into 1965 on 1964 dies, and during that same time, clad dimes and quarters were struck on 1965 dies. It appears that 1964 cent dies were also used deep into 1965, even though the alloy for the cent was unchanged. This is a lustrous wrong planchet error that has light tan toning and a surprisingly sharp strike on the steps of Monticello. IN GOD WE TRUST exhibits diagnostic metal flow toward the rim.
Ex: Santa Clara Signature (Heritage, 11/2002), lot 8334, which realized \$4,830. (#2888)

**Three-Piece Bonded Obverse Die Cap
1999 Cent, MS64 Red and Brown**



- 6480** 1999 Lincoln Cent—Three Piece Bonded Die Cap—MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. A cent stuck to the obverse die, and remained there for a series of additional strikes against newly fed planchets, two of which adhered to the obverse die cap. The result is a heavy, broad, multi-layer cent that shows design elements on at least one of the inner layers. The reverse shows an expanded, distorted Lincoln Memorial, caused by multiple strikes against planchets following an initial impression against the reverse die.

**Impressive MS68 Double Denomination
2000 Cent Struck on a 2000-P Dime**



- 6481** 2000 Lincoln Cent—Double Denomination, Struck on a 2000-P Dime—MS68 NGC. A high grade for the eye-catching “11-cent piece” mint error. The dime undertype displays a bold P mintmark, and all four date digits are visible upon magnification, although the final 0 is faint. Roosevelt gazes south relative to Lincoln’s portrait. Lustrous and immaculate with a hint of golden toning.

**Undated Buffalo Nickel, MS61
Struck at Least 90% Off Center**



- 6482** Undated Buffalo Nickel—Struck 90% Off Center—MS61 PCGS. Essentially a blank planchet that hosts a small tab, this piece is struck 90% or more off-center at 11 o'clock. The obverse design is illegible, while just enough of the reverse remains to identify the type. Visible are the letters OF AMERI and the E from the motto. Satiny luster appears on the small tab, and the original brilliance of the blank planchet remains.

**Undated Buffalo Nickel, MS62
98% Off Center**



6483 Undated Buffalo Nickel—Struck 98% Off Center—MS62 PCGS. Struck 98% off-center at 1 o'clock, with only a tiny tab that has the word UNITED visible, along with a thin sliver of the bison's fur from the reverse design. Grading is primarily based on the unstruck portion of the planchet, as the struck part shows no blemishes.

**Desirable 1918 Buffalo, MS63
Struck 20% Off Center**



6484 1918 Buffalo Nickel—Struck 20% Off Center—MS63 PCGS. This sharply detailed 1918 Buffalo is struck 20% off center at 6:30. Off center Buffalo nickels that can be positively dated and attributed to the correct mint are unusual and highly desirable. A complete date and mintmark set would prove quite an accomplishment. This piece is fully lustrous with dusky gold toning over the nickel-gray surfaces.

**Lovely 1919 Buffalo Nickel, MS64
Struck 10% Off Center with Reverse Rotation**



6485 1919 Buffalo Nickel—Struck 10% Off Center—MS64 PCGS. The obverse is off center at 1 o'clock, and due to die rotation, the reverse is off center at 3 o'clock, a dramatic (clockwise) turn of events. Traces of gold toning reside on the surfaces of this sharply detailed Choice Mint State nickel.

**Impressive 1920 Buffalo Nickel, MS63
Struck 20% Off Center**



6486 1920 Buffalo Nickel—Struck 20% Off Center—MS63 PCGS. This Select Mint State piece is struck 20% off-center at 1 o'clock. Both sides have exquisite surfaces with only trivial marks on the satin surfaces. Light gold toning accompanies the lustrous gray surfaces with traces of pale blue.

**Near-Gem 1920 Buffalo Nickel
Struck 65% Off Center**



6487 1920 Buffalo Nickel—Struck 65% Off Center—MS64 PCGS. This impressive near-Gem is struck 65% off-center at 11 o'clock, showing the lower half of the obverse and the upper half of the reverse. The surfaces exhibit satin luster with delicate gold and iridescent toning. A small scratch and other minor marks appear on the unstruck portion of the planchet.

**Twice-Struck 1920-S Buffalo Nickel, AU55
Second Strike 80% Off-Center**



6488 1920-S Buffalo Nickel—Struck Twice, Second Strike 80% Off-Center—AU55 PCGS. Both the date and mintmark remain readable from the first strike on this multiple-impressions Buffalo nickel from San Francisco. The second, 80% off-center impression is centered at around 10 o'clock with respect to the obverse and shows a partial date. Light wear on gold-gray surfaces is unlikely to affect collector enjoyment of this unusual error.

**Lustrous 1921 Buffalo Nickel, MS61
Struck 7% Off Center**



- 6489** 1921 Buffalo Nickel—Struck 7% Off Center—MS61 PCGS. Struck 7% off-center at 12 o'clock, just enough of the reverse design remains on the flan to determine that it is a Philadelphia Mint product. This piece has fully nickel-gray luster with a few minor imperfections that limit the grade.

**1924-Dated Buffalo Nickel, XF40
Struck 35% Off Center**



- 6490** 1924 Buffalo Nickel—Struck 35% Off Center—XF40 PCGS. This piece is struck 35% off center at 11 o'clock, with the lower right obverse and upper right reverse visible, although it is impossible to determine the mint where this dramatic error was struck. A pleasing piece, the surfaces have mottled gold and iridescent toning.

**Choice Mint State 1925 Buffalo Nickel
Struck 5% Off Center**



- 6491** 1925 Buffalo Nickel—Struck 5% Off Center—MS64 PCGS. This Choice Mint State piece is struck at least 5% off center at 8 o'clock. The surfaces exhibit medium intensity gold toning and a few darker splashes over frosty luster. Sharply detailed, as are most off center coins.

**Choice Mint State 1929 Buffalo
Struck 5% Off Center**



- 6492** 1929 Buffalo Nickel—Struck 5% Off Center—MS64 PCGS. Struck slightly off center at 7 o'clock, with a full date visible on the obverse. This piece is fully lustrous with frosty surfaces visible beneath rich gold toning. Determining the extent of the off center strike is estimation, as this piece and another example in the present sale that is called 7% off center appear to be nearly identical in their degree of off-centeredness.

**Dramatic Embedded Staple Error
1936 Nickel, VF30**



- 6493** 1936 Buffalo Nickel—Embedded Staple on Obverse—VF30 PCGS. At first glance, this appears to be a moderately worn 1936 Buffalo nickel with a checkmark-shaped area of discoloration on the cheek. Closer inspection reveals that the “checkmark” is made of a different type of metal from the rest of the coin, and is in fact an iron staple embedded into the surface. An uncommonly dramatic strike-through error.

**Unusual Double Strike in Collar
1936-S Nickel, VF20**



- 6494** 1936-S Buffalo Nickel—Rotated Double Strike in Collar—VF20 PCGS. The first strike for this unusual nickel was normal, but the piece failed to eject from the dies, or perhaps got sent through the dies a second time, although this second possibility is doubtful unless the collar die was blocked. The second strike is well centered but rotated 180 degrees relative to the first strike. The date, PLURIBUS, and AMERICA from the first strike remain legible.

Rare 'Silver Buffalo'
1936-S Buffalo Nickel on a Dime Flan, MS62



- 6495** 1936-S Buffalo Nickel—Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet—MS62 PCGS. The tops of 936 are visible on this piece, along with the mintmark for positive identification. Struck on a planchet intended for a Mercury dime, this silver Buffalo is a rarity that should generate considerable bidder interest. Both sides are brilliant with light silver luster. Some central design weakness is evident.

Gem Philadelphia Mint War Nickel
Struck on a Silver Dime Blank



- 6496** Philadelphia Mint War Nickel—Struck on a Silver Dime Blank—MS65 NGC. Ex: New England Collection. 2.5 gm. Circa 1942 to 1945 with a large P mintmark above the dome of Monticello. The undersized off metal planchet was struck aligned with the dies at 9:30, thus TRUST is complete while the date is absent. An important mint error in exceptional condition.
From The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.

Uncirculated Details 1942-S Nickel
Struck on a Silver Dime Blank



- 6497** 1942-S Jefferson Nickel—On a Silver Dime Blank, Scratches—NGC Details. Unc. Ex: New England Collection. 2.5 gm. This war nickel was struck on a silver dime blank, and since the planchet was undersized relative to nickel dies, LIBERTY and STATES OF AMERICA are mostly absent. Three-quarters of the date is present. Satiny with light chestnut toning. The finder was curious about his or her discovery, and entered a few light pinscratches on Monticello and Jefferson's shoulder.
From The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.

Dramatic 1943-S Nickel on a Type One
Steel Cent Planchet, MS65



- 6498** 1943-S Jefferson Nickel—Struck on a Type One Steel Cent Planchet—MS65 NGC. 2.8 gm. This 1943-S five cent is a "war nickel" of a different kind, struck not in copper-silver-manganese but in steel, on a cent blank of 1943 without upset rim. A decently detailed example given the unusual circumstances, lightly toned blue and gold with easily appreciated luster.

1957 Nickel on a Cent Planchet
MS62 Red and Brown



- 6499** 1957 Jefferson Nickel—Struck on a Cent Planchet—MS62 Red and Brown NGC. Ex: New England Collection. 3.32 gm, slightly heavier than the typical copper cent planchet. This off metal mint error is cherry-red with glimpses of forest-green along the reverse periphery. Aligned with the dies at 11 o'clock, although most of the date is present. The tops of E PLURIBUS UNUM are off the flan.
From The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.

Choice 1958-D Nickel on a
Silver Dime Planchet



- 6500** 1958-D Jefferson Nickel—Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet—MS64 NGC. Ex: New England Collection. 2.5 gm. The obverse is richly toned in variegated apple-green and golden-brown shades, while the reverse displays only light sea-green and chestnut patina. The strike was aligned with the dies at 12:30, with E PLURIBUS UNUM off the flan. The lower three-quarters of the date is present.
From The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.

**Jefferson Nickel on a Clad Dime Blank
Struck 60% Off Center, MS65**



- 6501** Undated Jefferson Nickel—Struck 60% Off Center on a Clad Dime Blank—MS65 NGC. Ex: New England Collection. 2.3 gm. Pearl-gray overall with occasional hints of tan toning. Widely off center toward 4:30 with UNITED STATES, FIVE, and TRUST complete. The unstruck portion shows expected trivial planchet marks along with a couple of minor edge dings. An unusual double mint error, off center and off metal.
From The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.

**Red and Brown MS66 1970-D Nickel
Struck on a 1970-D Cent**



- 6502** 1970-D Jefferson Nickel—Struck on a 1970-D Cent—MS66 Red and Brown NGC. On this “six cents” error, just enough of the date remains to identify both the cent undertype and the nickel overtype as 1970-D issues. Pink and copper-gold surfaces show lavender and blue hues which account for the Red and Brown designation.
From The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.

**55% Off Center Jefferson Nickel
MS65 Red, Struck on a Cent Blank**



- 6503** Undated Jefferson Nickel—55% Off Center on a Cent Blank—MS65 Red NGC. Ex: New England Collection. 3.0 gm, indicative of a copper alloy. Monticello has the Reverse of 1972, which suggests the piece was struck sometime between 1972 and 1982. Widely off center toward 1:30, with IN GOD and E PLURIBUS UNU present. A gorgeous orange-gold Gem that exhibits expected small planchet marks on the unstruck portion.
From The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.

**Superb Gem Ultra Cameo Proof 1973-S Nickel
Struck on a Liberia Five Cents Planchet**



- 6504** 1973-S Jefferson Nickel—Struck on a Liberia Five Cents Planchet—PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. 4.15 gm. This Liberian copper-nickel planchet is a little more than 15% underweight for the type. This did not prevent the present Superb Gem proof from receiving a bold strike and impressive contrast. An unusual but undeniably desirable wrong-planchet proof error.
From The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.

**Gem Proof 1973-S Nickel on a
Philippine 25 Sentimos Planchet**



- 6505** 1973-S Jefferson Nickel—Struck on a Philippine 25 Sentimos Planchet—PR65 NGC. Ex: New England Collection. 4.0 gm. The U.S. Mint struck copper-nickel-zinc Philippines 25 sentimos annually between 1967 and 1975. This well struck, flashy, and lightly toned Gem has rims of varying width, complete only on the lower obverse. TRUST, LIBERTY, and STATES exhibit stretching and incompleteness toward the rim, characteristic of wrong planchet errors.
From The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.

**Off-Center 1977 Nickel, MS64
Struck on a Dime Planchet**



- 6506** 1977 Jefferson Nickel—Struck 45% Off-Center on a Dime Planchet—MS64 NGC. Collectors are accustomed to seeing portions of the design left out on too-small-planchet errors. This is an unusual case, as the Jefferson nickel is both on a dime planchet and off-center! The entire date remains conveniently visible.
From The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.

**1977 Jefferson Nickel on a Struck Lincoln Cent
MS64 Red and Brown**



- 6507 1977 Jefferson Nickel—Overstruck on a Struck Lincoln Cent—MS64 Red and Brown NGC.** Ex: New England Collection. Obverse on reverse orientation, with no evidence of the date from the Lincoln cent strike, although presumably it was also dated 1977. Considerable orange mint color remains, along with rose-red and lime toning.
Ex: *Bellaire Collection, Part Two (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 5309.*
From *The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.*

**Gem Red and Brown 1979 Nickel
Struck on a 1978 Cent**



- 6508 1979 Jefferson Nickel—Struck on a 1978 Cent—MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** This 1979 nickel was struck on a one cent coin from the previous year; the underdate is clearly readable within the curve at the back of Jefferson's head. Light copper-gold and peach surfaces show just enough turning to preclude a fully Red designation.
From *The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.*

**Double Denomination MS65 Red and Brown
1979 Nickel on a 1979 Cent**



- 6509 1979 Jefferson Nickel—Overstruck on a 1979 Cent—MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** Ex: New England Collection. The cent date is clear above the dome of Monticello. The peripheral legends are partial due to the undersized host, but two-thirds of the date is present. Close to full Red and essentially unabraded with mint-made granularity near Monticello's steps and Jefferson's mouth.
From *The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.*

**1980-P Nickel Struck on a 1980 Cent
A 'Six Cents' Piece, MS66 Red and Brown**



- 6510 1980-P Jefferson Nickel—Struck on a 1980 Cent—MS66 Red and Brown NGC.** Peach, pink, lavender, and violet hues grace the metal of this 1980-P nickel—a nickel that was struck on a previously produced cent of the same year. The clash between main design and undertype is bolder on the reverse, where the Lincoln Memorial and Monticello intersect.
From *The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.*

**Satiny 1980-D Nickel on a Struck Cent
MS64 Red and Brown**



- 6511 1980-D Jefferson Nickel—Overstruck on a Struck Cent—MS64 Red and Brown NGC.** Ex: New England Collection. Deep orange, olive, and navy-blue toning blankets this lustrous and moderately abraded mint error. The cent undertype is most apparent beneath Monticello and across its center, where panes of the Lincoln Memorial remain evident. WE TRUST, LIBERTY, and the date are distorted from metal flow to the rim.
Ex: *Bellaire Collection, Part Two (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 5315.*
From *The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.*

**Select 1981-P Jefferson Nickel
Struck on a 1981-P Dime**



- 6512 1981-P Jefferson Nickel—Struck on a 1981-P Dime—MS63 NGC.** This Philadelphia Mint mishap saw a 1981-P dime go back into the coining press, this time coming between nickel dies. An intriguing example of the "15 cents" error with little patina and no singularly mentionable distractions.
From *The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.*

**1982-P Nickel Struck on a
Brass Cent, MS65 Red**



- 6513** 1982-P Jefferson Nickel—Overstruck on a Struck Cent—MS65 Red NGC. The lower half of the nickel date and mintmark are present. The cent date is effaced by the later strike except for the 1, visible above the M in MONTICELLO. Columns from the Lincoln Memorial are where Jefferson's ear should be. A lustrous Gem with rose-red, orange-gold, and aqua color. The cent must have been struck on a brass planchet, since there is no evidence of a zinc interior.

**1983-P Nickel on a Same-Date Cent
MS65 Red**



- 6514** 1983-P Jefferson Nickel—Struck on a 1983 Cent—MS65 Red NGC. This Philadelphia piece has intense orange-to-rose color through the centers with distinct blue and violet peripheral elements. The columns of the Lincoln Memorial appear as horizontal “bars” down Jefferson's portrait. A great “six cents” error. *From The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.*

**MS65 Red 1983-P Nickel on a
Brass Cent Planchet**



- 6515** 1983-P Jefferson Nickel—Struck on a Copper Cent Planchet—MS65 Red PCGS. 3.1 gm. Cent planchets transitioned from copper alloy to copper-plated zinc during 1982. Presumably, this nickel was struck in late 1982, when the last of the copper cent planchets (prior to 2009) were coined. Per the consignor, this is the finest known of only three 1983-P nickels struck on copper alloy planchets. It is a lustrous peach-red Gem, aligned with the collar at 3 o'clock. The left-side legends are stretched and partly absent due to the undersized flan.

**MS64 Red 1986-P Nickel on a 1986 Cent
Double Denomination Error**



- 6516** 1986-P Jefferson Nickel—Overstruck on a 1986 Cent—MS64 Red NGC. Ex: New England Collection. The 986 of the cent date is obvious within Jefferson's hair. The nickel mintmark is sharp. The top half of the nickel date is lightly brought up. A lustrous brick-red near-Gem that has occasional dashes of orange-red on the fields. *From The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.*

**Red Gem Double Denomination 1989-P Nickel
Struck on a 1989 Cent**



- 6517** 1989-P Jefferson Nickel—Double Denomination on a 1989 Cent—MS65 Red NGC. Ex: New England Collection. The Lincoln Memorial diagonally overlaps Jefferson's portrait. The cent date is fully readable on the nickel reverse near 6 o'clock. The nickel date is essentially complete, although all peripheral legends show distortion from metal flow toward the rim. A scarcer double denomination combination than the cent on dime. *From The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.*

**MS63 Red and Brown 1992-P Jefferson Nickel
Double Denomination on a 1992 Cent**



- 6518** 1992-P Jefferson Nickel—Overstruck on a 1992 Cent—MS63 Red and Brown NGC. Ex: New England Collection. The nickel is perfectly aligned with the cent undertype. LIBERTY from the cent is horizontal across Jefferson's mouth. The cent date is faintly readable near the nickel date and mintmark, which are both complete. Satiny and mostly pumpkin-orange with distributed minor granularity from minute gas bubbles trapped beneath the copper plating, as made. *From The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.*

**Red Superb Gem 2000-P Nickel
Struck on a 2000 Cent**



- 6519** 2000-P Jefferson Nickel—Struck on a 2000 Cent—MS67 Red NGC. One of the more recent errors in the collection, this 2000-P nickel was struck on a previously coined 2000 cent. Both sides have pale copper-orange surfaces which show suggestions of rose and lavender patina. Well-defined and desirable.
From The New England Collection of Jefferson Nickel Errors, Part Three.

Broadstruck 1856 Dime, Bright AU55



- 6520** 1856 Large Date Seated Dime—Broadstruck Out of Collar—AU55 PCGS Secure. This is a well-centered broadstrike that appears to have been struck from slightly misaligned dies. The left rim on each side shows stronger definition than the right side. The surfaces are generally untoned and bright with much luster remaining. The striking details are strong overall in spite of the slight misalignment of the dies.

**Silver One Gram Foreign Planchet 1905 Dime
Central American or Asian, XF40**



- 6521** 1905 Barber Dime—Struck on a “Costa Rican” Five Centavos Planchet—XF40 NGC. 1 gram. Portions of the peripheral legends are off the flan, although more than 80% of the date is intact. The strike is expectedly soft, particularly on the right borders and the E in ONE, since the 1 gram planchet is much thinner than a typical 2.5 gram silver dime. The profile shows slight wear, but the XF40 grade appears conservative. The NGC host designation may be incorrect, since the U.S. Mint struck five centesimo coins for Panama and five centavo pieces for the Philippines in 1905, but would not strike Costa Rica five centavo pieces until 1910.

**Choice AU 1965 Dime Error
Struck on a Silver Planchet**



- 6522** 1965 Roosevelt Dime—Struck on a 90% Silver Planchet—AU55 ANACS. 2.47 gm. The date suggests a clad composition, but this dime is the 90% silver composition associated with dimes dated 1964 and earlier. Soft golden-tan overtones have settled over parts of pale gray surfaces that are modestly worn but retain consistent luster through the fields.

**PR69 1978-S Dime Struck on a
Philippines 10 Sentimos Flan**



- 6523** 1978-S Roosevelt Dime—Struck on a Philippines 10 Sentimos—PR69 PCGS. A flawless specimen with glassy fields and frosty, fully struck motifs. The PCGS insert specifies the weight as 2.0 gm and the alloy as 70% copper, 18% zinc, and 12% nickel. The U.S. Mint struck Philippines 10 sentimos annually between 1967 and 1976. Our Permanent Auction Archives indicate two prior appearances of dimes struck on 10 sentimos planchets, a 1975-S PR67 PCGS as lot 6257 in our 2009 FUN Signature, and a 1973-D AU58 NGC offered as lot 1835 in our 2008 Central States Signature.

**Reverse Capped Die on a
Silver 2002-S Dime, PR64 Cameo**



- 6524** 2002-S Silver Roosevelt Dime—Reverse Capped Die—PR64 Cameo NGC. This silver proof dime clung to the reverse die after the first strike, and was struck additional times, causing the coin to partly wrap around the reverse die. No planchets were fed between strikes. The obverse has a prominently convex appearance. The reverse die was probably a hammer die within one of the new Schuler presses.

**Superb Gem 1939 Quarter on a
Five Cent Planchet**



- 6525** 1939 Washington Quarter—Struck on a Five Cent Planchet—MS67 PCGS. Aligned with the collar at 9 o'clock. The right-side borders display incomplete and stretched legends. Immaculate and lustrous with light to medium olive-gray toning. According to the consignor, this is the only known 1939 quarter struck on a nickel planchet, and is the second-earliest such mint error known for the Washington quarter type. Listed in Appendix C of the seventh edition (1982) of Judd.

Rare 90% Silver 1965 Quarter, XF45



- 6526** 1965 Washington Quarter—Struck on a Silver Quarter Planchet—XF45 PCGS. Breen-4416. Breen called this error variety "extremely rare." A transitional planchet error, similar to the 1943 copper Cent or the 1977-D Ikes struck on silver-clad planchets. Silver quarters dated 1964 and clad quarters dated 1965 were both struck during 1965, and inevitably, a 90% silver planchet apparently lodged within a bin that was later filled with clad planchets destined for 1965-dated dies. This piece circulated for a while before a sharp-eyed collector noted that the edge did not reveal any clad layers. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 9789, which realized \$5,750.

**MS62 1965 Quarter Struck on a
Silver Dime Planchet**



- 6527** 1965 Washington Quarter—Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet—MS62 PCGS. During 1965, the U.S. Mint transitioned from 90% silver alloy to a clad copper-nickel alloy for the dime and quarter. Quarters dated 1965 should have been struck in copper-nickel, so the present lot has the wrong alloy, in addition to its wrong denomination planchet. Light sun-gold toning graces lustrous and unabraded surfaces. Aligned with the collar at 7 o'clock, with LIBERTY and (appropriately) QUARTER DOLLAR completely absent.

**Off-Center MS64 1971 Quarter on Foreign
Philippines 10 Sentimos Planchet**



- 6528** 1971 Washington Quarter—Struck 70% Off-Center on a Philippines 10 Sentimos Planchet—MS64 PCGS. Struck on a copper-nickel-zinc planchet intended for Philippines 10 sentimos coinage. The planchet would have been undersized to accommodate the entire Washington quarter design, but this gold-orange-toned piece is off-center, though the 1971 date remains conveniently visible.

**Gem 1971-D Quarter with Brockage Reverse
Brockage by Coin Struck on Nickel Planchet**



- 6529** 1971-D Washington Quarter—Reverse First Strike Brockage by Quarter Struck on a Nickel Planchet—MS65 PCGS. The reverse of this 1971-D quarter is a brockage, but not just any brockage; the shallow die-cap-like appearance with a pronounced narrow "fin" indicates that the coin causing the brockage was a quarter struck on a smaller-size planchet, specifically that of a nickel. An incredible and unusual pattern that is faintly gold-toned at the rims.

Incredible Multi Struck 1985 Quarter, MS66



- 6530** 1985-P Washington Quarter—Multi Struck—MS66 NGC. A single quarter planchet received at least two off-center strikes with a single greatly expanded reverse image. The planchet is enlarged and greatly disfigured by the incorrect operation of the mint machinery. An intriguing and delightful error.

**Surprising PR63 1972-S Quarter
Struck on 1953 Italian 10 Lire**



- 6531 1972-S Washington Quarter—Struck on a 1953 Italy 10 Lire—PR63 PCGS.** While the busy reverse design seems to show only clash marks or similar effects, on the obverse, the strange nature of this error becomes plain. The angled words *REPUBBLICA ITALIA* cross the top of Washington's hair, while the date 1953 is visible between the quarter's 1972 date and *IN GOD WE TRUST*. A dramatic piece.

**Rotated in Collar Double Struck
PR66 1972-S Quarter**



- 6532 1972-S Washington Quarter—Double Struck, Rotated in Collar—PR66 PCGS.** The hammer (obverse) die was loose, and rotated approximately 35 degrees clockwise between blows. The mintmark, *IN GOD WE TRUST*, and most of *LIBERTY* from the initial strike remain readable. Since the anvil (reverse) die was fixed, that side shows no evidence of a double strike.

Obverse Die Cap Statehood Quarter



- 6533 Undated Philadelphia Mint Statehood Quarter—Obverse Die Cap—MS66 NGC.** This coin stuck to the obverse (portrait side) die upon the first strike, and was struck many additional times, forcing metal around the top of the obverse die. The reverse is featureless due to repeated strikes against newly fed planchets, thus it is impossible to identify which state the quarter commemorates. Lustrous and lightly toned with a mark-free appearance.

**Choice 1958 Franklin Half Dollar
Struck on a Quarter Planchet**



- 6534 1958 Franklin Half—Struck on a Quarter Planchet—MS64 NGC.** 6.2 gm. Type One Reverse. Light gold toning visits this smooth and lustrous mint error. *TRUST* and other peripheral legends are spread toward the rim. Uncentered toward 12 o'clock with *LIBERTY* and *HALF DOLLAR* off the flan, characteristic of this wrong planchet combination.

**Dramatic 1965 Half Dollar Error, MS65
Multiple Impressions and Broadstrike**



- 6535 1965 Kennedy Half—Struck Twice, Second Impression Broadstruck with 95% Obverse Indent—MS65 NGC.** A surprising Kennedy half dollar error that is similar in appearance to a die cap. Struck twice, judging from both the presence of a flattened design at the obverse and a line around the obverse that indicates the limits of the previous strike. Gold-gray with prominent splits top and bottom of the obverse with additional planchet shearing on the opposite side.

**Distinctive D-Mint Kennedy Half Dollar Error
Struck on a Clad Dime Planchet, AU58**



- 6536 Undated Denver Kennedy Half—Struck on a Clad Dime Planchet—AU58 PCGS.** What was likely the largest-diameter issue at the time of production, struck on the smallest-diameter denomination's planchet. Light green-gold overtones grace modestly rubbed surfaces. Centered toward 6 o'clock on the obverse with the D mintmark on the flan but too little of the tops of the digits below to identify the date.

**Undated Kennedy Half on a Silver
Dime Planchet, MS63**



- 6537 Undated Kennedy Half—Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet—MS63 PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. Probably struck from 1964-dated dies, given the silver alloy of the dime planchet. Satiny and lightly toned with smooth surfaces. The lower three-quarters of Kennedy's head is present, as is most of the eagle. The 1964 mintmark location, near the olive stem, is off the flan.

Triple-Struck 1972-D Half Dollar, MS63



- 6538 1972-D Kennedy Half—Triple-Struck—MS63 PCGS.** The first strike on this gold-gray error coin was centered. The coin then failed to eject completely from the dies, and a roughly 50% off-center strike laid down another complete date-and-mintmark. A third impression clipped the piece, imparting yet another mintmark and the middle two digits of the date.

**Select 1980-P Kennedy Half Dollar
Struck on a Foreign Planchet**



- 6539 1980-P Kennedy Half—Struck on a Foreign Planchet—MS63 NGC.** 7.5 grams. This example is struck on a planchet for a foreign coin. Given its olive and golden-brown color, with splashes of steel and hints of orange luster, it is some type of copper-based material. The strongest possibility is the copper-nickel-zinc Haiti 50 centimes, struck at Philadelphia in 1979.

**Double Struck in Collar AU58
1921 Morgan Dollar**



- 6540 1921 Morgan Dollar—Double Struck in Collar—AU58 PCGS.** This final year Morgan dollar was double struck, rotating slightly counter-clockwise between blows. Peripheral legends such as stars and letters exhibit obvious doubling. The double strike gives this coin full design detail on the wreath, which seldom occurs on this single-year design subtype. Double struck silver dollars are extremely rare, and this error combination is absent from most advanced collections.

Broadstruck 1921 Peace Dollar, Unc Details



- 6541 1921 Peace Dollar—Broadstruck, Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc.** This out-of-collar strike on a 1921 Peace dollar has some of the sharpest definition a collector will ever see on this high-relief subtype. Several abrasions and digs affect the right-hand reverse, while the whole of the piece shows oddly uniform luster from a past cleaning. The surfaces have just started to retone.

**1971-D Eisenhower Dollar, Cent Planchet
Reverse Indent, MS65**



- 6542 1971-D Eisenhower Dollar—Reverse Indented by Cent Planchet—MS65 NGC.** Mounted reverse-up in the holder to better showcase the dramatic cent-planchet-sized void obscuring most of the eagle's body. Strongly lustrous, minimally toned surfaces are frosty with substantial peripheral weakness owing to the extra metal of the cent planchet disturbing the normal striking flow.

MS63 2000-P Sacagawea, Struck 15 Times



- 6543 2000-P Sacagawea Dollar—Struck 15 Times—MS63 ANACS.** The dies kept coming together, but this stubborn Sacagawea dollar remained in the coinage chamber without the addition of any newly fed planchets. There is a fairly wide spread between the first two strikes, but the remaining strikes are closely spaced. Evidence of each strike, similar in appearance to a tree ring, is present above LIBERTY. The final strike shows mint-caused scraping on the reverse rim between 9 and 12 o'clock. Probably the most strikes seen on any single U.S. coin, especially for the dollar denomination.

**Gem 2000-P Sacagawea Dollar
Struck Six Times**



- 6544 2000-P Sacagawea Dollar—Struck Six Times—MS65 PCGS.** After the first, normal strike, this oval-shaped piece was only partially ejected from the dies, lodged against another object, such as a die collar, at 3 o'clock. It was then struck five additional times, widely off center toward 7:30. The spread between the last five strikes is narrow, but evident on LIBERTY and DOLLAR.

**Double Struck in Collar, Missing Edge Lettering
(2009) Native American Dollar**



- 6545 (2009) Native American Dollar—Double Struck in Collar, Missing Edge Lettering—MS63 PCGS.** The first strike was normal, but the piece failed to eject, and was struck a second time with minute rotation between blows. We note a partial wire rim on the Sacagawea side, and the peripheral lettering shows spreading. Perhaps too wide in diameter from the double strike to pass through the edge lettering device, since the edge is plain.

**Partial Collar, Plain Edge on an MS64
(2009) Native American Dollar**



- 6546 (2009) Native American Dollar—Missing Edge Lettering, Partial Collar Strike—MS64 PCGS.** 2009 was the first year of the Native American dollar, which retained the Sacagawea obverse motif but depicts a different reverse each year. The date and mintmark were moved to the edge. This mint error example has a two-tiered rim, caused by a partial obstruction of the collar die during the strike. The partial collar strike may have made the diameter slightly too wide for the piece to fit in the edge lettering device, since the edge is plain. A satiny piece with peach-gold color and a few wispy marks on the lower right obverse and on the reverse rim near 5:30.

**Double Struck (2009) Native American Dollar
Second Strike 10% Off Center
Missing Edge Lettering, MS64**



- 6547 (2009) Native American Dollar—Double Struck, Second Strike 10% Off Center, Missing Edge Lettering—MS64 PCGS.** The first strike was normal, but this Native American dollar failed to be ejected from the dies, and was struck a second time, 10% off center toward 7:30 relative to the portrait of Sacagawea. Now slightly out of round, the piece may not have fit within the edge lettering machine, since it has a plain edge. The obverse has distributed minute flecks of struck-in grease, as made.

**Multiple Struck, Huge Broadstrike
Washington Presidential Dollar
Missing Edge Lettering, MS64**



- 6548** (2007) Washington Presidential Dollar—Multiple Struck, Huge Broadstrike, Missing Edge Lettering—MS64 PCGS. Struck multiple times without an operational collar die, this Presidential dollar is a well centered and large diameter broadstrike. Although many Washington dollars lack edge lettering, the present piece has a good reason for its plain edge: the diameter is too wide for the coin to enter the edge lettering machine. Obverse edge damage, possibly as made, is noted at 9 o'clock.

**Reverse Manganese Layer Missing,
Plain Edge MS64 Madison Dollar**



- 6549** (2007) Madison Presidential Dollar—Missing Edge Lettering, Reverse Manganese Layer Missing—MS64 PCGS. Presidential dollars, like their Sacagawea and Native American counterparts, are composed of two outer layers of manganese brass and an inner pure copper core. This piece was struck without the outer manganese brass layer on the reverse, either because the planchet was cut near the end of the strip, or improper bonding between layers caused an outer layer to split off, perhaps during its pass through the upset mill. In addition, this dollar failed to pass through the edge lettering machine, a second mint error. As one might expect from a thin planchet, the borders are softly impressed, although the centers are fully brought up.

**Die Adjustment Strike Jackson Dollar
Missing Edge Lettering, MS64**



- 6550** (2008) Jackson Presidential Dollar—Die Adjustment Strike, Missing Edge Lettering—MS64 PCGS. The second of two die adjustment strike Jackson dollars discovered in 2008. The dies were set too far apart, and although the centers have reasonable definition, the borders are poorly struck with no legends visible aside from the denomination. On a Type Two planchet with raised border, but the coin was never sent through the edge lettering machine, a second and presumably unrelated mint error. Essentially as made with no grade-limiting marks.

WASHINGTONIA

**Famous Washington Before Boston Medal
Bronze, Original 1790 Striking, Baker-47B**



- 6551** (1790) Original Bronze Washington Before Boston Medal. Baker-47B. 69mm. 147.2gm, moderately underweight for an original. Plain edge. Per Rulau and Fuld, only 20 to 30 known in bronze. Sharpness of AU with light wear on the hair above the ear and on the back of Washington's horse. Presumably buried at one time; the surfaces are pitted and show traces of verdigris. The rims have a few small nicks, and a moderate contact mark is near the reverse center.

U.S. MINT MEDAL

- 6552** (1882) Gold Lincoln - Garfield Medal PR60 NGC. Julian-PR-40. 26 mm. Busts of the first two martyred Presidents are on opposite sides of this fully struck example. The reflective fields are pumpkin-gold display wispy marks. Holed for suspension above the busts. Julian writes, "Many of these medals were made into charms for ladies. During the fiscal year 1882 the coiner produced 297 gold and 1800 silver large size [26mm] Lincoln and Garfield medals."

SO-CALLED DOLLARS

1900 Lesher Dollar, Bumstead Type, Second Reverse HK-789, AU55



- 6553** 1900 Lesher Dollar—A. B. Bumstead Type, Second Reverse, #781—AU55 NGC. HK-789, Zerbe-3, R.5. The Bumstead type is the most easily obtained of the various merchants featured on Lesher dollars. Approximately 500 pieces were made. This piece is #781. The devices are well detailed on each side, and the surfaces are problem-free with light gray patina overall. Listed on page 391 of the 2011 *Guide Book*.

1901 Slusher Imprint Lesher Dollar, AU55 HK-792, Zerbe-6 #75 of an Estimated 260 Pieces Issued



- 6554** 1901 Lesher Dollar—J.M. Slusher Type, #75—AU55 NGC. HK-792, Zerbe-6, R.5. One of an estimated 260 Referendum dollars stamped with the Slusher imprint. This is an exceptionally attractive example that retains most of the original silvery brightness with light russet toning around the margins. Listed on page 391 of the 2011 *Guide Book*.

1901 Boyd Park Lesher Referendum Dollar, No Number Choice AU, HK-796a



- 6555** 1901 Lesher Dollar—Boyd Park Type, No Number—AU55 NGC. HK-796a, Zerbe-10, R.7. There were approximately 150 Boyd Park dollars struck, plus an unknown (but small) number of unnumbered pieces. The details on each side are well defined. Both obverse and reverse are well balanced also with deep gray and blue toning intermixed. A few small handling marks are on the reverse, but a loupe will be required to find them. Listed on page 391 of the 2011 *Guide Book*.

HARD TIMES TOKENS

Interesting 1837 Uniface Three Cent Die Trial MS64 Brown, Low-119B, HT-266 Overstruck on a 1793 Middlesex Conder Token



- 6556** 1837 New York Three Cent Die Trial MS64 Brown NGC. Low-119B, HT-266, R.8. Ex: S. Berngard Collection. The obverse displays the eagle motif of Low-119, HT-265, sans date. Heavy circular die lines, presumably caused by a reduction lathe, fill the obverse field. After this piece was struck but prior to Feuchtwanger's production of the extremely rare HT-265, the obverse die was modified. The die lines were removed, the rock was extended on its right border, and the date was added. Struck over a 1793 Middlesex Conder token, D&H 1033 or 1034. The undertype is flattened but visible on the reverse.
Ex: *Rossa & Tanenbaum*, 12/1989 to *Byron White*; *Samuel Berngard Collection (Stack's, 7/2008)*, lot 3146, which realized \$8,625.

1864 Feuchtwanger Three Cent Piece With Eagle, MS64 Lustrous, Light Gray Surfaces, Low-179A, HT-267



- 6557** 1864 Feuchtwanger Three Cent, Eagle MS64 PCGS. CAC. Low-179A, HT-267, R.6. "Feuchtwanger's Composition," as is well known today, was actually a "German silver" variant that alloyed copper, nickel, and zinc. While Feuchtwanger's initial one cent and three cent tokens date from 1837 and are generally linked with Hard Times tokens, the 1864-dated three cent tokens (which are die-linked to the 1837 originals) add a Civil War connection. This is only the seventh appearance of an HT-267 token in a Heritage auction, and the single highest graded example among them. Luminous pearl-gray and gold-gray surfaces show minor peripheral encrustation. Listed on page 391 of the 2011 *Guide Book*.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

- 6558 Remarkable Bashlow "Second Restrike" Confederate Cent Collection.** Robert Bashlow acquired the Lovett dies for the Confederate cents prior to 1962, and had Philadelphia medalist August Frank produce a series of "restrikes" from those dies, including pieces in various compositions and some specialty items, such as the following: **Tin** "restrike," one of 50 struck; **aluminum** "restrike," one of 50 struck; **zinc** "restrike," one of 50 struck; **lead** "restrike," one of 50 struck; **nickel-silver** "restrike," one of 50 struck; **red fiber** "restrike," one of 50 struck; **copper** "restrike," one of 20,000 struck; **copper paperweight**, showing impressions from both dies side by side, serial number 44; **incuse copper splasher of the obverse die**; and **an incuse copper splasher of the reverse die**; each in nearly the same condition as struck. (Total: 10 coins)

GOLD CHARMS

1881 J.A. Garfield Gold Charm, MS63
Moon, Stars, Sun Reverse



- 6559 1881 J.A. Garfield - Moon Gold Charm MS63 NGC.** 0.23gm. 9.5mm. Unlisted on Mike Locke's CalGoldCoin.com website. Obverse: Bust right of Garfield with peripheral legend J.A. GARFIELD 1881. Reverse: Crescent moon left, 8 stars, comet with six rays, sun below. Undoubtedly privately issued circa 1881 as a tribute to the fallen President.

MS63 James Garfield Gold Charm



- 6560 Circa-1881 James Garfield Gold Charm MS63 NGC.** 0.23 gm. 10mm. Round. Integral loop. Obverse: bust right of President Garfield, similar to that seen on Mike Locke's calgold.com/tokens.htm webpage. Reverse: spartan wreath with large blank central field, similar to that seen on calgoldcoin.com/wreaths.com, there paired with a dated Garfield obverse. Garfield was assassinated in 1881, an act that inspired many numismatic tributes. The base of the wreath is softly struck due to Garfield's high relief suit.

MISCELLANEOUS MEDAL

- 6561 1976 National Bicentennial Medal with Case, Box, and Literature.** 1976 gold medal, 33.5 mm, 31.4 gm, .900 fineness. Sculpted by Frank Gasparro. Obverse: Statue of Liberty, quote from the Declaration of Independence. Reverse: U.S. eagle, ARBA logo, WE THE PEOPLE. Mintage 5,396 pieces. Struck by the U.S. Mint with a reeded edge. Proof surfaces. In birchwood case of issue with outer box and fold-out literature.

HOBO NICKELS

Four Original Hobo Nickel Carvings



- 6562 Original Hobo Nickel Carvings.** Included are: Undated **Man With Beard, Wearing Hat, Smoking Cigarette**, Original, Low Superior Quality, nicely worked with a concave field, pointed beard and cigarette, nicely done bowtie, small round ear, all the lettering on each side has been removed. Undated **Bearded Man Wearing Hat**, Original, High Above Average Quality, well carved with stippled field on both sides, the hat, hatband, and bow are all nicely done. Undated **Bearded Man Wearing Hat**, Original, Average to Low Above Average Quality, probably carved by "Wild Man," the portrait has been worked to resemble an angry old man with a scowl, hair and beard done with heavy strokes, lightly stippled field. Undated **Bearded Man Wearing Derby**, Original, Low Above Average Quality, nicely carved hat, hair, beard and collar with fine, linear tool lines on the hat and collar, small ear. All are accompanied by OHNS certificates. (Total: 4 pieces)

Six Mixed (Modern and Original) Hobo Nickels
Varying Quality



6563 Six Hobo Nickels. Included are: **1914 Bearded Man Wearing Hat**, Original, Average-Above Average Quality, a standard design hobo nickel with arc-cuts for the hair and beard, straight cuts for the collar and lapel, good ear detail. **1917-D Bearded Man Wearing Hat**, Original, Average Quality, single lines are used for the hat, hat brim, and band, minimal work, field roughly dressed, beard made probably with a pocket knife. **1935 Bearded Man Wearing Hat Smoking Cigarette**, Modern, Average to High Average Quality, extensively worked with most of the devices detailed by use of an arc punch or small round punch for the beard. **1914 Beardless Man Wearing Hat**, Original, Low Average to Average Quality, textured hat brim and well-worked ear, chisel-dressed on neck and in field, unusual beardless subject. **1916 Bearded Man Wearing Hat**, Original, Low Average to Average Quality, the profile is unaltered, scratch-like cuts form the hat, brim, and hat band, no collar. **1927 U.S. Soldier Wearing Helmet and Smoking Cigarette**, Modern, Below Average to High Below Average Quality, this WWII soldier has a helmet with "U.S." carved on it, roughly textured and made with heavy punches. All six carvings are accompanied by OHNS certificates. (Total: 6 pieces)

End of Session Four

SESSION FIVE

Floor, Telephone, Heritage Live!™, Internet, Fax, and Mail Signature® Auction # 1151

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PATTERNS

**Judd-54 Two Cent Pattern in Copper
Dated 1836, PR65 Brown**



- 6564** 1836 Two Cents, Judd-54, Pollock-57, Low R.6, PR65 Brown PCGS. CAC. The obverse features a small eagle on a cloud, reminiscent of the Draped Bust silver dollar reverse design. The reverse has TWO CENTS in the center surrounded by a laurel wreath. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The dies have medal turn, and a lengthy crack passes through the eagle's right (facing) wing. These were most likely restruck in the late 1850s (or even later) from the heavily cracked obverse. Blue-tinged olive-gold surfaces offer great luster, and the surfaces are well-preserved. (#11198)

**Bronze 1854 Cent Pattern
Judd-161 Original, PR63 Brown**



- 6565** 1854 One Cent, Judd-161 Original, Pollock-187, R.4, PR63 Brown PCGS. The design is similar to the large cent then in circulation, but there are no stars on the obverse, and the planchet is smaller—just about 25.4 mm (1 inch), compared with a diameter for the regular large cent of 27.5 mm (1.08 inches). Struck in bronze with a plain edge. This pattern is also known in copper and oriole. We have never quite understood how the services differentiated between copper and bronze without metallurgical analysis. The surfaces on this piece are mostly deep brown with a loupe necessary to discern faint remnants of original red (except around the date). The devices are sharply struck throughout. A diagonal die crack is seen from the reverse rim near 9 o'clock to the upper portion of the wreath. (#11663)

Judd-168 Original 1855 Flying Eagle Cent



- 6566** 1855 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-168 Original, Pollock-193, R.4—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. Proof. About midway in diameter between the large and small cents, this pattern is also transitional in that it pairs a Flying Eagle obverse and a reverse similar in design to the large cent. Struck from prominently clashed dies in bronze alloy with a plain edge. The woodgrain walnut-brown surfaces are flashy and show minor incompleteness of strike on the leaves and other highpoints. A wispy pinscratch beneath the eagle, and another above the tail, appear perhaps too trivial to merit a Scratched designation.

From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#11720)

**Bronze 1855 Flying Eagle Cent Pattern
Judd-168 Original, PR62 Brown**



- 6567** 1855 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-168 Original, Pollock-193, R.4, PR62 Brown NGC. Thirteen stars surround an eagle that is flying slightly upward, similar to the Christian Gobrecht/Titian Peale flying eagle design for the Gobrecht dollars (and soon the Flying Eagle cents). The reverse design is similar to the issued large cent. The diameter falls between large cents and the adopted small cents. Struck in bronze with a plain edge. The deep brown surfaces exhibit olive-green and rose-red undertones. One faded spot noted above the eagle's right (facing) wingtip. (#11720)

**1855 Flying Eagle Cent Pattern
Bright, Partially Red Surfaces
Judd-168 Original, PR64 Red and Brown**



- 6568** 1855 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-168 Original, Pollock-193, R.4, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. The design shows a large eagle surrounded by 13 stars on the obverse, while on the reverse ONE CENT is surrounded by a thick laurel wreath which is, in turn, surrounded by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Struck in copper or bronze with a plain edge. This pattern is seldom found with remaining red color. The weight and composition of this piece is stated on the insert as 93.37 grains, 93% copper, 6.1% tin, and 0.6% zinc. This piece shows a confirmed underlying presence of red on each side. Both obverse and reverse also show streaks of sea-green and cyan with nicely reflective mirrors that enhance the colors. Die clashed as always. (#11721)

**1855 Flying Eagle Cent Pattern
Judd-168 Original, PR65 Red and Brown**



- 6569** 1855 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-168 Original, Pollock-193, R.4, PR65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. The design shows a large eagle surrounded by 13 stars on the obverse, while on the reverse ONE CENT is surrounded by a thick laurel wreath which is, in turn, surrounded by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Struck in copper or bronze with a plain edge. Even though this piece is labeled Brown, there are faint traces of original red, most notably on the reverse. Die clashing is noted on each side, and there are several peculiar diagonal streaks, like laminations, on the obverse. The fields are moderately reflective and most of each side has the usual deep brown patina. The eagle is fully brought up but there is slight softness on the high points of the leaves on the reverse. Census: 1 in 65 Red and Brown, 2 finer (11/10). (#11721)

**PR62 1855 Flying Eagle Cent
Judd-171a, German Silver**



- 6570** 1855 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-171a, Pollock-196, Low R.7, PR62 PCGS. CAC. An eagle flying left dominates the obverse. 13 stars surround, and the date is below. On the reverse, the denomination ONE CENT is centered within a laurel wreath, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is at the border. Struck with a plain edge in a German silver alloy of 67% copper, 19% nickel, and 14% zinc, per the PCGS insert. The dies are clashed, as often seen with this pattern. A lightly impressed specimen with lovely golden-tan color and distributed minute carbon. (#11737)

**Copper-Nickel 1856 Half Cent
Choice Proof, Judd-177**



- 6571** 1856 Half Cent, Judd-177, Pollock-205, R.5, PR64 NGC. CAC. Regular die trials striking for the half cent. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. These pieces tested the proposed alloy for the Flying Eagle cents struck later the same year. Along with Judd-155, one of only two pattern half cent varieties. This near-Gem specimen exhibits dusky peach and tan toning. Free from contact marks or spots with one lintmark (as made) near star 3. Census: 6 in 64, 1 finer (11/10). (#11777)

**Judd-212 1858 Indian Cent Pattern
Snow-PT25, PR65**



- 6572** 1858 Indian Cent, Judd-212, Pollock-263, Snow-PT25, R.4, PR65 NGC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal, card missing. Similar to the regular issue Indian cent but with a broad, ornamented shield at the top of the reverse. This is the centered date variant. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. The surfaces are bright and overlaid by a thin coating of honey-tan patina. A conditionally rare example of this more common pattern Indian Cent. Census: 11 in 65, 3 finer (11/10).
From The Prosser Collection. (#11895)

**Judd-236 1859 Half Dollar
Struck in Copper, PR64 Brown**



- 6573 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-236, Pollock-283, R.5, PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC.** Anthony Paquet's design offers a seated Liberty facing leftward, looking expectantly toward the horizon. She supports a fasces with her right hand, and balances a shield in her left. The reverse features a large eagle with an olive branch and lengthy arrows in the claws. The "perfect ribbon" Pollock subvariety. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The devices are well struck, and each side shows variegated red, brown, and olive patina. Certified in a green label holder.
Ex: Early American History Auctions (11/2000), lot 1105. (#11962)

**Gilt Copper 1859 Twenty Dollar Pattern
Ex: Bass, Judd-257, PR61**



- 6574 1859 Twenty Dollar, Judd-257, Pollock-305, High R.6, PR61 Gilt NGC.** Ex: Bass. A seated figure of Liberty faces left on the obverse supporting a fasces with her right hand and a shield with her left. An eagle is standing behind the shield. The denomination 20 DOLLARS, the date, 1859, and the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA are within a very heavy oak and laurel wreath. Both designs were created by Anthony Paquet. Struck in copper and gilt with a reeded edge. This well struck example was graded PR63 in its Bass catalog appearance, where it was described as "very sharply struck with bright yellow surfaces, matte-like in nature. Heavy obverse and reverse striae are noted."
Ex: Abe Kosoff, 5/1942, lot 165; 61st Sale (New Netherlands, 6/1970), lot 8; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1402.
From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#12024)

Gilt PR63 1859 Twenty Dollar, Judd-257



- 6575 1859 Twenty Dollar, Judd-257, Pollock-305, High R.6, PR63 Gilt NGC.** Ex: Lemus Collection. The designs are as described on the previous lot. The profile of Liberty and the tall, thin letters in the legends correspond with the style of Mint engraver Anthony Paquet, known for his 1859 half dime obverse and 1861 double eagle reverse. Struck in copper with a reeded edge, and gilt at a later time. This is a fully struck specimen with smooth, glossy sun-gold fields. A loupe reveals scattered minute lilac spots.
Ex: Lemus Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1582, which realized \$8,050.
From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#12024)

**1862 Bronzed GOD OUR TRUST Ten Dollar Pattern
Judd-297, PR65 Brown**



- 6576 1862 Ten Dollar, Judd-297, Pollock-355, Low R.6, PR65 Brown PCGS.** The obverse is of the regular eagle dies for 1862. The reverse is similar to the regular dies design with the addition of the motto GOD OUR TRUST on a scroll above the eagle. The bulging hairbun Pollock subvariety. Struck in copper and bronzed with a reeded edge. Rich reddish-brown surfaces, the only flaw we see is a bit of green verdigris behind Liberty's mouth. This is the more frequently seen low date variant.
From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#60447)

**1863 Bronze Indian Cent, Judd-299
PR65 Red and Brown**



- 6577 1863 One Cent, Judd-299, Pollock-359, Snow-PT1, R.3, PR65 Red and Brown NGC.** Medal alignment. From regular issue dies, but struck in bronze with a plain edge. A transitional pattern for the 1864 bronze No L regular issue. The fields retain most of their initial orange-gold color, but the legends and devices have largely toned medium brown. Intricately struck and undisturbed. (#70454)

**Interesting 1863 Copper-Nickel Reeded Edge
Cent Pattern, Judd-300, Pollock-362, MS64**



- 6578 1863 One Cent, Judd-300, Pollock-362, R.7, MS64 PCGS. CAC.** The regular-issue 1863 Indian cent dies struck in copper-nickel, but here with a reeded edge. The Judd reference groups the three issues, Pollock-360 through 362, under one number; the Pollock-360 and -361 are high date and low date proof versions, while the present coin, Pollock-362, is the Uncirculated (nonproof) format. This piece offers lots of vibrant luster over almond-tan surfaces, a well-struck piece free of mentionable problems, save for a couple of small contact marks in the left obverse field. Some die clashing appears on the face, with a small die crack at the bust truncation running near the rim. Clearly a later die state. Population: 6 in 64, 0 finer (12/10). (#70455)

**Judd-305 1863 Two Cent Pattern
Washington Obverse, PR63 Brown**



- 6579 1863 Two Cents, Judd-305, Pollock-370, R.4, PR63 Brown NGC.** Obverse with portrait of Washington facing right with GOD AND OUR COUNTRY around and the date and two stars below. Reverse with the denomination 2 CENTS centered in a wheat wreath with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. The word CENTS is curved dramatically. Struck in copper with a plain edge. An eye-catching pattern type, offered here as a dusky Select specimen with a blue edge to the deep walnut-brown surfaces and a measure of spotting on the obverse. Census: 3 in 63 Brown, 14 finer (11/10).
From The John H. Twist Collection. (#60460)

**Splendid Gem Brown 1863 Two Cent
Judd-305, The Earliest Washington Pattern**



- 6580 1863 Two Cents, Judd-305, Pollock-370, R.4, PR65 Brown PCGS. CAC.** The obverse features a bust right of Washington, encircled by GOD AND OUR COUNTRY and the date below. The reverse displays a wheat wreath surrounded by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The denomination is at the center, with CENTS prominently curved. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The Judd reference notes that this is the "earliest dated Mint pattern featuring Washington's portrait," and as such it should appeal not only to pattern collectors but Washingtonia collectors. This splendid Gem features much mint red remaining on the obverse, with tinges of brown, purple, and jade, while the reverse is a more consistent deep purple. Both sides are free of distractions. A nice example of this pattern issue. (#60460)

**Gem Red and Brown Judd-305
1863 Two Cent Pattern**



- 6581 1863 Two Cents, Judd-305, Pollock-370, R.4, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** On the obverse a bust of George Washington faces right, flanked by two stars, the legend GOD AND OUR COUNTRY above, and the date below. The reverse has the denomination 2 CENTS that is sharply curved in a wreath with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This piece is notable for its spectacular surfaces. The fields are deeply mirrored and each side shows bright hues of apple green, rose, and violet, with little actual brown present. (#70460)

Choice Proof 1863 Two Cent Piece, Judd-312



- 6582 1863 Two Cents, Judd-312, Pollock-377, R.4, PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson.** Similar to the adopted two cent piece of the following year, except that the motto reads GOD OUR TRUST, and the word CENTS is sharply curved within the wreath. The wreath lacks trailing ribbon ends. Struck in bronze with a plain edge. This is a prominently mirrored Choice proof with splashes of forest-green, apricot-gold, and lavender. Fully struck and exemplary for the designated grade. (#60467)

**1863 Two Cent Pattern in Bronze
Judd-312, PR64 Red and Brown**



- 6583** 1863 Two Cents, Judd-312, Pollock-377, R.4, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. Both the obverse and the reverse are similar to those adopted two cent piece in 1864, except that the motto reads GOD OUR TRUST and the word CENTS is sharply curved on the reverse. Struck in bronze with a plain edge. The surfaces retain much of the original red luster, but it is somewhat muted on each side. Both obverse and reverse have a spot of carbon worthy of mention, at the top of the obverse and below the N in CENTS.

From The John H. Twist Collection. (#70467)

**1863 Pattern Two Cent Piece
Judd-312, PR65 Red
Struck in November, 1863**



- 6584** 1863 Two Cents, Judd-312, Pollock-377, R.4, PR65 Red PCGS. Same design and metallic composition as the piece above. Seen here with deeply reflective fields on each side and cherry-red surfaces. Small flyspecks are seen over each side (with a loupe), but the visual impact of this pattern is significant. Apparently these patterns were struck in November 1863, according to George Eckfeldt's journal. (#80467)

**Red and Brown Gem Proof Judd-316
1863 Large Motto Two Cent**



- 6585** 1863 Two Cents, Judd-316, Pollock-381, High R.6, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The design is that of the issued 1864 Large Motto two cent piece, but dated 1863. A true 1863 transitional pattern would exhibit a Small Motto. Per USPatterns.com, Judd-316 is "a novodel produced circa 1869 through the early 1870s. It does not appear in any pre-1870 auction catalog." Apple-green and brick-red intermingle across the obverse, while the reverse is cherry-red, orange-gold, and jade-green. Fully struck and attractive. IN GOD WE displays minor die doubling.

From The Bob Simpson Collection. (#60473)

**Rare 1863 Judd-336 Quarter
PR66 Red and Brown**



- 6586** 1863 Quarter Dollar, Judd-336, Pollock-408, R.7, PR66 Red and Brown NGC. Both sides are of adopted designs, with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST placed on a scroll above the eagle, as adopted in 1866. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. These and other With Motto patterns were actually restrikes made circa 1869-early 1870s and were offered by the Mint along with other denominations in complete sets. Only a dozen or so pieces of this pattern are believed known. The fields are deeply reflective and each side is covered with bright electric blue patina. A magnificent example that also shows significant cameo contrast beneath the toning. (#70498)

Choice Proof 1864 Cent Pattern, Judd-356A



- 6587** 1864 One Cent, Judd-356A, Pollock-427, Low R.6, PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC. While both the obverse and the reverse of this example mimic those of the 1864 No L business strike cent, this pattern was struck on bronze planchets whose thickness resembles that of the copper-nickel issues. A seamless chocolate-brown near-Gem, razor-sharp and beautifully preserved.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2002), lot 2154; San Francisco ANA (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 7255. (#60525)

**Vibrant Red Gem Proof 1864 Judd-370
Two Cent Die Trial in Copper**



- 6588** 1864 Judd-370, Pollock-delisted, PR65 Red NGC. Regular die trials piece for the two cent piece. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Undoubtedly delisted in the new Pollock reference because of the near impossibility of determining the metallurgical difference between copper and bronze (the adopted alloy). This is a deeply reflective proof striking whose surfaces display rich cherry-red coloration with just a tinge of lilac interspersed. A highly attractive example of this controversial die trial.

From The John H. Twist Collection. (#80540)

**Copper-Nickel 1864 Two Cent Piece Dies Trial
Judd-371, PR64**



- 6589 1864 Two Cents, Judd-371, Pollock-440, Low R.6, PR64 PCGS.** Regular dies trial issue of the Large Motto two cent piece. Struck in copper-nickel (rather than bronze or copper) with a plain edge. The fields on this piece tell the story of the copper-nickel alloy. There are patches, larger areas especially on the reverse, that are blue-gray in hue that are suggestive of copper-nickel alloy Indian cents. Much of the obverse has taken on a cherry-red color, which subdues the original "white" color of copper-nickel alloy. The fields are brightly mirrored and there are a number of small flyspecks on each side and a larger spot on the reverse, these undoubtedly explaining the PR64 grade.
From The John H. Twist Collection. (#60541)

**Lovely 1865 Three Cent Nickel Pattern
Judd-410, PR66**



- 6590 1865 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-410, Pollock-481, Low R.6, PR66 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Denali Collection. The obverse die is similar to that used for regular coinage, with the only difference a higher date placement. The reverse is likewise similar to the regular die, but the ribbon ends are larger and encroach on the denticles. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. This Premium Gem has bold design features and splendid surfaces beneath beautiful iridescent toning.
Judd-410 is sometimes found masquerading as a regular issue piece in collections of three cent nickel coins. Such a situation occurred in the famous Eliasberg Collection, where lot 726 in the 1996 sale of that collection was an example of this pattern among the regular issue coinage. Population: 2 in 66, 2 finer (12/10). (#60591)

**1865 Three Cent Nickel in Copper
PR62 Brown, Judd-413**



- 6591 1865 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-413, Pollock-484, R.5, PR62 Brown PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Denali Collection. Struck from regular issue dies with a plain edge, but in copper. A majority of Judd-413 patterns are from the same obverse die used to strike regular proof 1865 three cent nickel pieces, identified by prominent repunching on the date. This present example shows no repunching and the date is in a slightly different location, a subvariety missed by Pollock and apparently unreported until now. This needle-sharp example is deeply toned mahogany-brown. The sole imperfections we can report are faint file marks on the obverse rim. (#60594)

**Oroid 1865 Three Cent Nickel
Choice Proof, Judd-414**



- 6592 1865 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-414, Pollock-485, High R.7, PR64 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Denali Collection. Struck from plain edge regular issue dies, but in oroid alloy. Oroid is a brass alloy that has gold color. An extremely rare pattern with only four examples certified by the combined forces of NGC and PCGS. This lustrous Choice proof is well struck, although the denticles are not fully squared off. The fields exhibit multiple sets of clashmarks, as made. Minor carbon is all that prevents an even finer grade. (#60595)

**Desirable Judd-462 1866 Nickel Pattern
Ex: Queller, PR63 Brown**



- 6593 1866 Five Cents, Judd-462, Pollock-536, Low R.7, PR63 Brown NGC. CAC.** The obverse features a portrait of Washington facing right with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and the date below. The reverse has the denomination 5 CENTS centered in a laurel wreath, with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST above. Struck in copper with a plain edge. An attractive specimen of this rare pattern. Iridescent crimson-red and lavender toning contributes to the exceptional eye appeal. Scattered faint handling marks define the grade.
Ex: Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1652. (#60657)

**1866 Shield Nickel in Copper, Deep Cherry Red Color
Judd-508, PR66 Red and Brown**



- 6594** 1866 Shield Five Cents, Judd-508, Pollock-592, High R.6, PR66 Red and Brown NGC. Similar to the issued 1866 Shield nickel, but the reverse lacks rays, a change made to the circulating design the next year. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This beautiful Premium Gem is sharply struck with bright, deep cherry-red surfaces. A hint of lilac toning and scattered carbon flecks are evident. (#70704)

**PR64 Red and Brown Judd-558
Copper 1867 Three Cent Nickel**



- 6595** 1867 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-558, Pollock-619, Low R.7, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Denali Collection. A trial piece struck in copper from plain edge regular three cent nickel dies. Although the tenth edition of Judd lists the pattern as Low R.7, that reference also notes that is the first appearance of Judd-558 at auction since our 1997 FUN Signature. The present near-Gem displays considerable pumpkin-gold, although the cheek and reverse center have toned medium brown. Precisely struck and unabraded with only minuscule carbon. (#70768)

**1868 Two Cent Pattern, PR63
Judd-614**



- 6596** 1868 Two Cents, Judd-614, Pollock-679, Low R.7, PR63 NGC. 29.6 gns. From regular issue dies, but struck in an aluminum alloy with a plain edge. The NGC insert states the alloy is 94% aluminum, 4% iron, and 2% tin. A well struck and moderately mirrored specimen with a few tiny peripheral marks and an occasional hint of verdigris. Census: 1 in 63, 1 finer (11/10). From The John H. Twist Collection. (#60826)

**Gem Cameo Proof 1868 Nickel Three Cent
Judd-615**



- 6597** 1868 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-615, Pollock-680, R.5, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Denali Collection. Similar in design to the contemporary three cent nickel, but with the wreath of the three dollar gold piece. Struck in nickel with a plain edge, and the dies have a medal alignment. Attractive mirrored fields with cameo contrast reside on nickel-gray surfaces with faint iridescence. PCGS has certified one Cameo example and one Deep Cameo example of Judd-615. Population: 1 in 65 Cameo, 0 finer (12/10). (#60827)

**Red and Brown Choice Proof Judd-616
Copper 1868 Three Cent Nickel**



- 6598** 1868 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-616, Pollock-682, High R.6, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Denali Collection. The designs are very similar to the contemporary three cent nickel, but the denomination is not ribbed and the obverse rim is unusually wide. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The flashy fields exhibit cherry-red, jade-green, and olive-gold patina. Well struck except for the reverse dentils, which are opposite the oversized obverse rim. Smooth aside from a thin mark through the upper right serif of the first column in the denomination. (#70829)

**PR64 Cameo Judd-621 Aluminum
1868 Three Cent Nickel**



- 6599** 1868 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-621, Pollock-690, Low R.7, PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Denali Collection. Struck from regular issue dies with a plain edge, but in aluminum. Complete denomination sets were struck in that alloy in 1868 to "show how easily aluminum coined," according to USpatterns.com. This silver-gray example has flashy fields and a few delicate obverse hairlines. A good strike with minor blending on the first column of the denomination. (#60838)

**Cameo Gem Proof Judd-676
1869 Three Cent Nickel**



- 6600** 1869 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-676, Pollock-753, R.4, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Similar to the contemporary three cent nickel, except the date is larger and the denomination pillars are smooth. The long ribbon Pollock subvariety. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. A pleasing and undisturbed Gem that has barely a hint of almond-gold toning. (#60901)

**Brilliant 1869 Three Cent Nickel, PR66
Judd-676, Pollock-755**



- 6601** 1869 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-676, Pollock-755, R.7, PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Denali Collection. Similar to the contemporary three cent nickel, except the date is larger and the denomination pillars are smooth. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. This is the rare Pollock variation with long reverse dentils and a short-tipped left ribbon. Both sides of this Premium Gem have brilliant light gray surfaces with typical design features, probably the result of poor definition in the dies. The surfaces are brilliant and mirrored. Population: 2 in 66, 0 finer (12/10). (#60901)

**Lovely PR63 Brown Judd-678 Copper
1869 Three Cent Nickel**



- 6602** 1869 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-678, Pollock-757, Low R.7, PR63 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Struck with a plain edge from regular issue three cent nickel dies, but in copper instead of the usual copper-nickel alloy. Most likely, this pattern was struck not as a regular dies trial, but was instead produced with the intention of sale to privileged dealers or collectors as part of a set of off-metal copper strikings. Sea-green toning dominates the obverse of this intricately struck example, although glimpses of gold and plum-red are also evident. The reverse has walnut-tan centers and electric-blue borders. (#60903)

**Select Proof 1869 Three Cent Nickel
Struck in Aluminum, Judd-679**



- 6603** 1869 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-679, Pollock-758, High R.7, PR63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Struck with a plain edge from regular issue three cent nickel dies, but in aluminum instead of the usual copper-nickel alloy. Satiny and boldly struck with faint straw-gold and cream toning. Highly appealing for the PR63 grade, since there are no distracting hairlines or spots. (#60904)

**Cameo PR63 1869 Standard Silver Quarter
Struck in Silver, Judd-733**



- 6604** 1869 Standard Silver Quarter Dollar, Judd-733, Pollock-814, R.5, PR63 Cameo PCGS. Standard Silver design with the bust of Liberty facing right, wearing a headband with LIBERTY inscribed upon it. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds most of the obverse margin, with the motto set on a scroll below the bust of Liberty. On the reverse, 25 CENTS is surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel leaves, and around the periphery is STANDARD SILVER 1869. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The present lovely Gem is extremely brilliant silver-white throughout, with significant contrast between the fields and devices meriting the Cameo designation. Ex: Long Beach Signature (2/2003), lot 9079. (#60960)

**Notable 1870 Three Cent Nickel in Copper
Judd-794, PR65 Red and Brown**



- 6605** 1870 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-794, Pollock-881, High R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Denali Collection. Struck from regular issue dies with a plain edge, but in copper. An extremely rare trial piece. The 2009 Tenth Edition of Judd lists the last auction appearance at a 1994 Bowers and Merena auction. The Pollock pattern book, also from 1994, lists only a single specimen, from the famed Farouk auction. This intricately struck and undisturbed specimen is lavishly toned in apple-green, ruby-red, and navy-blue. (#71037)

**PR66 Red and Brown Judd-812
1870 Standard Silver Half Dime**



- 6606** 1870 Standard Silver Half Dime, Judd-812, Pollock-900, Low R.7, PR66 Red and Brown NGC. Ex: Simpson. The Barber Standard Silver design with Liberty seated with hand resting on a shield and Liberty pole behind. The reverse displays 5 CENTS surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Richly toned in aquamarine and rose-red. Precisely struck, and undisturbed aside from faint obverse hairlines. (#61056)

Choice Red Proof 1870 Half Dime, Judd-817



- 6607** 1870 Standard Silver Half Dime, Judd-817, Pollock-906, High R.6, PR64 Red PCGS. A seated figure of Liberty faces left with a globe. An unsupported liberty pole passes behind her left (facing) arm. Paired with a regular dies half dime reverse. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Precisely struck and devoid of hairlines. Orange-gold and rose-red with scattered minute tan spots. Population: 2 in 64 Red, 0 finer (12/10). (#81061)

**Choice Proof Red and Brown Judd-827
1870 Standard Silver Ten Cent**



- 6608** 1870 Standard Silver Ten Cents, Judd-827, Pollock-917, Low R.7, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. Attributed to William Barber's design, the obverse depicts a seated figure of Liberty facing left and supporting a shield in her right hand, an olive branch in her left. A free-standing liberty pole is present behind the shield. On the reverse, 10 CENTS is within a wreath of cotton and corn, and the inscription STANDARD is above. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Cherry-red and sea-green dominate this fully impressed and flashy near-Gem. A pair of small obverse spots are all that limit the grade. (#71071)

**Brilliant Near-Gem 1870 Standard Silver Dime
Struck in Silver, Judd-843**



- 6609** 1870 Standard Silver Ten Cents, Judd-843, Pollock-942, Low R.6, PR64 PCGS. A Standard Silver dime format: The obverse has a head of Liberty with a diadem in her hair and a scroll beneath the bust rather than the date. The reverse features 10 CENTS in the center, the date 1870 below, surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn with STANDARD above. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. A brilliant and attractively preserved near-Gem with a small Mint-made planchet flaw on the reverse at 3 o'clock. The dies are rotated about 30 degrees counterclockwise. Certified in a green-label holder. Ex: *Heritage* (11/2003), lot 11127. (#61087)

Eliasberg's Gem Proof Judd-882 1870 Quarter in Silver



- 6610** 1870 Quarter Dollar, Judd-882, Pollock-980, High R.7, PR65 NGC. Ex: Eliasberg, Simpson. A regular issue Motto reverse quarter is paired with a William Barber rendition of the seated Liberty. She faces left and holds an olive branch and a Federal shield. A Liberty pole ascends behind her arm. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This intricately struck specimen has an autumn-gold and cream-gray obverse. The reverse is shaded in navy-blue and orange with two bright untuned areas near the right (facing) wingtip. Ex: *Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection* (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 222. (#61126)

**Eliasberg's Gem Proof Judd-883
1870 Seated Quarter Pattern**



- 6611** 1870 Quarter Dollar, Judd-883, Pollock-981, Low R.7, PR65 NGC. Ex: Eliasberg, Simpson. The obverse depicts a seated figure of Liberty facing left, with 13 stars around and the date below. Liberty supports a shield and holds an olive branch. Liberty pole stands behind her arm. The reverse is the regular Seated Liberty quarter. Struck in silver with a plain edge. This razor-sharp Gem is delightfully toned in sun-gold, ruby-red, and electric-blue. Both sides are void of distraction. Ex: *Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection* (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 223. (#61127)

Select Proof 1870 Standard Silver Half
Judd-951, Struck in Silver



- 6612** 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-951, Pollock-1094, R.5, PR63 PCGS. The bust of Liberty faces right on the obverse with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll below. Liberty's hair is tied in a bun. On the reverse, the denomination 50 CENTS and date 1870 are in a wreath of cotton and corn with the inscription STANDARD above. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. A nearly untuned specimen with a hint of peripheral golden-gray. The centers lack full definition due to the uncommonly high relief bust. A wispy vertical hairline on the portrait decides the grade. (#61197)

Patinated 1870 Standard Silver Half
Judd-952, PR63



- 6613** 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-952, Pollock-1095, Low R.7, PR63 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse shows a bust right of Liberty. She wears a diadem inscribed LIBERTY, with the hair tied in a bun. The peripheral legends include UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and IN GOD WE TRUST, the latter within a scroll. The reverse displays the denomination 50 CENTS and the date 1870 within a wreath of cotton and corn. STANDARD is centered on the upper border. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Beautifully toned plum-red, ocean-blue, peach-gold, and slate. The centers show moderate softness of strike. Population: 1 in 63, 1 finer (12/10). (#61198)

PR64 1870 Standard Silver Half, Judd-957



- 6614** 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-957, Pollock-1108, R.5, PR64 NGC. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A bust of Liberty faces right and is surrounded by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. She wears a headband inscribed LIBERTY, and has a large star on her forehead. IN GOD WE TRUST is below on a banner. The reverse features 50/CENTS/1870 within a wreath of cotton and corn. STANDARD is centered above the wreath. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Forest-green, lavender, and stone-gray intermingle across this pleasing standard silver pattern. The strike is precise save for minor blending near the B in LIBERTY. (#61203)

Lovely 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar
Judd-964, PR64 Cameo



- 6615** 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-964, Pollock-1060, Low R.7, PR64 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Liberty faces right on the obverse, wearing a cap with two stars, her hair adorned with a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY in raised letters. A ribbon below carries the motto IN GOD WE TRUST with the statutory legend around. The reverse has a wreath of olive and laurel that encloses the denomination, 50 CENTS, with STANDARD SILVER around and the date below. Struck in silver with a plain edge.

This splendid Cameo proof is nearly a Gem, with brilliant silver surfaces and faint champagne toning that gathers near the borders. Both sides have deeply mirrored fields around satiny white devices. Population: 1 in 64 Cameo, 1 finer (12/10). (#61210)

1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar
Judd-977, Copper, PR66 Brown



- 6616** 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-977, Pollock-1089, Low R.7, PR66 Brown NGC. Ex: Simpson. A bust of Liberty faces right on the obverse with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll below. Liberty wears a cap that is ornamented with two stars, and a ribbon that crosses her shoulder is inscribed with LIBERTY in raised letters. The initial B is seen within the folds of the ribbon behind Liberty's cap, and the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is at the upper periphery. On the reverse, the denomination 50 CENTS is expressed within a wreath of oak and laurel. The date 1870 is below, the word STANDARD is above. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This Premium Gem has smooth olive-brown surfaces with wisps of lilac toning and traces of original mint color. A lovely representative of a rare pattern variety. Census: 1 in 66 Brown, 0 finer (11/10). (#61223)

**Mottled Toned 1870 Standard Silver Half
Judd-988, PR63**



- 6617** 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-988, Pollock-1117, High R.7, PR63 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. First of two examples of this popular Standard Silver design. Struck in silver with a plain edge. The fields are bright and reflective in spite of light hairlining. Each side displays variegated blue and golden-brown toning with occasional patches of brilliance interspersed. (#61234)

**Choice Red and Brown Proof Judd-990
1870 Standard Silver Half**



- 6618** 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-990, Pollock-1119, High R.7, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Standard Silver design with Liberty facing right wearing a headband with a star, a scroll below, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above. The reverse is similar to the one used in 1869 with 50 CENTS in the center and is surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel with 1870 below and STANDARD SILVER above. Struck in copper with a plain edge. A fully struck and unabraded specimen that retains ample orange-gold, especially on the obverse, although golden-brown, jade-green, and plum-mauve are also present. The obverse periphery displays scattered carbon. (#71236)

**Judd-1002 1870 William Barber Dollar Pattern
Struck in Silver, PR63**



- 6619** 1870 Dollar, Judd-1002, Pollock-1134, Low R.6, PR63 NGC. The William Barber Seated Liberty design. A seated Liberty faces left, with 13 stars ringing the rim and the date 1870 in exergue. She holds a shield with her right hand and an olive branch in her left. A cap rests atop a Liberty pole, and a scroll crosses the shield with LIBERTY raised above the ribbon. The reverse is from the regular Seated Liberty dollar die of the year. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This specimen shows light hairlines under rich patina, gold, orange, and rose with prominent blue elements around the rims. From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#61249)

Judd-1005 1870 Silver Dollar, PR63 Brown



- 6620** 1870 Dollar, Judd-1005, Pollock-1137, Low R.6, PR63 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse portrays a seated figure of Liberty with shield and olive branch. A scroll is draped over the shield with the word LIBERTY inscribed and a Liberty pole stands behind the shield. Regular issue Seated dollar reverse. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Rich apple-green, golden-brown, and ruby-red toning enriches the well struck and unblemished surfaces. An impressive example of this collectible silver dollar pattern. (#61252)

**1870 Dollar Pattern in Copper
Judd-1005, PR65 Brown**



- 6621** 1870 Dollar, Judd-1005, Pollock-1137, Low R.6, PR65 Brown NGC. The William Barber obverse design showing Liberty seated holding a laurel branch in her left hand, right hand resting on a shield and scroll with a Liberty pole and cap in the background. The reverse is from the regular dies for the Seated dollar of this year. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The fields show moderate reflectivity and are deeply toned in olive-brown shades with deep blue and streaky red accents on both sides. A well-defined and problem-free example of this popular and rare Seated dollar pattern. From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#61252)

1870 Indian Princess Dollar in Copper
Judd-1016, PR65 Red and Brown



- 6622 1870 One Dollar, Judd-1016, Pollock-1150, R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** The obverse features Longacre's Indian Princess design, and shows Liberty seated, left (facing) hand grasping a pole with Phrygian cap on top, right hand resting on a globe, conjoined flags behind. The reverse is of the adopted dies for the Seated dollar. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The USPatterns.com website states, "This was apparently implemented by William Barber as Longacre died in 1869." The Indian Princess design is one of the most impressive in the entire pattern series. The surfaces have mellowed to an even reddish-brown and the fields are still brightly reflective, especially on the obverse. A few speckles of carbon account for the PR64 grade.
From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#71264)

1871 Copper Indian Princess Dollar
Judd-1148, PR64 Brown



- 6623 1871 Dollar, Judd-1148, Pollock-1290, Low R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS.** Longacre's Indian Princess design dominates the obverse. The periphery displays 13 stars and the flag exhibits 22 stars. This pattern obverse is paired with a standard Motto Seated dollar reverse. Struck in copper with a plain edge. A beautiful, intricately struck near-Gem with rich fire-red, forest-green, olive, and electric-blue patina. A small V in the field near the profile provides an identifier. The target-shaped pattern over the central obverse is on the holder, and not the coin. Certified in a first generation holder.
Ex: Stack's (5/1998), lot 538, which realized \$3,520.
From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#61410)

1872 Dies Trial for the Three Cent Nickel in Copper
Judd-1185, PR62 Red and Brown



- 6624 1872 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-1185, Pollock-1325, R.8, PR62 Red and Brown PCGS.** Ex: Denali Collection. Regular dies trial issue for the 1872 three cent nickel. Struck in copper with a plain edge. While struck as part of sets for collectors, these pieces are actually quite rare. A half a dozen or fewer are believed known in copper, and only two or three are extant in aluminum. This piece is only slightly mellowed with most of each side still full red. The fields are moderately mirrored. (#71456)

Rare Judd-1260 Copper 1873 Three Cent Nickel
PR64 Red and Brown



- 6625 1873 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-1260, Pollock-1402, High R.7, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS.** Ex: Denali Collection. Struck with the usual plain edge from regular issue Closed 3 three cent nickel dies, but in copper alloy. Judd-1260 is extremely rare. Per USPatterns.com, "fewer than a half dozen [is] believed to exist." Our Permanent Auction Archives have only one prior appearance of Judd-1260, 11 years ago in our 1999 FUN Signature. This is a fully struck specimen with orange-gold borders and deep cherry-red centers. The grade is limited solely by a pair of small spots on the lower obverse. (#71545)

Toned 1873 Trade Dollar Pattern
Judd-1276, PR65



- 6626 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1276, Pollock-1418, R.5, PR65 NGC.** A distinctive Trade dollar pattern with a small head of Liberty facing left set amid a large, open field with 13 stars at the margin. The reverse has the required legends mostly set in the middle of that side, surrounded by an olive wreath, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the upper periphery. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. A well struck specimen with rich lilac, ice-blue, and honey-gold toning.
Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 11/2007), lot 61462, which realized \$14,950.
From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#61561)

**Richly Toned Gem Proof Judd-1293
1873 Trade Dollar Pattern**



- 6627** 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1293, Pollock-1435, R.4, PR65 NGC. The design is similar to the issued Trade dollar, but Liberty's left hand rests on a globe, right hand holds a staff, and plow handles are behind the globe. On the reverse, the eagle clutches the E PLURIBUS UNUM banner and a Federal shield in its claws. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Both sides of this Gem proof have rich patina, but the color patterns are distinctive: peach-gold with blue edges on the obverse, blue-to-violet with mint-green edges on the reverse. Great eye appeal for this more accessible pattern issue. Census: 4 in 65, 0 finer (11/10). (#61578)

**1874 Twenty Cent Piece Pattern in Silver
Judd-1354, PR63**



- 6628** 1874 Twenty Cents, Judd-1354, Pollock-1498, Low R.7, PR63 NGC. The central figure of the obverse is a seated Liberty facing left, with Liberty pole and globe. The globe is inscribed LIBERTY. The figure is surrounded by two bales of cotton, a tobacco plant, and a sheaf of wheat. An arc of 13 stars surrounds the figure above, with the date below. The reverse die is similar to the design adopted for regular issue coinage except for minor differences in leaf position, and the second arrowhead points above the T in TWENTY. Struck in silver with a plain edge.

The patina is predominantly lilac and heather, with a splash of gold on the lower obverse. Under a loupe, numerous tiny carbon flecks appear, sprinkled over both obverse and reverse, but much appeal remains on this rare and elusive silver pattern. The www.uspatterns.com website estimates that about two dozen are known. Ex: FUN Signature Sale (Heritage, 1/2001), lot 8552, which brought \$3,200; FUN Signature Sale, (Heritage, 1/1999), lot 7562, \$2,760. (#61658)

**Patinated PR63 Brown 1878 Pattern Silver Dollar
Struck in Copper, Judd-1555**



- 6629** 1878 Dollar, Judd-1555, Pollock-1734, R.7, PR63 Brown NGC. Ex: Lemus Collection. Liberty faces left and wears a coronet inscribed LIBERTY. She is surrounded by IN GOD WE TRUST and thirteen stars. The portrait resembles that on the legendary 1877 Half Union patterns. On the reverse, an eagle with spread wings holds an olive branch and three arrows. E PLURIBUS UNUM is arranged above in gothic letters. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The Pollock subvariety with the B in PLURIBUS beneath the right side of the second T in STATES. This representative is fully struck and unabraded. The obverse offers deep aquamarine and mahogany patina, with hints of lavender and cherry-red near the rim. The reverse is also fully toned, and displays rose-red centers and sea-green margins. As of (12/10), NGC has certified only three specimens of Judd-1555 in all grades.

Ex: Danny Arnold Collection and Romisa Collection (Bowers and Merena, 9/1984), lot 401; Lemus Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1892. (#61916)

**PR66 Red and Brown Judd-1646
Copper 1880 Metric Dollar**



- 6630** 1880 Metric Dollar, Judd-1646, Pollock-1846, Low R.6, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. William Barber's Metric dollar depicts Liberty wearing a coronet with a border of pearls. The elaborate reverse displays a partial wreath of cotton and corn tied at the base, a ribbon, and the motto DEO EST GLORIA within a cartouche above. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This is a dramatically toned Premium Gem has cherry-red centers framed by peach-gold and cobalt-blue borders. Intricately struck and essentially immaculate. From The McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns. (#72031)

**Elusive 1881 Three Cent Pattern
PR63 Brown, Judd-1669**



- 6631 1881 Liberty Head Three Cents, Judd-1669, Pollock-1870, High R.6, PR63 Brown PCGS.** Three cent nickel pattern featuring the head on the obverse similar to that used on the adopted Liberty nickel of 1883. The reverse has a Roman numeral III in the center, surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn. Struck in copper with a plain edge. A chocolate-brown specimen with an unimprovable strike and a solitary fleck on the left obverse field. Housed in an old green label holder. (#62065)

**Gem Proof Judd-1670 in Aluminum
1881 Liberty Three Cent Nickel**



- 6632 1881 Liberty Head Three Cents, Judd-1670, Pollock-1871, Low R.7, PR65 NGC.** Ex: Simpson. A three cent nickel pattern featuring the head on the obverse similar to that used on the adopted five cent piece of 1883. The reverse has a Roman numeral III in the center, surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Fully struck and flashy with occasional faint streaks of charcoal-gray patina. (#62066)

**Gem Proof Aluminum Judd-1689
1882 Liberty Nickel**



- 6633 1882 Liberty Head Five Cents, Judd-1689, Pollock-1891, High R.7, PR65 NGC.** Similar to the adopted design of 1883 No Cents nickel, with the addition of the motto IN GOD WE TRUST at the upper obverse border. The obverse stars are also arranged differently. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Although this pattern design is comparatively available in nickel (Judd-1687), aluminum specimens are very rare. NGC and PCGS combined have certified only three examples. This fully struck pearl-gray Gem is devoid of contact and virtually carbon-free. The obverse displays a few trivial mint-made lintmarks. (#62094)

Choice Proof 1896 Cent, Judd-1767



- 6634 1896 One Cent, Judd-1767, Pollock-1982, Low R.7, PR64 NGC.** The obverse has a scroll reading LIBERTY across a shield with thirteen stripes. Behind are two crossed poles, topped by an eagle and a liberty cap. E PLURIBUS UNUM is above, 1896 is below. The reverse displays ONE CENT within a curved olive sprig with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Both sides have beaded borders. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. A well struck and satiny Choice proof with lovely honey-gold and gunmetal-gray toning. (#62220)

Experimental 1999 Delaware Quarter Planchet, MS66



- 6635 1999-P Delaware Quarter—Struck on Experimental Planchet—MS66 PCGS.** In 1999, the U.S. Mint was devising an alloy for the eventual Sacagawea dollar that would have gold color, but possess an identical electro-magnetic signature as the Anthony dollar. This would allow Sacagawea dollars to be visually distinctive yet usable in existing vending machines. "Golden" alloys were tested on a few 1999-dated statehood quarters, presumably since no dollar planchets were available. Some regard these pieces as patterns rather than mint errors, although it was certainly an error when they left the mint. This gold-alloy specimen is well struck with pristine preservation and slightly irregular rims, as if the collar die was absent or too widely spaced.

GOLD DOLLARS

- 6636 1849 Open Wreath MS64 PCGS. Breen-6002.** A boldly repunched star is noted at 5 o'clock. Bold sun-gold luster and a crisp strike are the most rewarding attributes of this first-year gold dollar. The obverse shows a single thin abrasion below the chin that partly defines the grade. (#7502)
- 6637 1849-C Closed Wreath VF35 PCGS. Variety 1.** Sole die pair for the Closed Wreath 1849-C gold dollar. The obverse shows the combined effects of a soft strike and moderate wear, though the reverse offers better definition. Flickers of luster remain in butter-yellow fields. (#7505)

Uncirculated 1849-D Gold Dollar



6638 1849-D MS61 NGC. Variety 1-A. This Uncirculated honey-gold Dahlonega dollar is from a mintage of just 21,588 pieces. A good strike with only minor incompleteness on Liberty's curls. Luster fills the borders, and the only noticeable abrasion is a reverse rim nick at 7:30. Census: 51 in 61, 50 finer (11/10). (#7507)

6639 1849-O Open Wreath MS62 NGC. All 1849-O gold dollars are the Open Wreath reverse type, as the newer Closed Wreath dies arrived too late for coinage that year. Although the surfaces show a fair quota of marks, the overall appearance is excellent with satiny yellow luster. (#7508)

6640 1850-O—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. A boldly impressed piece, particularly in the centers. While the peach-tinted yellow-gold surfaces have slightly disturbed luster from a past cleaning, there is no evidence of wear. (#7512)

1850-O Gold Dollar, MS62 Scarce, Low-Mintage Issue



6641 1850-O MS62 NGC. Variety 1. The only dies for the date. From a low mintage of 14,000 pieces, the 1850-O is the rarest O-mint gold dollar. Doug Winter estimates a surviving population of 175-250 examples in all grades, with about two dozen specimens in Mint State. The present coin displays intricate detail in all design elements, with appealing frosty luster. A few shallow abrasions are present, but none are worthy of individual mention. Census: 23 in 62, 7 finer (11/10). (#7512)

Gem 1851 Gold Dollar A Type One Coin



6642 1851 MS65 NGC. Both type collectors and series enthusiasts will want to take a careful look at this early gold dollar Gem. The design detail is sharp on obverse and reverse alike, and the satiny butter-yellow surfaces offer bold luster. Elusive any finer, with just 23 numerically superior pieces known to NGC (11/10). (#7513)

1851 MS65 Gold Dollar Perfect Example of the Type One Design



6643 1851 MS65 NGC. CAC. The 1851 gold dollar had a high mintage and is generally available in Uncirculated condition. Even Gem examples such as this one are occasionally available. This, of course, means the 1851 is one of the primary candidates for a Type One gold dollar in high grade. This strongly struck example has bright, coruscating mint luster and there are no apparent abrasions on either side.
From The Maltbie Family Collection. (#7513)

Premium Gem 1852 Gold Dollar Popular Type One Issue



6644 1852 MS66 NGC. With a huge mintage of over 2 million pieces, the 1852 gold dollar is an available date and a popular type coin. Of course, the population dwindles above the Gem level, and Premium Gem examples are quite rare. The present coin is a delightful specimen, with sharply defined devices and nearly flawless rose-gold surfaces. Census: 18 in 66, 11 finer (11/10). (#7517)

Scarce 1852-C Gold Dollar, MS61



6645 1852-C MS61 NGC. Variety 2. The 1 in the date is repunched below its base. With a mintage less than 10,000 coins, the 1852-C gold dollar is scarce in any condition. Only about 200 pieces have been certified by NGC and PCGS combined. Bright yellow-gold surfaces exhibit fairly good detail. The weak LA of DOLLAR was caused by some foreign material adhering to the die. This is a much better piece than the grade indicates. (#7518)

Lustrous MS62 1852-C Gold Dollar



- 6646 1852-C MS62 NGC. Variety 2.** Repunching on the base of the 1 in the date identifies Variety 2, ironically the sole collectible die pair for this Charlotte gold dollar date. Well struck on the obverse with considerable “sinking” on the reverse, though the yellow-gold luster is impressive. A shallow pinscratch off the right corner of the bust contributes to the grade. (#7518)
-

**Gem 1853 Gold Dollar
Favorite Type Coin**



- 6647 1853 MS65 NGC.** The 1853 is the favorite choice for type collectors seeking an example of a Type One gold dollar, as its mintage of 4 million pieces makes it an available date in high grade. The present coin is a sharply struck Gem, with yellow and rose-gold surfaces. Abundant satiny mint luster adds to the considerable visual appeal.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#7521)
-

**Gem 1853 Gold Dollar
Sharp Strike, Nice Color**



- 6648 1853 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1853 gold dollar saw a huge mintage of more than 4 million coins and can be located in most Mint State grades. The greenish-gold surfaces of this Gem have a frosty finish and exhibit sharply struck design features. Well preserved, and displaying a light crack at the left obverse border. PCGS has only certified 36 coins in higher numeric grades (12/10). (#7521)
-

**Near-Mint 1853-C Gold Dollar
A Type One Classic**



- 6649 1853-C AU58 NGC. Variety 1.** Sole die pair for this date, mintage just 11,515 pieces. Greenish-gold elements are particularly prominent through the fields, almost to the point of appearing emerald, while yellow color is more of a matrix or linking aspect. A touch soft on the hair under the coronet, but the surfaces show only minor evidence of wear. Census: 42 in 58, 44 finer (11/10). (#7522)
-

**Bright 1853-C Gold Dollar, MS60
Above-Average Strike**



- 6650 1853-C MS60 NGC. Variety 1.** The only known die marriage. Bright yellow-gold surfaces display hints of light green. The design features are much better struck than ordinarily seen on this issue. Indeed, the reverse elements near the date, an area nearly always obscured (Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, 2006), is quite sharp. Some light marks are not serious. Census: 6 in 60, 38 finer (11/10). (#7522)
-

**Near-Gem 1853-O Gold Dollar
With Original ‘Crusty’ Surfaces**



- 6651 1853-O MS64 NGC.** With a mintage well over a quarter-million pieces, the 1853-O gold dollar is the easiest O-mint to find for type purposes. It is nonetheless quite elusive in Gem grades. This near-Gem exhibits original crusty greenish-gold surfaces, a piece that has clearly never been fiddled with. Minor strike weakness appears only on the second L in DOLLAR. Census: 47 in 64, 13 finer (11/10). (#7524)
-

- 6652 1854 Type One MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Strong yellow-gold luster throughout on this final Type One gold dollar issue. Well struck with a touch of duskiness along the obverse margins. PCGS has graded 40 finer examples (11/10). (#7525)
-

**1854-S Gold Dollar, MS62
Last Type One Issue**



- 6653 1854-S MS62 NGC.** The 1854-S Type One gold dollar was the first issue of this denomination struck at the San Francisco Mint, with a tiny mintage of 14,632 pieces. Mint State examples are rare today. The present coin is sharply detailed, with satiny mint luster, and light greenish-gold surfaces. Census: 20 in 62, 14 finer (11/10). (#7527)

**1854 Gold Dollar, MS62
Popular Type Two Issue**



- 6654 1854 Type Two MS62 NGC.** From a large mintage of 783,943 pieces, the 1854 gold dollar is an available date, and probably the favorite choice of type collectors seeking a Type Two representative of this denomination. The present coin shows the usual softness on the date, but all other design elements are sharply detailed. The lustrous surfaces are a pleasing greenish-gold color. (#7531)

Colorful 1854 Type Two Select Gold Dollar



- 6655 1854 Type Two MS63 PCGS.** The lustrous surfaces of this Select dollar display a melange of orange-gold, mint-green, and lavender patination. The design features are adequately brought up, and the few minuscule marks do not disturb. The often-seen clash marks are present on both sides. (#7531)
- 6656 1855 MS61 PCGS.** Bold peach and rose overtones grace the luster that blossoms on this important Type Two gold dollar. Softly struck but with remarkably smooth surfaces for the grade assigned. (#7532)
- 6657 1855 MS61 NGC.** An important Mint State example of this Type Two gold dollar issue with prominent butter-yellow luster. A degree of central striking softness is as expected for the design. (#7532)

MS63 Type Two 1855 Gold Dollar



- 6658 1855 MS63 PCGS.** This khaki-gold example is lustrous and displays only faint field grazes. The strike is sharp except near the I in AMERICA. The Type Two design was struck for just two years, excluding a tiny 1856 emission at San Francisco. It is a proven obstacle to completion of a gold type set. Encased in a green label holder. (#7532)

**1855 Gold Dollar, MS63
Second Year of the Type Two Design**



- 6659 1855 MS63 PCGS.** The 1855 gold dollar is always popular as an available date of the short lived Type Two design. The present coin is a well struck Select Mint State example, with some weakness apparent on the obverse lettering and the date. The surfaces are light orange-gold, with satiny mint luster. (#7532)

**Select 1855 Gold Dollar
Vivid Color**



- 6660 1855 MS63 PCGS. CAC.** Rich orange-gold color adorns the lustrous surfaces of this Select gold dollar. A well executed strike imparts strong definition to the design elements, including all of the letters in LIBERTY; only the two L's of DOLLAR reveal the usual softness. Clash marks are evident on both sides. Quite nice for the designated grade. (#7532)

Pleasing 1855-O Gold Dollar, AU55



- 6661 1855-O AU55 NGC. This yellow-gold Choice AU exhibits an above-average strike for a New Orleans Mint issue. Both sides retain a good amount of luster and are remarkably clean. Unlike most examples of this issue, only minor, faint clash marks are seen. Very difficult to locate any finer. (#7535)

1856-S Gold Dollar, AU55 Last Type Two Issue



- 6662 1856-S Type Two AU55 NGC. The 1856-S gold dollar was the last issue to feature the Type Two design, as the other mints only struck Type Three gold dollars that year. The small mintage of 24,600 pieces makes the date quite elusive in all grades. The present coin is a well struck issue, with some softness evident on the obverse peripheral devices. The lustrous fields are a light yellow-gold color. (#7536)

1856 Slanted 5 Gold Dollar Conditionally Rare Gem



- 6663 1856 Slanted 5 MS65 PCGS. The more-available issue compared to the elusive Upright 5, but this is a nice Gem striking of the piece, perfect for type purposes. As such, it is a conditional rarity, one of only 14 pieces so graded at PCGS, with 11 finer (12/10). Khaki-gold surfaces are lustrous and free of mentionable contact, but a couple of the obverse letters around the periphery are weakly struck, along with the denticles from 5 to 10 o'clock. (#7540)
- 6664 1857 MS64 NGC. CAC. An early Type Three gold dollar with light luster and a blend of pale yellow-gold and richer apricot hues. Boldly impressed with great eye appeal, as befits the near-Gem designation. Census: 32 in 64, 21 finer (11/10). (#7544)

Uncirculated 1858-D Gold Dollar



- 6665 1858-D MS61 NGC. Variety 10-M. A mere 3,477 gold dollars were struck at Dahlonega in 1858, and those pieces were given little numismatic consideration during the 19th century, an era when gold coins were not collected by mintmark. The NGC Census data is clustered in AU55 to MS62 grades, but undoubtedly resubmissions over the years has inflated those figures. The present example has orange luster with powder blue toning on the highpoints and open field. Well struck aside from the 5 in the date, and no marks are worthy of mention. We do note a mint-made thread-like strike-through near the ED in UNITED. (#7549)

Satiny 1858-D Gold Dollar MS61



- 6666 1858-D MS61 PCGS. Variety 10-M. The sole known dies for this challenging issue. Only 3,477 pieces were struck, most of which were melted or lost long ago. A crisply struck piece with few marks and suitable luster. Liberty's profile is clashed onto the central reverse field, as made. Population: 16 in 61, 19 finer (11/10). (#7549)

1859-D Gold Dollar, Unc Details



- 6667 1859-D—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. Variety 11-N. The 1859-D gold dollar boasts a typically low mintage of 4,952 pieces, with two varieties known for the date. Variety 11-N is distinguished by the position of the 9 in the date under the left foot of A in DOLLAR. Doug Winter estimates a surviving population of 150-175 examples in all grades. The present coin is sharply detailed, with lustrous surfaces and attractive greenish-gold color. The surfaces show few signs of the noted cleaning. (#7553)
- 6668 1859-S AU58 NGC. CAC. A well struck and minimally abraded straw-gold Borderline Uncirculated representative. Copious luster brightens the wreath, legends, and headdress. Liberty's hair and the corn stalks display only minor wear. A mere 15,000 pieces were struck. Census: 43 in 58, 15 finer (11/10). (#7554)

6669 1859-S AU58 NGC. The relatively small 15,000-piece mintage of 1859-S gold dollars was quickly circulated, with very few survivors. This AU58 example is remarkably clean with the design elements showing slight softness over the high points. Noticeable amounts of mint luster surround the devices on each side. This yellow-gold coin has just a hint of reddish patina. Census: 42 in 58, 15 finer (10/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#7554)

1859-S Gold Dollar, MS61 Conditionally Challenging Issue



6670 1859-S MS61 NGC. The 1859-S is one of the premier condition rarities in the gold dollar series. With a mintage of only 15,000 pieces, it is fairly scarce in all grades but exceedingly difficult in AU and Mint State. This piece is well struck on the reverse but shows some softness of details on the obverse hair curls. The surfaces are bright overall, with yellow-gold patina imbued with light tan. Minute contact marks are visible on Liberty's cheek, and the fields on both sides reveal some luster grazes and scuffs. Census: 9 in 61, 1 finer (11/10). (#7554)

Beautiful Near-Gem 1864 Gold Dollar



6671 1864 MS64 PCGS. Peach-red borders encroach upon the straw-gold centers. A razor-sharp and prooflike near-Gem of this low mintage Civil War date. Clashed on the upper obverse field, and the cheek displays a few specks of die rust, all as made. Unabraded, beautiful, and encapsulated in a green label holder. Population: 9 in 64, 14 finer (11/10). (#7563)

1865 Gold Dollar, MS61 Low-Mintage Type Three Issue



6672 1865 MS61 NGC. Only 3,725 pieces were struck in this final year of the Civil War. Of the few dozen Uncirculated examples known, this is one of the more affordable coins. The surfaces display even reddish-tinged color and the strike is generally strong, but somewhat irregular. Wispy slide marks are seen over each side, but do not seriously distract.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#7564)

6673 1873 Open 3 MS65 NGC. Strong, satiny luster characterizes this Open 3 gold dollar. Boldly detailed save for the curiously soft C in AMERICA with pleasing yellow-gold color. Census: 44 in 65, 12 finer (11/10). (#7573)

MS64 ★ 1873 Closed 3 Gold Dollar



6674 1873 Closed 3 MS64 ★ NGC. The elusive nature of the Closed 3 1873 gold dollar, as discussed by Garrett and Guth: "The 1873, Close [sic] 3 is a very scarce coin in all grades and is, in fact, one of the rarest Type 3 gold dollars." The obverse reflectivity of the present near-Gem is undoubtedly the inspiration for its NGC Star designation, which, as of (11/10), no other business strike 1873 Closed 3 gold dollar has secured. (#7574)

6675 1874 MS64+ ★ NGC. CAC. Strongly struck with distinct reflectivity to pale yellow-gold fields. A post-Civil War gold dollar that is high-end for the near-Gem grade band, as implied by the Plus, and flat-out gorgeous, as suggested by the Star. (#7575)

Famous 1875 Gold Dollar, MS61 Only 400 Pieces Minted



6676 1875 MS61 PCGS. The 1875 gold dollar is a famous key date, from a minuscule mintage of just 400 pieces. The present coin is a sharply rendered MS61 example, with brightly reflective, prooflike fields and frosty devices. The surfaces are an attractive greenish-gold color. Population: 3 in 61, 26 finer (12/10). (#7576)

6677 1878 MS63 Prooflike NGC. The 1878 gold dollar comes from a low mintage of 3,000 circulation strikes. The brassy-gold surfaces of this Select Prooflike example display pleasing field-motif variance and are well struck. Wispy handling marks account for the grade. Census: 4 in 63 Prooflike, 1 finer (11/10). (#77579)

Attractive MS66 1880 Gold Dollar



6678 1880 MS66 NGC. Excellent eye appeal for this issue of 1,600 business strikes. The design definition is wonderful, particularly on the fine details of Liberty's hair and the reverse wreath, and the light bee-yellow fields are impressively mirrored. A gorgeous coin certified in a prior-generation holder. NGC has certified 97 numerically finer pieces (11/10). (#7581)

**1880 Gold Dollar, MS65 Prooflike
Sought-After, Low-Mintage Issue**



- 6679 1880 MS65 Prooflike NGC.** This lemon-gold Gem is flashy and fully struck. A powerful loupe is required to locate any imperfections. The 1880 gold dollar has a tiny mintage of 1,600 pieces, although Philadelphia-area dealers apparently set aside examples at the time of issue. Census: 7 in 65 Prooflike, 16 finer (11/10). (#77581)

Prooflike Superb Gem 1880 Gold Dollar



- 6680 1880 MS67 Prooflike NGC.** CAC. A delightful and distinctly reflective Superb Gem example of this later gold dollar business strike issue, mintage 1,600 pieces. Pale greenish-gold interiors yield to more intense butter-yellow color close to the rims. Both colors appear to offer equal reflectivity. Census: 7 in 67 Prooflike, 1 finer (11/10). (#77581)

Boldly Struck 1880 Gold Dollar, MS67 Prooflike



- 6681 1880 MS67 Prooflike NGC.** With a mintage only a bit more than 1,600 coins for the 1880 gold dollar, it is little wonder that many high-grade specimens show prooflikeness. This MS67 piece is one of 17 so certified at NGC, with a single coin finer (12/10). The strike on this yellow-gold piece is surprisingly and uniformly bold in all areas, if just short of full. Only a tiny dark spot in the obverse field, likely an alloy spot, just below the N of UNITED, provides a pedigree identifier.
Ex: *Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2009), lot 1499.* (#77581)

**Superb Gem 1881 Gold Dollar
Low-Mintage, High-Quality Issue**



- 6682 1881 MS67 NGC.** CAC. Always popular with collectors because of its low-mintage of 7,620 pieces, the 1881 gold dollar was saved in large numbers at the time of issue. Of course, examples in Superb Gem condition are quite scarce, and the quality of this exquisite piece would be difficult to match. The fields are prooflike, with greenish-gold color and orange highlights. The devices are sharply detailed, and eye appeal is extraordinary. Census: 79 in 67, 42 finer (11/10).
From *The Henry Miller Collection.* (#7582)

Exemplary MS67+ 1883 Gold Dollar



- 6683 1883 MS67+ NGC.** CAC. A magnificent orange-gold Superb Gem. Both sides are lustrous, crisply struck, and essentially immaculate. The obverse die was lapped prior to coinage, and the letters ERT in LIBERTY were mostly effaced, as made. Only 10,800 pieces were struck. Census: 2 in 67+, 9 finer (11/10). (#7584)

Impeccable 1883 Gold Dollar, MS67 Prooflike



- 6684 1883 MS67 Deep Prooflike NGC.** This is an impeccably preserved example whose surfaces reveal the prooflike finish that typifies many 1883 gold dollars, not unexpected from this widely hoarded issue of just 10,800 pieces. Both sides are original and pristine, featuring bright yellow-gold color. As an identifier, a small lint mark is noted in the right obverse field near the E of AMERICA. Census: 5 in 67 Prooflike, 0 finer (10/10).
Ex: *Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 2557.* (#77584)

**1886 Gold Dollar, MS67
A Dazzling Example**



- 6685 1886 MS67 NGC.** With just 5,000 business strikes produced, the 1886 ranks as the scarcest issue from the final decade of gold dollars. This impeccably preserved Superb Gem has spectacular satiny luster that shimmers beneath the yellow-gold patina. A loupe locates a couple of nearly imperceptible handling marks, and also reveals clash marks on both sides. Neither NGC nor PCGS have certified any pieces finer than this attractive representative. Census: 14 in 67, 0 finer (10/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#7587)

- 6686 1887 MS65 NGC.** A strongly struck and flashy (though not fully reflective) Gem example of this late-date gold dollar issue. Great yellow color with a small copper spot on the rim above the TE of STATES. Housed in a prior-generation holder. (#7588)

**Premium Gem 1887 Gold Dollar
High Technical Grade, Low Mintage**



- 6687 1887 MS66 PCGS.** The 1887 gold dollar is more available than its small mintage of 7,500 pieces would suggest, but the issue is definitely scarce at the Premium Gem level. The present coin is a sharply detailed MS66 example, with vivid orange-gold surfaces. Vibrant, frosty mint luster radiates from the obverse surfaces, while the reverse displays prooflike reflectivity. Eye appeal is outstanding. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 56 in 66, 23 finer (12/10). (#7588)

- 6688 1888 MS66 NGC. CAC.** Regular issue gold dollars were issued through 1889, when the denomination was discontinued. The 1888 gold dollars are relatively plentiful in lower Mint State grades, surviving from a mintage of 15,501 coins, but finer examples are elusive. This Premium Gem offers frosty yellow surfaces. The strike is sharp, the surfaces pristine. The reverse is rotated a few degrees counterclockwise. (#7589)

- 6689 1889 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** An impressively detailed example from the final year of circulating gold dollar strikings. Light yellow-gold luster is smooth and slightly satiny. A beautiful Gem. (#7590)

- 6690 1889 MS66 PCGS.** Warm, satiny luster takes on mostly peach and apricot hues. A delightful Premium Gem example from the last of the Liberty gold dollar issues. (#7590)

PROOF GOLD DOLLAR

**Sharp Net PR50 1881 Gold Dollar
With Cameo Contrast**



- 6691 1881—Scratched—ANACS. Net PR50.** Only 87 proofs were made of the 1881 gold dollar. This piece displays pinpoint-sharp strike definition, with deeply mirrored fields and undesignated cameo contrast. A glass reveals delicate hairlines and scuffs on the fields, but a patch of thin scrapes around DS on the obverse is responsible for the caveat.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3715. (#7631)

EARLY QUARTER EAGLES

BD-1 1807 Two and a Half, AU Details



- 6692 1807—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. Breen-6124, BD-1, R.3.** The sole dies for this scarce Draped Bust date. Hairlined and bright from cleaning, but the devices and borders shimmer with luster. Softly brought up at the centers, but there is only a trace of actual wear, primarily on Liberty's cheek and the folds of the cap. (#7656)

AU Details 1825 Quarter Eagle, BD-2



- 6693 1825—Repaired, Whizzed—NCS. AU Details. Breen-6128, BD-2, High R.4.** Three different die marriages are known for 1825 quarter eagles, despite a mintage of just 4,434 pieces. This lightly circulated example was carefully repaired on the left obverse field, and the coin was then whizzed to create a consistent appearance. Nonetheless, much luster remains, and the devices retain most of their initial detail. (#7664)

Bold 1830 Quarter Eagle, BD-1



- 6694 1830 Genuine PCGS. Breen-6133, BD-1, R.4.** The PCGS number ending in .92 suggests Cleaning as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an AU specimen that has been cleaned. Very close to Mint State in terms of sharpness, this well struck lemon-gold example is a bit bright, and a moderate mark is noted on Liberty's neck. There are a pair of small strike-throughs (as made) near star 1.

CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLES

- 6695 1834 Classic AU55 NGC. Variety-1.** The Small Head type is the most plentiful of all 1834 Classic Head quarter eagles and a popular candidate for type collections. This pleasing green-gold representative has slight high point wear preventing a full Mint State grade. (#7692)
- 6696 1834 Classic AU58 NGC. Large Head, Breen-6140, Variety-2, R.3.** Prominent curls atop Liberty's head on the obverse, widely spaced letters AM in AMERICA on the reverse. Lemon-gold surfaces offer pale radiance with just a touch of rub on softly struck high points. (#7692)

Breen-6140, Variety-2 1834 Classic Quarter Eagle, MS62



- 6697 1834 Classic MS62 NGC. CAC. Large Head, Breen-6140, Variety-2, R.3.** Deep butter-yellow color shows deepening to honey and reddish-brown at parts of the margins. This coin is well-defined on the peripheral devices with warm luster sweeping across the fields, and while the central elements are softly defined, they show no trace of wear. Scattered wispy abrasions and small marks account for the grade. (#7692)

Flashy 1834 Classic Quarter Eagle, MS62



- 6698 1834 Classic MS62 NGC. Large Head, Breen-6140, Variety-2, R.3.** Repunching is obvious on several stars. A precisely struck example with flashy luster throughout the peripheries and devices. The fields lack any noticeable marks, and the eye appeal is imposing. An 1834 reduction in gold content led to higher survival rates for the Classic type than its predecessors, but most pieces are in XF and AU grades. (#7692)

MS62 1836 Script 8 Two and a Half Head of 1835, Variety 11



- 6699 1836 Script 8 MS62 NGC. Head of 1835, Breen-6143, Variety 11, R.2.** No berry on olive branch, star 6 close to hair curl. The Head of 1835 is practically always seen with a bold die break through star 6 and the top of the headband. Here (and often), the break extends through the entire portrait and exits to the rim between stars 12 and 13. The antique-gold surfaces have a greenish tinge, and a patch of rose color appears on the reverse. A small verdigris spot at star 5 provides an undistracting pedigree marker. An estimable example for type collectors. Census: 28 in 62, 22 finer (12/10). (#7694)

Scarce Near-Mint 1837 Two and a Half



- 6700 1837 AU58 NGC. Breen-6145, Variety-16, R.2.** Luster fills the borders and devices of this lightly abraded Classic quarter eagle. A good strike with moderate blending on the forehead curls and vertical shield stripes. The 1837 has a lower mintage than the preceding three Classic Head Philadelphia dates, and is scarce this close to Mint State.
From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#7695)

**Near-Mint 1838 Classic Quarter Eagle
Breen-6146, Variety-19, Sole Dies**



6701 1838 AU58 NGC. Breen-6146, Variety-19, R.2. The sole die pair used to strike 1838 quarter eagles, offered here as an important near-Mint survivor. Dusky yellow-gold surfaces deepen to green-gold along parts of the margins, and well-defined devices show only trifling rub. A handful of ambiguous color streaks are present in the obverse fields. (#7696)

6702 1839-O XF45 NGC. High Date, Wide Fraction, Breen-6512, Variety-27, R.3. The 1839-O is both the first and last New Orleans issue of the Classic type, and thus is significant to the Southern branch mint type collector. This is an original orange-gold example with unblemished surfaces and pleasing luster throughout the reverse margin. (#7701)

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

6703 1840-O XF45 NGC. This lightly worn yet radiant honey-lemon piece has a typical strike and a small copper spot at 12 o'clock on the obverse rim. Small handling marks are scattered in the fields. (#7720)

Lustrous 1842-O Quarter Eagle, AU55



6704 1842-O AU55 NGC. The New Orleans Mint coined 19,800 quarter eagles in 1842, and survivors are elusive in all grades. This bright green-gold example has nearly full luster with satin surfaces. The reverse of this piece has several minor die cracks. Census: 16 in 55, 31 finer (11/10). (#7726)

**Challenging 1843-C Quarter Eagle
Large Date, Plain 4**



6705 1843-C Large Date, Plain 4 Genuine PCGS. Variety 1. The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an AU specimen that has been repaired. The reverse field has been smoothed beneath STATES OF, but this slightly bright representative exhibits nearly complete design detail.

**1843-C Large Date, Plain 4 Quarter Eagle
An Attractive Type Coin**



6706 1843-C Large Date, Plain 4 AU55 NGC. Variety 1. The 1843-C Large Date quarter eagle is common in lower grades but becomes considerably more difficult to locate in AU, especially the higher levels thereof. Traces of luster reside in the recessed areas of this yellow-gold Choice AU specimen. Generally well struck except for softness in the centers, a characteristic of the issue. A nice minimally abraded piece that will fit comfortably in a high-grade type collection. Census: 26 in 55, 43 finer (11/10). (#7728)

Rare 1843-D Variety 4-G Quarter Eagle



- 6707 1843-D Small D Genuine PCGS. Variety 4-G.** The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an AU specimen that has been scratched and cleaned. Several scratches appear on each side with light yellow surfaces. The rarity of the variety easily trumps the physical appearance of the coin.

In the second edition of his Dahlonaga reference that was published in 2003, Doug Winter writes: "This variety is extremely rare with only one coin currently known to exist." Replying to an inquiry in December 2010, Winter comments: "Since then I'm aware of a few more turning up but this variety still appears to be quite rare."

We are unable to find any past offerings of this variety in our auction archives, although a number of unattributed appearances of 1843-D require further study. The reverse has minor clash marks with a heavy die crack from the back of the eagle's neck to the right wing, continuing to the E in AMERICA.

Rare AU53 Large D 1843-D Two and a Half



- 6708 1843-D Large D AU53 NGC. Variety 4-H.** Unlisted as such on the NGC insert, but this is the seldom-seen Large D variety. Most '43-D quarter eagles have a Small D. This yellow-gold example is well struck for a Dahlonaga issue, and the partly lustrous and minimally marked surfaces display ample bright luster. (#97730)

- 6709 1845-D Genuine PCGS. Variety 6-1.** The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, the piece has the details of an XF specimen that has been damaged and cleaned. Bright yellow-gold surfaces show scattered abrasions and a long scrape just above the date. (#7738)

- 6710 1845-O—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. XF.** A mildly bright and glossy example with straw-gold centers and rich russet-tan borders. Unmarked, although each side displays a single slender strike-through, as made. The eagle is lightly brought up, although Liberty's hair has bold detail. Just 4,000 pieces were struck. (#7739)

**1846-D Quarter Eagle, MS60
Very Rare Variety 8-L**



- 6711 1846-D MS60 NGC. Variety 8-L.** Only 19,303 quarter eagles were struck at the Dahlonaga Mint in 1846, with four varieties known for the date. Doug Winter estimates a surviving population of 175-200 pieces in all grades, with 4-5 examples extant in Mint State. The present coin represents the very rare Variety 8-L, distinguished by the high position of the date, with the 6 far from the denticles. Variety 8-L was only discovered when a harshly cleaned VF specimen was offered as lot 1753 of the John Jay Pittman Collection in 1998. A few other examples have turned up since the Pittman coin surfaced, but this Mint State example is the finest specimen of this rare variety Heritage has been privileged to offer. The surfaces are greenish-gold, with semiprooflike reflectivity. The devices are sharply rendered, and clashmarks show plainly in the upper reverse field, above both wings. This offering represents an important opportunity for the Southern gold specialist. Census: 4 in 60, 11 finer (11/10). (#7742)

**1847-O Two and a Half, MS60
A Moderately Available O-Mint, Scarce in Mint Condition**



- 6712 1847-O MS60 NGC.** Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth (2006) contend that the 1847-O quarter eagle is one of the most poorly struck issues from the New Orleans Mint, and is almost always very soft in the central obverse and reverse. The Mint State coin in this lot does show some softness on portions of Liberty's hair and the eagle's leg feathers, but the design elements are better struck than one might expect. The bright yellow-gold surfaces exhibit greenish tints, and harbor a few minor handling marks. While only moderately scarce in circulated grades, the 1847-O is rare in Mint State. (#7747)

- 6713 1848-C XF40 PCGS. Variety 1.** Luminous and sun-yellow with elements of orange on the reverse and a small copper spot at the top of Liberty's head. Appreciable worn and lightly abraded but appealing nonetheless. Population: 19 in 40, 63 finer (12/10). (#7750)

Challenging 1848-C Quarter Eagle, AU53



- 6714 1848-C AU53 PCGS. Variety 1. Substantial sun-gold luster beckons from the margins and devices of this Charlotte Mint rarity. The strike is decidedly above average, and the fields are uncommonly unabraded. A trio of straight hair-thin marks on the cheekbone merit mention. Population: 10 in 53, 14 finer (11/10). From *The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two*. (#7750)

Choice AU 1848-D Two and a Half



- 6715 1848-D AU55 NGC. Variety 10-M. This Choice AU Dahlonega Mint quarter eagle displays glowing peripheral luster and has an excellent strike for the remote branch mint. The bright surfaces lack relevant abrasions, although a minor lamination is present on the lower right obverse field. Only 13,771 pieces were issued. From *The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two*. (#7751)

1848-D Quarter Eagle, MS61 Rare in High Grade



- 6716 1848-D MS61 NGC. Variety 10-M. From a mintage of 13,771 pieces, the 1848-D quarter eagle is known in two die varieties. The present coin represents the more available Variety 10-M, with the mintmark farther from the 1 in the fraction. Experts believe 175-200 examples are extant in all grades, and Mint State coins are rare. This specimen is sharply detailed, with brightly lustrous, greenish-gold surfaces. Census: 8 in 61, 12 finer (11/10). From *The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two*. (#7751)

- 6717 1851-C—Rim Filing—NGC Details. AU. Variety 1. Sole die pair for the year. A feature like a wire rim appears at the upper obverse, and this has been filed, most notably on the left side. Otherwise, a mildly worn and luminous yellow-gold example with copper spots at the bottom of the bust and along the left reverse margins. (#7760)

Difficult AU55 1851-D Quarter Eagle



- 6718 1851-D AU55 NGC. Variety 14-M. Lovely light yellow surfaces are slightly reflective and exhibit only minor abrasions that are consistent with the grade. The eagle's leg is lightly defined as usual, but all other design elements are nicely brought up. This Choice AU Dahlonega quarter eagle is from a mintage of just 11,264 pieces. Census: 14 in 55, 19 finer (11/10). Ex: *Palm Beach Signature* (Heritage, 3/2006), lot 1747. From *The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two*. (#7761)

Near-Mint 1852-C Quarter Eagle Scarce, Low-Mintage Issue



- 6719 1852-C AU58 NGC. Variety 1. The only variety for the year. Because no quarter eagles were minted at the Charlotte Mint in 1853, the small mintage of 9,772 coins from 1852 had to meet the needs of the regional economy for both years. As a result, the 1852-C quarter eagle is usually found in well-circulated condition. Doug Winter estimates the surviving population at 115-165 examples, with 23-32 specimens in AU grades. On the present coin, the strike is well-executed on the peripheries, with some softness on the central devices. The surfaces are an attractive green-gold color, with minimal abrasions. Census: 21 in 58, 12 finer (12/10). (#7764)

Rare 1854-D Two and a Half AU Details



- 6720 1854-D—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details. Variety 17-M. Just 1,760 pieces were struck for this rare Dahlonega date. This moderately luminous straw-gold example displays peripheral luster and is void of noticeable marks. The Georgian gold fields were largely played out by 1854, and the influx of West Coast gold bullion ended with the advent of the San Francisco Mint. (#7771)

Scarce 1855 Quarter Eagle, MS64



- 6721 1855 MS64 PCGS.** The 1855 quarter eagle is very scarce in Mint State condition. Brass-gold patina resides on the lustrous surfaces of this MS64 example and all design elements are quite well impressed. A couple of hair-thin marks are visible on the obverse. Population: 12 in 64, 6 finer (11/10). (#7774)

Borderline Uncirculated 1855-C Quarter Eagle



- 6722 1855-C AU58 NGC. Variety 1.** A caramel-gold Borderline Uncirculated representative with lightly abraded surfaces and occasional bluntness of strike on the motifs. A challenging Charlotte Mint issue, limited in availability by a mintage of 3,677 pieces. Census: 17 in 58, 15 finer (11/10). (#7775)

Flashy 1856-O Quarter Eagle, MS61 Condition Rarity in Mint State



- 6723 1856-O MS61 NGC.** The 1856-O quarter eagle is rarely seen in Mint State, and when it does appear it is in MS60 to MS62 only. NGC and PCGS have seen only 16 Uncirculated examples, all in the foregoing grade levels. Flashy yellow-gold surfaces on this MS61 coin exhibit sharply struck design elements. Light, non-severe handling marks account for the grade, which may be conservative. Census: 8 in 61, 2 finer (11/10). (#7780)

- 6724 1862 AU50 PCGS.** Prominent blue-violet overtones grace the obverse fields, while the deep yellow-orange that frames those overtones takes precedence on the reverse. Lightly worn but luminous and appealing. Population: 18 in 50, 57 finer (12/10). (#7796)

AU58 Details 1866 Two and a Half



- 6725 1866—Cleaned—ANACS. AU58 Details.** The surfaces are a bit too bright and reflective, and moderate hairlines are present when carefully examined. A scarce coin from a mintage of just 3,110 pieces, since gold coins failed to circulate in 1866 except on the hard money West Coast. Well struck with the sole exception of the fletchings, and there are no noteworthy marks.

*Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 2414.
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#7803)*

- 6726 1867-S AU53 NGC.** Apricot-gold surfaces display traces of luster in the recessed areas. The design elements are well defined except for the typical strike softness in the centers. From a mintage of only 28,000 pieces. Scarce in most grades, AU coins are especially difficult to locate. (#7806)

- 6727 1867-S AU55 PCGS.** This low mintage S-mint issue received little numismatic consideration prior to the 20th century. Today, survivors are very scarce, and the typical piece grades XF. Unblemished and partly lustrous with moderate softness of strike at the centers. Population: 9 in 55, 16 finer (11/10). (#7806)

- 6728 1868-S AU58 PCGS.** Strong and swirling luster with only a touch of rub across the high points of the pale yellow surfaces. A small mark appears off the tip of the bust. One of just 34,000 examples struck. Population: 10 in 58, 14 finer (12/10). (#7808)

- 6729 1873 Open 3 MS64 PCGS.** Glowing luster exudes from the yellow-gold surfaces of this near-gem and a well executed strike imprints sharp detail on the design elements. A few scattered, minute marks limit the grade. (#7817)

- 6730 1876 AU55 PCGS.** Ample luster resides on the yellow-gold surfaces of this Choice AU quarter eagle. Sharply struck and without individually mentionable abrasions. Population: 5 in 55, 16 finer (12/10). (#7824)

Sharply Struck 1877 Quarter Eagle, MS62 Lowest Mintage of the Series



- 6731 1877 MS62 NGC. CAC.** With a mintage of just 1,632 pieces, the 1877 quarter eagle is the lowest of the Liberty Head quarter eagle series, and is elusive in most grades. Mint State coins are rare, and most survivors are MS63 and lower. Bright luster resides on the peach-gold surfaces of this MS62 example. This is a sharply struck and minimally abraded piece. Census: 9 in 62, 8 finer (11/10). (#7826)

- 6732 1879 MS64 NGC. CAC.** Apricot-gold is the rule on this satin-frost near-Gem, though lemon and peach hues are also present in limited amounts. Strongly struck and attractive for this issue with a five-figure mintage. Census: 51 in 64, 28 finer (11/10). (#7830)

- 6733 **1879-S MS61 NGC.** The final San Francisco quarter eagle issue is typically encountered in XF to AU, but the present sharply struck example has unmarked surfaces and vibrant luster throughout the margins and devices. Census: 7 in 61, 7 finer (11/10). (#7831)

Low-Mintage 1882 Quarter Eagle, MS63



- 6734 **1882 MS63 PCGS.** This Select 1882 quarter eagle boasts partially prooflike fields that highlight the sharply struck design elements are certain angles. Yellow-gold surfaces display mint-green accents and are minimally abraded. This is a low-mintage issue (4,000 business strikes) that is scarce in Mint State. (#7834)

**1882 Quarter Eagle, MS64
Popular, Low-Mintage Issue, Only 4,000 Minted**



- 6735 **1882 MS64 NGC. CAC.** The popularity of the 1882 quarter eagle rests on both its low mintage of only 4,000 pieces and the high grade often found on survivors. As one would expect from a coin with such a small mintage, many of the Uncirculated examples known display prooflike fields. In the past some have even been confused with proofs. This piece has nicely reflective fields but there is also a slight presence of cartwheel luster on each side. The striking details are fully brought up on each side, and there are the expected numerous tiny marks on each side that prevent an even higher grade. Census: 15 in 64, 5 finer (11/10). (#7834)

- 6736 **1884 MS61 NGC.** Most Liberty quarter eagles of the 1880s are low mintage issues, and the 1884 is no exception with a total production of only 1,950 coins. Survivors are scarce, especially in Mint State grades. This piece has hints of pink with coppery toning splashes on mirrored surfaces. Census: 29 in 61, 28 finer (11/10). (#7836)

**Bright 1891 Quarter Eagle, MS65
Only 10,960 Business Strikes**



- 6737 **1891 MS65 NGC.** This low-mintage issue (10,960 business strikes) "catalogs for little more than common in grades up to Gem Uncirculated" (Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, 2006). Gems are very rare and command higher prices. Bright apricot-gold luster graces this MS65 specimen and a solid strike results in excellent motif detail. Well preserved. Census: 8 in 65, 1 finer (11/10). (#7843)

- 6738 **1892 MS63 PCGS.** A tiny commercial mintage of 2,440 pieces distinguishes the elusive 1892 from the common dates that close the Liberty quarter eagle series. This is a lightly abraded, lustrous, and crisply struck representative. Population: 16 in 63, 29 finer (11/10). (#7844)

Conditionally Scarce 1893 Quarter Eagle, MS66



- 6739 **1893 MS66 NGC.** Quarter eagles of 1893 saw a mintage of 30,000 business strikes, relatively high for the 1880s and early 1890s. Examples are readily available through near-Gem, after which the population falls dramatically. Attractive orange-gold and mint-green patina runs over the lustrous, well cared for surfaces of this sharply struck Premium Gem. Census: 23 in 66, 3 finer (11/10). (#7845)

**Gem 1894 Quarter Eagle
Sought-After, Low-Mintage Issue**



- 6740 **1894 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1894 Liberty Head quarter eagle is a popular date with collectors because of its low mintage of just 4,000 pieces. The present coin is a rare Gem specimen, with sharply detailed design elements. Vibrant mint luster radiates from the greenish-gold surfaces, which display areas of prooflike reflectivity. Population: 10 in 65, 11 finer (12/10). (#7846)

- 6741 **1897 MS65 PCGS.** Boldly struck with blossoming yellow-gold luster. This is a lovely Gem from the late 19th century and eminently suitable for a type set containing the period. PCGS has graded 30 finer examples (11/10). (#7849)

**Fully Struck 1899 Quarter Eagle
Superb Gem Example**



- 6742 1899 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** This fully struck two-toned Superb Gem boasts two-toned reddish-gold high points and greenish-gold prevailing in the fields. The mintage is a surprisingly low 27,200 pieces, and seldom do examples so fine appear at auction: The last PCGS specimen we offered was nearly five years ago. Population: 5 in 67, 0 finer (12/10). (#7851)

Interesting Superb Gem 1901 Quarter Eagle



- 6743 1901 MS67 PCGS.** This is an interesting coin that is appealingly two-toned, with orange-gold and green-gold alternating. There is virtually no sign of contact. The piece was struck from dies that were axially misaligned, so that the denticles and extreme rim on the left portion of each side are weak. A bold die crack runs from the rim through the E in AMERICA, and there is a touch of strike weakness on Liberty's hair at the center and the eagle's left (facing) claw. Population: 6 in 67, 1 finer (12/10). (#7853)

Condition Rarity 1901 Quarter Eagle, MS67



- 6744 1901 MS67 NGC.** The 1901 quarter eagle is a condition rarity in Superb Gem, the grade of the present offering. Ebullient luster emanates from the brass-gold surfaces of this magnificent piece, and a well executed strike emboldens the design elements. Impeccably preserved throughout. We mention a minor rim bruise between stars 6 and 7 solely for identification purposes. Census: 25 in 67, 1 finer (11/10). (#7853)

- 6745 1902 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Vibrant yellow-orange luster dominates the eye appeal of this Philadelphia Gem, though the contribution of the sharp strike should not be overlooked. Great eye appeal for this issue with a mintage in the low six figures. (#7854)

Stunning 1902 Quarter Eagle, MS67



- 6746 1902 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Following decades of low mintages, quarter eagle coinage increased dramatically at the start of the 20th century. This stunning Superb Gem is boldly defined with satiny yellow luster and exceptional aesthetic appeal. Population: 33 in 67, 0 finer (12/10). (#7854)

- 6747 1903 MS66 NGC. CAC.** A splendid Premium Gem, this 1903 Liberty quarter eagle is highly lustrous with brilliant yellow surfaces and bold design features. (#7855)

- 6748 1903 MS66 PCGS.** Well-defined with swirling lemon-yellow luster. A pleasing Premium Gem that has a few small copper spots present along the reverse rim. Housed in a green label holder. (#7855)

- 6749 1903 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Rich butter-yellow surfaces with hints of honey offer spectacular luster and incredible preservation. This boldly struck and attractive 20th century Liberty quarter eagle is a strong candidate for the type collector. PCGS has graded 47 finer examples (11/10). (#7855)

- 6750 1904 MS66 PCGS.** A flashy Premium Gem with a sharp strike and hints of peach in the cartwheeling yellow-gold luster. Great preservation with a strong green-gold aura. PCGS has graded 36 finer examples (11/10). (#7856)

Fantastic Superb Gem 1904 Quarter Eagle



- 6751 1904 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** With its coruscating green-tinged luster and impeccable detail, this Superb Gem makes an ideal selection for the 20th century type collector. Carefully preserved surfaces offer a touch of frostiness and eye appeal in spades. PCGS has certified only one finer example (11/10). (#7856)

- 6752 1905 MS65 NGC.** A splendid orange-gold Gem that boasts an unimprovable strike and exemplary preservation. Although the 1905 will never be a rarity, examples of the finest quality will always be in demand from type collectors. (#7857)

- 6753 1905 MS66 NGC.** A relatively plentiful Liberty quarter eagle from the last decade of production, this Premium Gem features a bold strike with frosty orange-gold luster and minimal marks that are consistent with the grade.
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#7857)

**Superb Gem 1905 Quarter Eagle
Sharply Struck, Satiny Mint Luster**



6754 1905 MS67 NGC. From a mintage of 217,800 pieces, the 1905 Liberty Head quarter eagle is an available date in high grade, and enjoys great popularity as a type coin. Of course, the population does thin out above the Gem level, and Superb Gem examples are very scarce. The present coin is a stunning Superb Gem, with razor-sharp devices, vibrant mint luster, and attractive rose-gold surfaces. Only seven coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at NGC and PCGS combined (12/10). (#7857)

6755 1906 MS66 PCGS. Impressively detailed with attractive yellow-gold color and bold, swirling luster. A great Premium Gem for the 20th century gold type collector. PCGS has graded 36 numerically finer examples (11/10). (#7858)

6756 1907 MS65+ PCGS. Strong and swirling yellow-gold luster defines the eye appeal of this Gem-plus quarter eagle from the end of the Liberty series. Sharply struck and gorgeous with a small copper spot to the left of the denomination. (#7859)

6757 1907 MS66 NGC. Warm yellow-orange luster with a touch of satin. As a solidly struck Premium Gem, this coin is well-suited to a place in a high-end 20th century gold type set. (#7859)

**1907 Quarter Eagle, MS67 ★
High Technical Grade, Abundant Eye Appeal**



6758 1907 MS67 ★ NGC. The 1907 Liberty Head quarter eagle is an available date in high grades, from a mintage of 336,294 pieces. Few survivors can match the quality of the present coin, with its razor-sharp strike, lustrous greenish-gold surfaces, and turquoise highlights. NGC has certified 31 coins in MS67 ★, with none finer in the designation (11/10). (#7859)

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

PR61 1873 Quarter Eagle, Mintage 25 Pieces



6759 1873 Closed 3 PR61 PCGS. The proof 1873 quarter eagles come only in the Closed 3 style, while the circulation strikes appear in both Open 3 and Closed 3 varieties. This example is one of only 25 recorded proofs made for the year, a coin that would have appealed to famous dealer-researcher Harry X Boosel, "Mr. 1873." A few contact marks on the portrait and more heavily in the right obverse field, behind the neck, account for the grade on this piece. The reverse is choice for the grade. This is a proof issue that seldom appears in our sales, and astute collectors will take notice of this piece, with its orange-gold, lustrous surfaces. Population: 1 in 61, 7 finer (10/10). (#7899)

**Attractive 1880 Quarter Eagle, PR55
Low Mintage and Few Survivors**



6760 1880 PR55 NGC. The rare 1880 quarter eagle proof, coming from a mintage of just 36 pieces, makes only infrequent appearances at auction. NGC and PCGS combined have seen a mere nine coins. This attractive PR55 example displays luminous apricot-gold surfaces with just a few minor circulation marks. Nicely defined throughout. Census: 1 in 55, 2 finer (11/10). (#7906)

Challenging PR61 1890 Two and a Half



6761 1890 PR61 PCGS. The bright yellow-gold surfaces reveal distributed tiny marks over each side of this exquisitely struck specimen. Each side has three dark toning spots. One of only 93 proofs struck this year. A rare opportunity for the advanced gold collector. Housed in a green label holder.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 8649. (#7916)

Collectible PR58 1898 Two and a Half



- 6762 1898 PR58 PCGS. Like all proof gold coins, the 1898 is rare. A mere 165 pieces were struck. Third party population data is of little value to determine the number of survivors, due to incessant resubmissions over the years, particularly after the advent of the Cameo, Deep Cameo, and Ultra Cameo designations. This is an intricately struck representative with flashy butter-gold fields and a few wispy marks on the cheek and above the eagle's head. Friction is limited to the eyebrow and nostril.
From The New Hope Collection. (#7924)

Attractive PR60 1902 Quarter Eagle



- 6763 1902 PR60 PCGS. A nicer coin than the grade suggests, with some undesignated cameo contrast on the reverse, not so on the obverse. The color is a consistent lemon-yellow, and only under a loupe so some minor hairlines and tiny contact marks appear. From a proof coinage recorded at 193 specimens. (#7928)

1903 Quarter Eagle, PR62 Only 197 Pieces Minted



- 6764 1903 PR62 PCGS. The 1903 proof Liberty Head quarter eagles enjoyed a generous mintage of 197 pieces. The present coin displays the all brilliant finish employed by the Mint in the early 20th century, with deeply reflective surfaces and razor-sharp devices. Population: 35 in 62, 87 finer (12/10). (#7929)

1903 Two and a Half, PR62 An Affordable Proof Type Coin



- 6765 1903 PR62 PCGS. CAC. With a mintage of 197 proofs, the 1903 is one of the more available dates as a proof among the later issues of Liberty quarter eagles. It is estimated that 100 or so examples survive today in all proof grades, but relatively few are found in high grades and almost none are known with cameo contrast. This lightly hairlined example has deep reddish-gold surfaces and the expected fullness of strike throughout. The obverse devices are essentially as brilliant as the fields, but the reverse shows slight contrast with its lightly frosted devices. (#7929)

Exquisitely Struck PR60 1905 Quarter Eagle



- 6766 1905 PR60 ANACS. This exquisitely struck specimen features a cameo reverse, although Liberty's face lacks contrast on the brilliant obverse. The color is an appealing canary-yellow. Horizontal hairlines across the fields determine the grade, along with a thin scrape behind the head visible without a loupe. Only 144 proofs were struck.
Ex: FUN Signature (1/2007), lot 5502. (#7931)

Pleasing 1906 Quarter Eagle, PR61



- 6767 1906 PR61 PCGS. A pleasing proof quarter eagle, this piece has mirrored fields and satin devices with green overtones on its yellow-gold surfaces. All design elements are boldly detailed. Since 1986, PCGS and NGC have certified 286 examples representing obvious resubmissions since only 160 were coined. (#7932)

Borderline Cameo 1907 Quarter Eagle, PR61



- 6768 1907 PR61 PCGS.** The mintage of 1907 proof quarter eagles was 154 coins, and today perhaps 100 to 120 of those survive. Recertification has resulted in a combined PCGS and NGC population of 215 submissions. Examples are known in a wide range of grades, some like this piece more affordable than others. A borderline Cameo example, this piece has vibrant green-gold color with mirrored fields and satiny luster. The fields are lightly hairlined with additional contact marks that limit the grade. (#7933)

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

- 6769 1908 MS64 PCGS.** Pale lemon-gold luster dominates the eye appeal of this first-year near-Gem. Crisply defined with only a handful of appreciable surface defects. (#7939)
- 6770 1908 MS64 PCGS.** This boldly struck and shimmering canary-gold Choice half eagle has radiant luster and only inconsequential field grazes. A slender alloy streak (as made) is near the T in UNITED. Certified in an old green label holder. *From The New Hope Collection.* (#7939)
- 6771 1908 MS64 PCGS.** Strong lemon-yellow luster enhances the eye appeal of this near-Gem Indian quarter eagle. Great eye appeal for this first-year issue, which was not saved so often as some think. (#7939)

Handsome Gem 1909 Two and a Half



- 6772 1909 MS65 NGC. CAC.** This well preserved sun-gold Gem displays radiant luster and has an uncommonly sharp strike throughout the motifs. Splendidly smooth, and a costly acquisition any finer. The reverse has a small area of forest-green and russet toning near 5 o'clock. Certified in a former generation holder. (#7940)

Sparkling, Fully Struck 1909 Quarter Eagle Gem Example of This Well-Produced Issue



- 6773 1909 MS65 PCGS.** This sparkling little jewel offers consistent, mellow reddish-orange coloration on each side, with a full strike and no singular contact marks visible, even under a loupe. The 1909 has a reputation as a well-made issue, and this example certainly proves the point. PCGS has certified only 16 finer (12/10). (#7940)
- 6774 1910 MS63 NGC.** A satiny almond-gold example with unusually smooth surfaces for the MS63 grade. A date collection of Indian quarter eagles can be completed at a reasonable cost, something that can be said for no other classic gold series. (#7941)
- 6775 1910 MS63 NGC.** Striking yellow-gold in appearance with occasional suggestions of canary and wheat. Brightly lustrous and beautiful with only light, scattered abrasions. (#7941)
- 6776 1911 MS64 NGC.** Flashy in the fields with light lemon-yellow color. Exactingly detailed with just a few shallow disturbances at the upper reverse, away from the devices. (#7942)
- 6777 1911 MS64 NGC.** Light yellow-gold and a deeper apricot hue shift into one another on this boldly impressed near-Gem. Lovely luster and ample eye appeal for this popular type issue. (#7942)

Impressive Gem 1911 Quarter Eagle



- 6778 1911 MS65 PCGS.** Sun-gold to orange luster dominates the eye appeal of this attractive Gem quarter eagle. The surfaces are uncommonly smooth with a few small-to-medium reddish copper spots. The 1911 two and a half is borderline scarce in MS65 but extremely rare any finer. Population: 69 in 65, 1 finer (11/10). (#7942)

**Well-Detailed 1911-D Quarter Eagle
With Bold Mintmark**



6779 1911-D Genuine PCGS. The PCGS number ending in .92 suggests Cleaning as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an AU specimen that has been damaged and cleaned. A couple of scrapes on the obverse field in front of the Indian, along with another in the reverse field above the eagle, constitute the damage. The overbright yellow surfaces, more prominent on the obverse, are indicative of a cleaning. This is nonetheless an appealing example of this popular key issue, with most of the detail remaining and a bold mintmark. (#7943)

AU Details 1911-D Quarter Eagle



6780 1911-D—Whizzed—NGC Details. AU. The signs of whizzing include a hint of excessive brightness, with extensive treatment lines clearly visible under a glass. The mintmark is well-outlined, with a bit of copper alloy appearing close by. The coin still is fairly appealing, however, and this key issue specimen for budget-minded bidders might form an affordable alternative to a costlier coin in higher grade.

AU Sharpness 1911-D Two and a Half



6781 1911-D—Ex-Jewelry, Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details. The all-important Denver mintmark has low relief but is readily observed beneath a loupe. This key date quarter eagle is a bit bright from cleaning. No marks merit mention. There is no evidence of rim damage, although the edge is obscured by the holder. (#7943)

**Key 1911-D Two and a Half
AU Sharpness**



6782 1911-D—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. The Denver mintmark is sharp on this series key quarter eagle. The surfaces are slightly glossy and bright, but the headdress and plumage exhibit a wealth of detail, and the few small field marks are of little consequence. The mintage of 55,680 pieces is less than one-fourth that of the next scarcest issue, the 1914. (#7943)

Favorite Near-Mint 1911-D Quarter Eagle



6783 1911-D AU58 NGC. Well struck as usually seen; all genuine examples show a wire rim around part of the reverse, from 1 to 5 o'clock. The center of the Indian's cheek is the high point on the obverse. It is there that friction in the form of high-point wear will first show up, along with the upper edge of the eagle's wing on the reverse. Tiny scattered abrasions will almost always be found, but this piece shows a notable lack of these marks. The surfaces are bright yellow-gold, and overall this is a pleasing example of this famous and popular issue. (#7943)

**AU58+ 1911-D Two and a Half
Strong D**



6784 1911-D AU58+ PCGS. Designated as Strong D on the PCGS insert, and the mintmark is indeed prominent. This caramel-gold key date quarter eagle shimmers with luster, and it takes an experienced eye to locate faint indications of rub on the band of the headdress and the eagle's shoulder. Infrequent minor marks are of no import. (#7943)

Mint State 1911-D Two and a Half



6785 1911-D MS61 PCGS. An almond-gold representative of this perennial want list favorite. Many '11-D quarter eagles have a faint mintmark, but the D has full relief on the present satiny example. The surfaces are uncommonly free from marks, and we note only minor incompleteness of detail on the eagle's shoulder and the base of the headdress. (#7943)

6786 1912 MS63 NGC. Delightful pinkish-gold coloration with sharp design elements. The frosty surfaces are far more lustrous than usually encountered. (#7944)

6787 1913 MS64 NGC. CAC. Lustrous yellow-gold surfaces show peripheral elements of orange and olive. A pleasing near-Gem that has just a touch of striking softness at the bottom of the obverse. NGC has graded just 68 numerically finer pieces (11/10). (#7945)

6788 1913 MS64 NGC. A lovely caramel-gold Choice Indian type coin with unmarked surfaces and a decidedly above average strike. Although higher graded examples are available, the present piece will satisfy even the demanding collector. (#7945)

Yellow-Orange 1914 Quarter Eagle, MS64



6789 1914 MS64 PCGS. The 1914 has the second-lowest mintage in the business strike Indian quarter eagle series, behind only the famous 1911-D issue, and demand is far greater than supply at the better Mint State levels. This is especially true beginning at the near-Gem level, where the present piece falls. Saturated yellow-orange luster graces surfaces which host a decidedly above-average strike. A lovely piece that is housed in a green label holder. PCGS has certified 48 finer examples (11/10). (#7946)

Glorious Near-Gem 1914 Quarter Eagle Second-Lowest Mintage in the Series



6790 1914 MS64 NGC. One of the most elusive quarter eagle issues, the 1914 is seldom seen at the Gem level and has the second-lowest mintage figure in the entire series, behind only the 1911-D. This near-Gem is a glorious orange-gold representative, with a strike close to full and only a few tiny contact marks on the Indian's cheek and chin accounting for the grade. (#7946)

Choice 1914 Indian Quarter Eagle Vivid Color



6791 1914 MS64 PCGS. From a small mintage of 240,000 pieces, the 1914 Indian Head quarter eagle is the second rarest business-strike issue of the series. The present coin is an attractive Choice Mint State specimen, with a sharp strike, and vivid orange and rose-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster. (#7946)

6792 1914-D MS63 NGC. A popular date in the Indian quarter eagle series, this is one of just three issues of the type at the Denver Mint. Both sides have brilliant, frosty luster and sharp design details. (#7947)

6793 1925-D MS65 NGC. A lovely almond-gold Gem representative of the sole postwar Denver issue. The mintmark is bold, and the strike is good save for blending on the lower portion of the headdress. (#7949)

6794 1927 MS64 PCGS. CAC. Predominantly orange-gold, although each side has an occasional blush of peripheral olive-gray. Well struck with a beautifully preserved obverse and a few tiny marks near PLURIBUS. (#7951)

6795 1927 MS64 NGC. The obverse is predominantly yellow-gold, while the reverse is more orange. Both sides offer impressive detail and delightful luster. A great late-date quarter eagle for the type collector. (#7951)

6796 1929 MS64 NGC. CAC. Orange overtones grace softly frosted sun-yellow surfaces. A lustrous and appealing near-Gem that offers solid overall detail with only a touch of softness on the pendants of the necklace. (#7953)

6797 1929 MS64+ NGC. CAC. A charming Indian gold type coin that has satin luster and a consistent strike. Careful rotation beneath a light displays only delicate grazes on the left obverse field. (#7953)

**Gem 1929 Indian Quarter Eagle
Condition Rarity in Higher Grades**



- 6798 1929 MS65 PCGS.** Always popular as the last date of the Indian quarter eagle series, the 1929 is also a condition rarity in high grades. The present coin is a sharply struck Gem, with attractive yellow and rose-gold surfaces, and ample mint luster. Only three coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (11/10). (#7953)

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

**1854 Three Dollar Gold Piece, MS62
Greenish-Gold Surfaces**



- 6799 1854 MS62 PCGS.** The 1854 three dollar gold piece enjoys great popularity among first-year type collectors. The present coin is an attractive MS62 example, sharply detailed in most areas, with just a touch of softness on Liberty's hair. The pleasing greenish-gold surfaces display bright, satiny mint luster. (#7969)

**Well Struck 1854 Select Three Dollar
First Year of Issue**



- 6800 1854 MS63 PCGS.** The 1854 is the first year for three dollar gold pieces. It can be located with patience and searching in the lower Mint State levels, but becomes rare in Gem. The lustrous surfaces of this MS63 example yield peach-gold coloration imbued with traces of mint-green. The design elements are well brought up, and neither side reveals serious blemishes. (#7969)

Rare XF Details 1854-D Three Dollar



- 6801 1854-D—Mount Removed, Harshly Cleaned—NGC Details. XF. Variety 1-A.** The 1854-D three dollar gold piece boasts a tiny mintage of 1,120 pieces, and is essential to Dahlonaga type collectors as the sole D-mint issue of the denomination. Mounts were removed near 3 and 6 o'clock on the reverse, and those areas were smoothed with some denticles re-engraved. Both sides are glossy and thickly hairlined. Nonetheless, a minimally circulated example of this desirable Southern gold issue. (#7970)

**1854-O Three Dollar Gold Piece, XF40
Only New Orleans Mint Three**



- 6802 1854-O XF40 PCGS.** While not a rare issue except in high grades, the 1854-O is a popular one because of the O mintmark and first year of issue. The surfaces on this piece are bright orange-gold and show the expected number of small to medium-sized abrasions. This coin was struck from a later state of the dies with the mintmark weakly impressed, the die crack through the mintmark obvious, and peripheral obverse lettering weakly defined. (#7971)

AU Details 1854-O Three Dollar



- 6803 1854-O—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU.** This lightly circulated example is slightly glossy from a past wipe, and marks are noted near the shoulder curl and on the reverse border at 10:30. The sole New Orleans issue of the denomination, and thus an essential component of an O-mint type set.

**1854-O Three Dollar Gold Piece, AU53
In-Demand Issue**



- 6804 **1854-O AU53 NGC.** Always in demand as the only New Orleans three dollar gold coin, the 1854-O claims a mintage of just 24,000 pieces. Examples in AU53 condition are scarce. The present coin is a lightly circulated, well struck issue, with rich greenish-gold surfaces and traces of original mint luster. (#7971)

**1855-S Three Dollar Gold Piece, AU53
Small Mintage of 6,600 Pieces**



- 6805 **1855-S AU53 NGC.** Only 6,600 three dollar gold pieces were struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1855, and examples in AU53 condition are rare today. The present coin is a sharply detailed specimen that shows a few signs of high-point rub on the devices. The surfaces are a light greenish-gold color, with subtle mint luster. Census: 15 in 53, 30 finer (11/10). (#7973)

Frosty MS61 1856 Three Dollar



- 6806 **1856 MS61 NGC.** Traces of rose enhance the aesthetic desirability of this lustrous yellow-gold three dollar piece. Both sides have frosty mint brilliance with pleasing surfaces for the grade. Despite the presence of myriad surface marks, there are no individually distracting blemishes. (#7974)

High-Quality 1856 Three, MS63



- 6807 **1856 MS63 PCGS.** A rather plentiful issue, the 1856 had a mintage of 26,010 pieces, one of the higher productions for the denomination. Examples are generally available in any grade a collector might desire up to MS64, as PCGS and NGC have only certified three finer pieces. The present MS63 is an excellent choice, combining quality and affordability. This piece has frosty orange-gold luster with smooth surfaces and only trivial marks. Population: 29 in 63, 36 finer (12/10). (#7974)

- 6808 **1856-S XF45 PCGS.** Pale wheat-gold luster with a few areas that are even paler straw-gold. Lightly worn on the high points with a single whisker-thin abrasion above the R in DOLLARS on the reverse. (#7975)

**1856-S AU53 Three Dollar
Very Rare Any Finer**



- 6809 **1856-S AU53 NGC.** Medium S. About Uncirculated grades are the best that collectors will be able to locate of the 1856-S three dollar, as the issue becomes a real rarity in Mint State. Traces of luster reside in the recessed areas of this peach-gold AU53 example. High-point wear does not greatly diminish the detail on the design elements, and significant marks are absent. (#7975)

Unabraded AU55 1856-S Three Dollar



- 6810 **1856-S AU55 PCGS.** Medium S. The 1856-S is the most available of the few San Francisco issues, but the typical example grades VF to XF. PCGS has certified just nine pieces as Mint State. The present lightly circulated piece exhibits attractive green-gold and peach toning and is impressively free from marks. Population: 37 in 55, 31 finer (11/10). (#7975)

1857 Three Dollar Gold Piece, MS61



- 6811 1857 MS61 PCGS.** Mint State three dollar gold coins of 1857 are somewhat difficult to acquire above MS62 or MS63. A mix of orange-gold, mint-green, and yellow-gold patination bathes both sides of the current MS61 example. Generally well struck and displaying somewhat subdued luster.
From The Milford Collection. (#7976)

Lightly Circulated 1857-S Three Dollar, AU50



- 6812 1857-S AU50 PCGS.** Seldom seen even in circulated grades, the 1857-S three dollar is all but nonexistent in Mint State, a level where PCGS has certified only two specimens. This orange-gold AU example has moderate but small contact marks over each side, consistent with a short spate in circulation. Some prooflike luster remains, with excellent eye appeal throughout. Population: 22 in 50, 29 finer (12/10). (#7977)

1857-S Three Dollar Gold Piece, AU55 Sought-After, Scarce Issue



- 6813 1857-S AU55 NGC.** The 1857-S three dollar gold piece is a scarce date from a mintage of 14,000 pieces. Examples in Choice AU condition are quite rare. The present coin is a well struck example, with few signs of circulation and light greenish-gold surfaces. Census: 23 in 55, 13 finer (11/10). (#7977)

Sharply Struck 1859 Three Dollar, MS62



- 6814 1859 MS62 PCGS.** Surviving examples of the semi-scarce 1859 three dollar are well distributed across the grading spectrum. Most Mint State pieces are in the MS60 to MS63 range. Higher-grade specimens are virtually unobtainable. We present here a peach-gold MS62 example with partially prooflike fields that highlight the devices at certain angles, especially on the reverse. This is a sharply struck piece, including the date digits and wreath, areas that are typically weak. Population: 37 in 62, 39 finer (12/10). (#7979)

- 6815 1860 AU50 PCGS.** Luminous yellow-orange surfaces keep their strongest luster in the protected peripheral areas of the obverse. Well-defined with only small spots of wear on the high points, though there are also scattered abrasions. (#7980)

- 6816 1860 AU50 PCGS.** Pale canary-yellow and stronger sun-gold mingle on this three dollar gold piece, a lightly worn coin that must have circulated a brief time before the Civil War drove it from circulation. Attractive for the grade and important. (#7980)

Scarce 1860 Three Dollar, AU55 Low-Mintage Issue



- 6817 1860 AU55 NGC.** From a paltry mintage of 7,036 circulation strikes, the 1860 three dollar gold piece is a scarce issue in all grades. Pleasing luster resides in the recessed areas of this Choice AU example. Strong definition shows on the design elements and distributed circulation marks are not serious. (#7980)

Choice AU 1861 Three Dollar Gold First Civil War Issue



- 6818 1861 AU55 NGC.** In 1861 the Philadelphia Mint struck considerable numbers of most gold denominations, but the three dollar was not one of them. Only 5,959 business strikes were coined, and survivors are hard to find today. This light yellow example has pleasing surfaces, excellent design definition, and slightly reflective fields. (#7982)

Attractive 1862 Three Dollar, AU50



- 6819 1862 AU50 PCGS. CAC.** Variegated yellow-gold and mint-green coloration bathes this Civil War-era three dollar piece. The design elements are well defined, and traces of luster reside in the interstices. A few minor marks take nothing from the coin's overall eye appeal. Difficult to locate any finer. (#7983)

**1862 Three Dollar Gold, MS62
Conditional Rarity**



- 6820 1862 MS62 PCGS.** The low-mintage three dollar gold pieces from the Civil War era, such as this piece with a mintage of only 5,750 pieces, are far rarer grade for grade than their counterparts from the 1880s. The 1862 is usually seen with heavy die striations and clash marks, although only the former are seen here. This piece has good luster and attractive color, with a few ticks and scrapes in the field accounting for the grade. The reverse die is rotated about 15 degrees clockwise with respect to the obverse. Series specialists will recognize this piece for the conditional rarity it is. Population: 15 in 62, 27 finer (12/10). (#7983)

**1863 Three Dollar Gold Piece, AU55
Vivid Green-Gold Surfaces**



- 6821 1863 AU55 PCGS.** Only 5,000 three dollar gold pieces were minted in 1863, at the height of the Civil War. The issue is scarce-to-rare in all grades today. The present coin is a lightly circulated Choice AU specimen, with vivid greenish-gold surfaces. A few clash marks are evident on both sides. Population: 30 in 55, 50 finer (12/10). (#7984)

Sharp 1868 Three Dollar, AU58



- 6822 1868 AU58 PCGS.** While the 1868 three dollar comes from a low mintage of 4,850 business strikes, the issue has one of the highest survival rates in the series. The yellow-gold surfaces of the present near-Mint State offering displays considerable luster in the recesses. Sharp detail shows on the design elements and significant marks are absent. (#7989)

Lovely MS61 1868 Three Dollar



- 6823 1868 MS61 NGC.** High-mintage dates such as the 1874 and 1878 notwithstanding, the three dollar denomination never recovered from the Civil War, when stressful economic times drew gold out of circulation. In 1868, for example, just 4,850 business strikes were produced. This MS61 example is among them, a semireflective yellow-gold piece that shows numerous wispy abrasions in the fields but maintains considerable eye appeal. Census: 43 in 61, 44 finer (11/10). (#7989)

Satiny Select 1868 Three Dollar



- 6824 1868 MS63 PCGS.** A radiant butter-gold example of this scarce Reconstruction-era date. Sharply struck throughout, and marks are absent save for a few ticks near the LL in DOLLARS and the first S in STATES. A scant 4,850 pieces were issued. Population: 21 in 63, 20 finer (11/10). (#7989)

- 6825 1869 AU53 NGC.** Saturated yellow-orange color is mostly luminous, though a few areas of watery reflectivity are present in the protected areas. Lightly worn but still pleasing for this low-mintage post-Civil War three dollar issue. (#7990)

Attractive 1871 Three Dollar, AU58



- 6826 1871 AU58 NGC.** Much of the paltry mintage of 1,300 three dollar gold business strikes was saved in 1871, making the issue rather plentiful in high grades. This yellow-gold near-Mint State example yields partially prooflike fields and well defined motifs. Some minute scattered circulation marks are not bothersome. Attractive overall. Census: 69 in 58, 37 finer (11/10). (#7993)

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- 6827 1872 AU53 PCGS.** Lightly worn but with pools of startling reflectivity peeking out from the protective areas. Well-defined with attractive yellow-gold surfaces that show few serious abrasions. (#7994)

- 6828 1874 AU53 PCGS.** Appealing yellow-gold luster remains on each side of this lightly worn three dollar type coin. Minimally abraded but with a copper spot inside the loop of the R in AMERICA. (#7998)

Splendid MS64 1874 Three Dollar



- 6829 1874 MS64 PCGS.** Peach and khaki-gold toning adorns this lustrous and beautifully preserved near-Gem. The strike is intricate except on the top of the headdress. The mintage of the 1874 is relatively high by the standards of the denomination, yet NGC and PCGS combined have certified just 25 pieces in MS65 or higher grades (as of 11/10). Thus the date is conditionally scarcer than, for example, the low mintage 1888. (#7998)

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- 6830 1878 AU55 PCGS.** A touch of rub crosses the high points, but otherwise this three dollar gold type coin has every appearance of Mint State. Softly struck on the knot with slightly lighter color than usually seen. (#8000)

- 6831 1878 MS60 NGC.** A softly struck example of this popular type issue with no trace of wear. A number of wispy abrasions and pinpoint marks populate the pale yellow-gold fields. (#8000)

Two-Toned Uncirculated 1878 Three



- 6832 1878 MS61 PCGS.** This pleasing honey-gold and lime-gold type coin is well struck and lacks consequential contact. Luster dominates the motifs and legends. The mintage of the three dollar denomination rose substantially in 1878, in anticipation that gold coins would return to Eastern circulation once the paper dollar achieved parity with bullion. (#8000)

1878 Three Dollar, MS61 An Attractive Type Coin



- 6833 1878 MS61 PCGS.** The 1878 three dollar is the most frequently encountered date in the series, and it is also one of the best-produced dates. This piece demonstrates why, even at the MS61 level. The devices are well-defined with rich copper-gold color and a tinge of orange around the margins. A number of small field marks limit the grade. For the grade, this is a pleasing Uncirculated type coin. (#8000)

Choice 1878 Three Dollar Gold Stunning Eye Appeal



- 6834 1878 MS64 NGC.** From a mintage of 82,304 pieces, the 1878 three dollar gold piece is the favorite issue among type collectors seeking an example of this odd denomination. The present coin is a well struck Choice Mint State example, with vibrant mint luster, and vivid yellow and rose-gold surfaces. The visual appeal of this specimen is outstanding. (#8000)

Honey-Gold Near-Gem 1878 Three Dollar



6835 1878 MS64 PCGS. CAC. A beautiful honey-gold near-Gem that boasts coruscating luster and a bold strike. The surfaces exhibit only trivial grazes. As often seen on high grade examples of this type date, the upper right cotton leaves are die doubled, and the 8s in the date are repunched within the upper loops. (#8000)

6836 1879 AU55 PCGS. Rich butter-yellow and canary-gold luster remains in still-watery fields on this lightly circulated three dollar. A pinscratch runs from Liberty's lips to the I in UNITED. (#8001)

Boldly Struck MS64 1879 Three Dollar



6837 1879 MS64 PCGS. After the high-mintage 1878 three dollar issue, production crashed to just 3,000 business strikes in 1879. This sun-yellow piece has swirling and semireflective luster around boldly impressed devices. Minimally abraded and housed in a green label holder. PCGS has certified 38 finer pieces (11/10). (#8001)

Important MS61 1880 Three Dollar One of 1,000 Business Strikes



6838 1880 MS61 PCGS. Mostly reflective fields and softly frosted devices combine for appreciable contrast, though the strike, while solid, is sufficiently weak on the lower wreath to dismiss the possibility of this coin being a proof. Scattered wispy abrasions are noted in the areas around the portrait, and a few copper spots appear on the rims. Housed in a green label holder. (#8002)

Choice AU 1882 Three Dollar



6839 1882 AU55 PCGS. Breen-6396. The 2 over High 2 variety, usual for business strikes from this scarce date. Just 1,500 pieces were struck, excluding the 76 proofs. This is a briefly circulated apricot-gold example. The fields are prooflike and show no consequential marks. Housed in a first generation holder. (#8004)

6840 1886—Ex-Jewelry—ANACS. AU50 Details. A mere 1,000 three dollar business strikes were coined in 1886, along with only 142 proofs. This apricot-gold representative has only minor wear across the high points of the design. Both sides are hairlined, but there is no evidence of rim damage. (#8008)

Die-Doubled 1887 Three Dollar, MS62



6841 1887 MS62 ANACS. Die doubling is visible on the RICA of AMERICA and on the last 5 letters of LIBERTY. We believe that all 1887 business strikes are from the same obverse die and are die-doubled. Some, if not many, 1887 three dollar pieces (6,000 mintage) were apparently destroyed before they left the Mint. Smooth yellow-gold surfaces display nice luster and well struck devices. Minor handling marks in the left obverse field are visible under magnification. (#8009)

Handsome 1887 Three Dollar, MS63



6842 1887 MS63 NGC. This moderately scarce late-series three dollar has a mintage of a mere 6,000 business strikes. This handsome coin displays the typically seen semiprooflike finish in the fields. The coloration is rich orange-gold, with a few tiny bagmarks scattered over the fields.
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 4/2004), lot 8190. (#8009)

EARLY HALF EAGLES

VF Details 1795 Small Eagle Five, BD-4



- 6843** 1795 Small Eagle—Damaged, Repaired—NCS. VF Details. Breen-6412, BD-4, R.5. A thoroughly smoothed and thickly hairlined example of this coveted introductory half eagle type. Those in search of an affordable example of the costly Small Eagle five will find no better opportunity than the present lot. Scarcer than the usually encountered BD-3 variety. (#8066)

AU Sharpness 1798 Large Eagle Five BD-2, Large 8, 13 Star Reverse



- 6844** 1798 Large Eagle, Large 8, 13 Star Reverse—Damaged—ANACS. AU Details, Net XF45. Breen-6426, BD-2, R.5. Brilliant surfaces with much original mint luster still visible, especially on the reverse. A scattering of tiny digs account for the ANACS label designation. The most prominent is on the base of Liberty's nose. Light green-gold with hints of apricot near the rims. An easily attributed variety due to multiple die cracks on each side. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 4547, which realized \$4,600. (#8078)

AU Details 1800 Half Eagle, BD-2



- 6845** 1800—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. Breen-6438, BD-2, High R.3. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/c but with an unlisted reverse die crack at 1 o'clock. This moderately glossy Draped Bust five has ample luster and canary-gold color. No marks are evident, although unimportant strike-throughs (as issued) are seen on the upper left reverse. Light wear on the fold of the cap confirms brief circulation.

Choice AU BD-5 1800 Five Dollar



- 6846** 1800 AU55 NGC. Breen-6438, BD-5, High R.3. Bass Dannreuther die state d/b. Luster brightens design recesses of this briefly circulated early gold half eagle. Slight wear is present on the forehead, cap, and drapery, but marks are surprisingly few and unimportant. A pleasing sun-gold Choice AU representative. (#8082)

Moderately Worn 1802/1 Half Eagle, XF40, BD-2



- 6847** 1802/1 XF40 NGC. Breen-6440, BD-2, High R.4. This centered overdate obverse is paired with a reverse that has the first S in STATES too low and a die cud over the F in OF. Gold-orange surfaces are moderately abraded and lightly worn, yet they sport surprising gold-orange radiance. This half eagle is better-defined than most through the centers, in light of the grade assigned. (#8083)

1803/2 BD-1 Half Eagle, AU50 Details



- 6848** 1803/2—Tooled, Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details. Breen-6441, BD-1, R.4. A distinct greenish appearance is evident on the bright yellow surfaces of this piece. Both sides have heavy hairlines from harsh cleaning, although the additional description "Tooled" may be too harsh for this piece. (#8084)

AU Sharpness 1804 Half Eagle, Small 8, BD-2



- 6849** 1804 Small 8—Repaired—NCS. AU Details. Small Date, Breen-6443, BD-2, High R.4. The left obverse field has been smoothed on this lightly circulated early half eagle. Otherwise, an attractive piece with luminous canary-gold color and a couple of moderate thin marks on the shield and on the field near the profile. The die state is unlisted in Bass-Dannreuther, but conforms with obverse state b (no crack to L) of BD-1 and reverse state d (clashed) of BD-2. *From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8085)*

**1806 Five Dollar, XF Details
7x6 Stars, Round Top 6, BD-6**



- 6850** 1806 Round Top 6, 7x6 Stars—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. Breen-6448, BD-6, R.2. This straw-gold Capped Bust Right type coin is subdued by a cleaning, but there are no consequential marks, and luster emerges from design elements. The upper half of the portrait displays moderate parallel adjustment marks, as made, and the eagle's shield exhibits a typical strike. (#8089)

AU Sharpness 7x6 Stars 1806 Half Eagle, BD-6



- 6851** 1806 Round Top 6, 7x6 Stars—Mount Removed—NCS. AU Details. Breen-6448, BD-6, R.2. The reverse rim has a ding at 3 o'clock and traces of solder at 6 o'clock. The obverse center has numerous small ticks associated with loose storage in a drawer of miscellaneous jewelry. The centers show typical incompleteness of strike, and faint mint-issued roller marks are visible on the shield. Field marks are surprisingly few, and substantial luster shimmers across straw-gold surfaces. (#8089)

**AU Details 1806 Half Eagle
BD-6, Round Top 6, 7x6 Stars**



- 6852** 1806 Round Top 6, 7x6 Stars—Scratches—NGC Details. AU. Breen-6448, BD-6, R.2. The portrait displays numerous vertical pin scratches, and a few more are located on the right obverse field. The reverse is unimpaired and displays essentially complete luster. The obverse luster is limited to design recesses. A sharp strike with blending of detail limited to the left (facing) shield corner.

Partly Lustrous 1807 Bust Right Five, BD-2, AU53



- 6853** 1807 Bust Right AU53 PCGS. Small Date, Small Obverse Stars, Large Reverse Stars, Breen-6450, BD-2, R.5. A lightly circulated representative with satin luster throughout the raised elements. Mostly straw-gold aside from a blush of orange-red across the reverse periphery. A pair of tiny marks in the upper obverse field are the only relevant abrasions. *Ex: Charlotte ANA Signature (Heritage, 5/2003), lot 6265. (#8092)*

**BD-1 1807 Bust Right Five Dollar
Uncirculated Details**



- 6854** 1807 Bust Right—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. Small Date, Small Obverse Stars, Small Reverse Stars, Breen-6449, BD-1, High R.4. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/c. The lower right obverse field displays a patch of vertical hairlines, but evenly struck early half eagle exhibits luster throughout the borders and devices. Minor mint-made adjustment marks are evident on the hair and the obverse dentils near 9 o'clock. BD-1 is much scarcer than the usually seen 1807 variety, the Bust Left BD-8.

**Original AU55+ 1807 Bust Left
Five Dollar, BD-8**



- 6855 1807 Bust Left AU55+ PCGS. Breen-6453, BD-8, R.2.** A midyear switch from the Capped Bust Right design saw the introduction of John Reich's Capped Bust Left five dollars. Only two die marriages are known, with the BD-8 far more available and accordingly popular for type purposes. This greenish-gold Choice AU specimen has lots of original crusty skin, an excellent specimen that has never been fooled with. A thin, near-vertical mark behind Liberty's eye provides a pedigree identifier, but there are few signs of contact or noticeable wear.
From The Milford Collection. (#8101)

**1807 Capped Bust Left Five, BD-8, AU58
First Year of Design**



- 6856 1807 Bust Left AU58 NGC. Breen-6453, BD-8, R.2.** The Capped Bust Right design was retired in 1807 in favor of John Reich's Capped Bust Left motif. A mintage of 51,605 pieces was reported for the new design, with just two Capped Bust Left varieties known for the date. The present coin represents the BD-8 variety, with the lowest arrow feather pointing to the tip of the flag of the 5. John Dannreuther believes 500-750 examples of this variety may be extant in all grades. The present coin is a scarce near-Mint example, with sharply detailed devices, and lustrous greenish-gold surfaces. (#8101)

AU Details 1809/8 Five Dollar, BD-1



- 6857 1809/8—Rim Filing—NGC Details. AU. Breen-6458, BD-1, High R.3.** The sole die marriage for this scarce Capped Bust Left date. This moderately circulated example displays butter-gold luster within the borders, curls, and plumage. The surfaces are a bit bright from cleaning, and the obverse rim is filed between 7 and 10 o'clock. The reverse rim has a small bump at 5:30 and is filed near 9 o'clock. (#8104)

**AU Sharpness 1810 Half Eagle
Large Date, Large 5, BD-4**



- 6858 1810 Large Date, Large 5—Repaired, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. Breen-6459, BD-4, R.2.** Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b. A thickly hairlined canary-yellow example of this scarce yet collectible early gold type. Wear from circulation is minimal. The reverse center exhibits parallel adjustment marks, as made, and the dies are boldly clashed behind Liberty's cap. (#8108)

Scarce 1811 BD-1 Tall 5 Half Eagle, AU53



- 6859 1811 Tall 5 AU53 PCGS. Breen-6463, BD-1, High R.3.** A large mintage of 98,851 half eagles was achieved in 1811 and only two die varieties are known for the date. The present coin is a representative of the less available BD-1 variety, characterized by the large 5 in the denomination. Experts estimate BD-1 examples account for 25,000-40,000 of the half eagles struck in 1811, with a surviving population of 175-250 pieces today. The variety is very scarce in AU53.
The present coin is sharply struck, with light even wear showing on the high points of the design. Significant mint luster remains on the bright greenish-gold surfaces. A few abrasions on Liberty's cheek and the left reverse field are consistent with the grade. Population: 2 in 53, 44 finer (11/10). (#8110)

Wide 5D 1812 Five Dollar, BD-1



- 6860 1812 Genuine PCGS. Wide 5D, Breen-6466, BD-1, R.3.** The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an AU specimen that has been damaged and cleaned. This green-gold representative has bold design detail, and luster shimmers from the motifs and borders. The cheek and other highpoints show slight rub. The piece is only lightly cleaned, but is covered with individually minuscule marks, perhaps from loose storage in a well-used jewelry case.

Green-Gold 1813 Five Dollar, BD-1, XF Details



- 6861** 1813—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. Breen-6467, BD-1, R.2. Although the present green-gold early half eagle may be lightly cleaned, its value is limited more than the myriad tiny marks that cover exposed areas such as the fields. Liberty's curls and the eagle's plumage display only moderate wear. (#8116)

AU Details 1813 Half Eagle, BD-1



- 6862** 1813—Whizzed—NCS. AU Details. Breen-6467, BD-1, R.2. The honey-gold surfaces are glossy and display unnatural luster from a thorough whizzing. The dentils are repaired from 6:30 to 7 o'clock on the obverse, and a few areas display suspicious orange patina. Nonetheless, a rare gold type coin that has little if any actual circulation wear. (#8116)

**AU Sharpness 1813 Half Eagle
Better BD-2 Variety**



- 6863** 1813—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. Breen-6467, BD-2, R.4. The scarcer of the two 1813 die marriages that open the challenging Capped Head Left series, which is littered with extremely rare dates. Careful rotation reveals patches of coarse hairlines on the fields, but luster survives within the design, and most of the initial device detail remains. (#8116)

AU Sharpness 1813 Half Eagle, BD-1



- 6864** 1813—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. Breen-6467, BD-1, R.2. Both sides are hairlined, most prominently on the field between the date and star 13. The cheek displays minor adjustment marks, as coined. Despite its impairment, this half eagle is from a rare gold type, has only slight highpoint wear, and exhibits attractive sea-green and orange-tan toning.

CLASSIC HALF EAGLES

- 6865** 1834 Plain 4 AU55 NGC. First Head, Breen-6501, McCloskey 3-B, R.1. Luster fills the hair, plumage, and legends of this honey-gold Classic half eagle. No marks are remotely worthy of mention, and the strike is sharp with softness limited to the curl above the ear. From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection. (#8171)

Sharp 1834 Classic, Plain 4 Five Dollar, MS63+



- 6866** 1834 Plain 4 MS63+ PCGS. First Head, Breen-6501, McCloskey 3-B, R.1. 1834 was a transitional year for half eagles as both Capped and Classic Head type were minted, along with Plain and Crosslet 4 varieties for each. This Select+ Classic, Plain 4 example exhibits pretty yellow-gold color with mint-green highlights. Sharply struck with minor grade-defining handling marks. Population: 1 in 63+, 40 finer (11/10). From The Milford Collection. (#8171)

- 6867** 1834 Crosslet 4—Altered Surfaces—ANACS. AU55 Details. Second Head, Breen-6503, McCloskey 5-D, R.4. Both sides are minutely granular and thickly hairlined, but this orange-gold rare variety Classic five has only minimal actual circulation. (#8172)

- 6868** 1835 AU53 PCGS. Breen-6504, First Head, McCloskey 1-B, R.3. A common variety and available in nearly any desired grade. This pleasing greenish-gold example has reflective fields and a trace of wear on the high points. It is an ideal date or type collector's coin. (#8173)

Pleasing 1835 Half Eagle, First Head, MS63+



- 6869 1835 MS63+ PCGS. First Head, Breen-6504, McCloskey 1-A, R.2.** The 1835 half eagle is common in most grades, but is surprisingly rare in Gem. In fact, neither PCGS nor NGC has certified any above MS64. This MS63+ offering displays pleasing luster residing on greenish-yellow surfaces. The design motifs are well impressed and the few handling marks present are insignificant. Population: 1 in 63+, 10 finer (11/10).
From The Milford Collection. (#8173)

1838 Classic Head Half Eagle, AU58 Vivid Color



- 6870 1838 AU58 NGC. Breen-6515, McCloskey 2-B, R.2.** The Large 5, Small Arrows variety. Only the slightest traces of circulation show on this attractive, near-Mint half eagle, from a mintage of 286,588 pieces. Mingled green and orange-gold hues accent the surfaces, which retain much original mint luster. A few star centers are weak, but the design elements are sharply detailed in other areas. (#8176)

MS63 1838 Classic Five, Final-Year Type



- 6871 1838 MS63 NGC. Small Arrows, Large 5, Breen-6515, McCloskey 2-B, R.2.** Diagnostic to this variety, the TES in STATES is widely spaced. Final year of this short-lived type and among the more difficult P-mint issues, trailing only the Crosslet 4 and the 1837 in Mint State rarity. This piece is boldly detailed with frosty, original mint luster and a bright yellow-gold color. Abrasions are minor and unobtrusive. The overall eye appeal is superior for the grade. Census: 15 in 63, 8 finer (11/10).
Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 10273. (#8176)

AU Sharpness 1838-C Half Eagle, Rare Variety 2



- 6872 1838-C—Reverse Damage—NGC Details. AU. Breen-6516, Variety 2, R.5.** A rare die marriage whose mintage in the Charlotte presses was undoubtedly limited by the heavy bisecting die crack on the reverse between 1:30 and 7:30. Ample prooflike luster remains on this straw-gold piece, but the reverse field displays innumerable tiny marks.

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

- 6873 1840 Narrow Mill AU58 NGC.** A well-defined example from early in the Liberty half eagle series. Just a touch of rub crosses the high points, and the pale yellow-gold fields retain considerable watery luster. NGC has graded 25 Mint State examples (11/10). (#8194)
- 6874 1840-O Narrow Mill AU50 PCGS.** Slight green-gold accents grace the remaining luster of this Narrow Mill 1840-O half eagle. Strongly detailed with scattered small marks and digs that are consistent with light circulation. Population: 12 in 50, 28 finer (12/10). (#8200)

Choice AU 1842-C Large Date Five



- 6875 1842-C Large Date AU55 PCGS. Variety 1.** A lemon-gold Choice AU Charlotte half eagle whose borders and devices display luminous glimpses of luster. A good strike despite minor incompleteness on the eagle's neck. Trivial abrasions are distributed, but only a slender mark above the shoulder merits singular mention. Population: 9 in 55, 8 finer (11/10). (#8209)
- 6876 1842-O Genuine PCGS.** The PCGS number ending in .92 suggests Cleaning as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an AU specimen that has graffiti and smoothed fields. The left obverse field is smoothed in three places. The right obverse field has a smoothed area. The upper right reverse field is smoothed, as is the left reverse field beneath the wing and near the branch tip. Traces of graffiti are evident where the fields have been smoothed. Only 16,400 pieces were struck. (#8212)

Sharp 1844-C Five, AU58



6877 1844-C AU58 NGC. Variety 1. Luster brightens the borders, and shimmers across the eagle's plumage and Liberty's hair. The strike is sharp for a Charlotte Mint product, and although a few small marks are present, these are less consequential than expected for a briefly circulated example. A scant 23,631 pieces were struck. Census: 6 in 58, 6 finer (11/10).

Ex: Milwaukee ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 3047, which realized \$8,050.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8220)

6878 1844-D XF45 PCGS. Variety 11-H. An unabraded and original olive-gold Choice XF Dahlonga type coin. Liberty's curls show some incompleteness of strike, but the eagle's plumage exhibits nearly full detail.

From The Milford Collection. (#8221)

6879 1844-O AU58 NGC. Impressive luster is mainly medium-yellow with occasional deepening into sun-gold. While the central devices are softly struck, there is only a touch of rub visible. A small copper spot appears at the rim above star 8 on the obverse. NGC has graded 56 Mint State examples (11/10). (#8222)

1845-D Five Dollar, Choice AU A Lovely Dahlonga Type Coin



6880 1845-D AU55 PCGS. Variety 12-I. The more frequently seen of the two known varieties. The 1845-D is one of the larger-mintage issues among Dahlonga fives and it is also one of the more available dates in AU and even mint condition. Each side of this piece shows numerous small, but individually insignificant abrasions. The striking definition is strong throughout, especially so for a D-mint, and the color is bright green-gold. Population: 24 in 55, 37 finer (11/10). (#8224)

6881 1845-O XF45 NGC. This low mintage New Orleans No Motto five has green-gold color and pleasing design definition. The absence of relevant marks confirms the quality. (#8225)

Choice AU 1845-O Five Dollar Seldom Seen in Mint State



6882 1845-O AU55 NGC. Seldom seen in Mint State despite a mintage of 41,000 coins, the 1845-O is much more available in circulated grades. This Choice AU example displays lustrous surfaces with light canary-yellow surfaces and lots of eye appeal. A loupe reveals moderate contact marks on each side, most of them on the small side. Census: 15 in 55, 47 finer (12/10). (#8225)

6883 1846-D/D—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. AU. Variety 16-L. The mintmark is widely and boldly repunched. This khaki-gold Dahlonga half eagle has substantial luster, and the well struck devices exhibit little if any wear. The field behind Liberty's neck has several short scratches to confirm the gold alloy, and the cheek and jaw also display abrasions. (#8229)

Choice AU 1846-D/D Five Guide Book Variety



6884 1846-D/D AU55 PCGS. Variety 15-J. The mintmark is widely repunched northeast, a variety sufficiently significant to merit a separate listing in the *Guide Book*. This apricot and green-gold Choice AU Dahlonga gold piece has lightly abraded fields and an above average strike. Population: 16 in 55, 25 finer (11/10).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 5848.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8229)

6885 1847 AU58 NGC. CAC. FS-302. A misplaced 1 is obvious at the lower left border of Liberty's neck. A dramatic MPD variety. Evenly struck and only lightly abraded with a band of luster across the reverse periphery. (#8231)

Attractive MS63 1847 Five Dollar



6886 1847 MS63 NGC. An intensely lustrous Select example of this pre-California Gold Rush half eagle issue, semireflective in pale canary-yellow fields. The well-defined obverse shows an intriguing bisecting die crack that travels partway along the curve of Liberty's coronet. Census: 29 in 63, 10 finer (11/10). (#8231)

**1847 Five Dollar, MS63
A Brightly Lustrous, No Motto Type Coin**



6887 1847 MS63 PCGS. For 19th century type collectors, few gold issues are more plentiful or available in circulated grades than the 1847 half eagle. Mint State pieces are another matter; Garrett and Guth (2006) estimate that “just five or six Mint State coins” appear on the auction block each year. The bright, yellow-gold surfaces of this Select example display flashy, swirling luster and pleasing detail overall. The striking details are sharp except on the neck of the eagle, and there are very few abrasions in the fields. A highly appealing No Motto five. Population: 17 in 63, 5 finer (10/10). (#8231)

6888 1847-O—Harshly Cleaned—NGC Details. XF. With just 12,000 pieces struck, the 1847-O half eagle is an elusive coin regardless of condition. The present piece has the details of an XF specimen, but the moderately yellow-gold surfaces are far too bright. (#8235)

Underrated XF40 1847-O Half Eagle



6889 1847-O XF40 PCGS. Despite an official mintage of 12,000 pieces, this is a deceptively elusive date that remains underrated even at the XF40 level, where it is a condition rarity. Though distinctly worn, this yellow-orange example retains considerable luster through the lightly abraded fields. A solidly struck piece that is housed in a green label holder. Population: 5 in 40, 18 finer (11/10). (#8235)

Rare Select 1848 No Motto Five



6890 1848 MS63 PCGS. A semi-prooflike Select No Motto half eagle with canary-gold color and a good strike. Only the eagle's neck plumage lacks sharp definition. The fields display light marks associated with the grade, and a single thin horizontal line is noted above the jaw. Population: 5 in 63, none finer (11/10). Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 8999. (#8236)

AU 1849-C No Motto Five



6891 1849-C AU50 PCGS. Variety 2. The scarcer of the two known die pairs. The date is entered slightly higher and further right than on the “common” Variety 1. This is a splendidly detailed and minimally abraded Charlotte half eagle with minutely granular olive-gold surfaces. The stars are well struck, and the fletchings show only minor incompleteness.
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8241)

**1850-C Half Eagle, AU55
Weak C**



6892 1850-C Weak C AU55 PCGS. CAC. Variety 4. The 1850-C half eagle claims a nominal mintage of 63,591 pieces, with four varieties known for the date. This coin represents Variety 4, recognized by the weak mintmark and a die scratch on the L in LIBERTY. Doug Winter estimates a surviving population of 275-350 examples in all grades, with 60-75 specimens in AU. The present coin is a well struck piece, except for the typical weak mintmark. The lustrous surfaces are a light yellow-gold color, with hints of green. The surfaces show a typical number of abrasions. (#98244)

**1850-D Five Dollar, AU55
Variety 23-O With a Strong Mintmark**



6893 1850-D AU55 PCGS. CAC. Variety 23-O. The obverse has a tall date with the 1 close to the bust and the border. The reverse has the mintmark high over VE, with its left serif joined to the feather and its upper right curve separated from the branch. The other obverse, number 24, has the top of the 1 lightly joined to the bust, with the bottom left foot well above the border. There appears to be only one reverse but two die states. The 23-O is normally associated with a weak mintmark, but that is not the case with this coin. It also lacks the heavy peripheral die cracks seen on this variant.

This pleasing Choice AU has lovely greenish yellow-gold luster with deeper patina in the fields on both sides. The strike is weak in the centers, as usual, and the surfaces have no mentionable abrasions. Population: 15 in 55, 10 finer (11/10). (#8245)

6894 1852-C VF35 NGC. Variety 1. A Choice VF representative of the more common 1852-C half eagle die pair, with date close to the bust. Rich butter-yellow color on dusky surfaces which show both copper spotting at the peripheral reverse and glints of luster in the protected areas. (#8251)

Unabrased AU53 1852-C Half Eagle



6895 1852-C AU53 NGC. Variety 1. Luster fills the reverse legends and outlines individual stars on the present briefly circulated Charlotte Mint half eagle. The radiant yellow-gold surfaces lack any noticeable abrasions, and the strike is generally good, with bluntness limited to the eagle's neck and the lock of hair beneath Liberty's ear. From *The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two*. (#8251)

Well Defined 1852-C Five Dollar, AU53



6896 1852-C AU53 PCGS. Variety 1. The 1 in the date touches the bust. One of the more common dates from this Southern mint, despite the relatively high mintage exceeding 72,000 business strikes. Yellow-gold surfaces show a greenish cast and exhibit well defined design features. From *The Milford Collection*. (#8251)

6897 1852-D XF45 NGC. Variety 28-U. The 1 in the date is repunched south, with two errant bases visible. Honey-gold patina graces this typically struck example. No distracting abrasions are present, and glimpses of luster emerge from recesses of the devices. (#8252)

6898 1853 MS61 PCGS. Light apricot-gold with a touch of frostiness to the luster. This MS61 coin shows few significant marks for the grade. Struck with a rotated reverse die. Population: 17 in 61, 48 finer (12/10). (#8253)

Subtly Frosted MS62 1853 Half Eagle



6899 1853 MS62 PCGS. Well-defined on the central devices with only mild evidence of bluntness on the high points. Subtly frosted yellow-gold luster is core to this coin's eye appeal. Lightly abraded, including a dig above the left (facing) wing of the eagle on the reverse, which is rotated about 30 degrees counterclockwise relative to coin turn. Population: 37 in 62, 10 finer (11/10). (#8253)

6900 1853-D Large D—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. VF. Variety 29-T. A moderately worn representative of this higher-mintage Dahlonega half eagle issue. Pale yellow-gold surfaces show scattered abrasions and uniform brightness from a past cleaning. (#8255)

**Reflective 1853-D Half Eagle, XF40
Variety 29-T**



6901 1853-D Large D XF40 PCGS. Variety 29-T. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder, this piece has reflective fields with considerable luster and light wear on the high points. Two short scratches in the left obverse field limit the grade of a piece that, otherwise, is an obvious AU example. (#8255)

Large D 1853-D Half Eagle, AU50



6902 1853-D Large D AU50 PCGS. CAC. Variety 29-V. With a mintage in the high five figures, the 1853-D is one of the more accessible Dahlonega half eagle issues, available for a price in XF and even AU grades. This orange-tinged yellow-gold example has an unusually glossy appearance. Well struck with scattered light to moderate abrasions. (#8255)

**Lightly Circulated 1853-D Half Eagle, AU53
Large D**



6903 1853-D Large D AU53 PCGS. CAC. Variety 29-U. The 1853-D half eagle is an available date, from a mintage of 89,678 pieces. Four die varieties are known for the date, and three varieties employ a large D mintmark. The present coin represents Variety 29-U, recognized by the position of the mintmark touching the branch. Doug Winter estimates 275-325 examples survive in all grades, with 65-75 specimens in AU. The present coin is a lightly circulated, sharply detailed piece, with lustrous orange-gold surfaces. Population: 31 in 53, 76 finer (12/10). (#8255)

6904 1855-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. The 61,000 coin mintage of half eagles at the San Francisco Mint in 1855 is a rather significant total, although the issue saw considerable use in commerce, so the typical survivor grades just VF or XF. Pieces such as this AU coin are decidedly difficult to find. A few minor hairlines and other small marks are evident, including a singular blemish on the cheek, but the overall eye appeal is high. (#8265)

Scarce 1855-S Half Eagle, AU55



6905 1855-S AU55 NGC. After opening the previous year, the San Francisco Mint increased production of smaller denomination gold coins, along with silver quarters and half dollars. Half eagles are available on occasion but are hardly commonplace. This piece has lustrous light yellow surfaces with a plethora of marks. Census: 31 in 55, 22 finer (11/10). (#8265)

Underrated 1856-C Half Eagle, AU58 Bright, Semiprooflike Surfaces



6906 1856-C AU58 NGC. Variety 1. Sole known die marriage. This is a lustrous and highly attractive C-mint issue, one that Winter calls "underrated and undervalued." The usual weakness in the denticles appears at the right rim on each side, but considerable bright semiprooflikeness complements attractive yellow-orange color. A peppering of undistracting abrasions appears only under a loupe, with a couple of small grease stains in the left obverse field near stars 5 and 6. A nicer coin than its technical description, from a mintage of 28,457 pieces. Census: 28 in 58, 13 finer (11/10). (#8267)

Sharply Struck 1856-C Half Eagle, AU58



6907 1856-C AU58 NGC. CAC. Variety 1. The entire mintage of 28,457 coins were apparently produced from this single die pair. Examples are scarce in all grades, and near-Mint pieces are very difficult to locate. This one has a sharp strike and ample glimmering luster. The straw-gold surfaces are smooth aside from a solitary mark on the shield. Census: 28 in 58, 13 finer (11/10). (#8267)

6908 1856-D—Scratched—ANACS. XF45 Details. Variety 33-BB. Luminous sun-yellow surfaces show a pinscratch from the rim between stars 1 and 2 on the obverse on to the portrait and along her chin. The reverse has no such impairment, making it ideal for reverse-up display. (#8268)

6909 1857 MS61 PCGS. CAC. Bold lemon-gold luster runs through the fields on this pre-Civil War Philadelphia half eagle. Few overt abrasions, though numerous smaller marks combine to account for the grade. Population: 7 in 61, 28 finer (12/10). (#8271)

6910 1859-C VF35 NGC. Variety 1. The only dies for this scarce Charlotte issue. An attractive midgrade representative with original olive-gold and butter-gold surfaces. Minor mint-made strike-throughs are noted on the reverse field. (#8281)

Low Mintage 1859-D Five Medium D, AU53



6911 1859-D Medium D AU53 NGC. Variety 36-CC. Sun-gold overall with a few peripheral areas of lilac color on the obverse. Luster brightens design recesses, and only a single mark on Liberty's neck merits passing mention. The hair and fletchings show incompleteness customary for the challenging Dahlonega issue. (#8282)

Distinctive 1861 Half Eagle, MS63



6912 1861 MS63 NGC. The distinctive obverse has the date low in the field and clearly left of center in the exergue. Both sides of this Select Mint State piece have reflective fields and lustrous devices that impart a definite cameo appearance. The surfaces also have trivial marks that define the grade. Census: 27 in 63, 34 finer (11/10). (#8288)

1861-C Liberty Head Five, XF45
Last C-Mint Half Eagle



- 6913 1861-C XF45 PCGS. Variety 1.** Only 6,879 half eagles were struck at the Charlotte Mint in 1861, with 887 pieces minted after the facility was seized by Confederate forces in May of that year. This example shows a faint die crack through AMERI on the reverse, which indicates a late state of the die. This late die state raises the possibility that the coin was struck under Confederate authority. Of course, it is impossible to say for sure if this coin is a Confederate issue, but the possibility adds a touch of romance and intrigue to its story. The slightly granular surfaces of this coin are an attractive orange-gold, with much remaining luster, and only light wear apparent on the devices. Population: 21 in 45, 51 finer (11/10). (#8289)

Low-Mintage, Scarce 1866 Five Dollar, AU55



- 6914 1866 AU55 PCGS.** The 1866 half eagle is important not only as the first year of the With Motto reverse, but the issue is also a rarity in its own right. Only 6,700 pieces were struck and fewer than 90 pieces have been seen in all grades by NGC and PCGS. Choice AU examples such as this one are decidedly scarce and the handful of Uncirculated coins that have been certified are prohibitively rare. Brass-gold surfaces retain a fair amount of luster and display well defined motifs. A few light to moderate marks are noted. (#8311)

Choice AU 1867 Half Eagle
Rare, Low-Mintage Date



- 6915 1867 AU55 NGC.** The 1867 Liberty Head half eagle is an underrated date, from a minuscule mintage of 6,870 pieces. The issue is rare in all grades, with most examples seen in extensively circulated condition. The present coin is a well detailed Choice AU specimen, with greenish-gold prooflike fields. Census: 7 in 55, 11 finer (11/10). (#8313)

- 6916 1868-S Genuine PCGS.** The PCGS number ending in .95 suggests Scratches as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, the piece has the details of an AU coin that has been scratched. The still-lustrous yellow-orange obverse displays well, though the left reverse shows several shallow scratches and a deeper one out to the ED of UNITED. (#8316)

Choice AU 1868-S Five Dollar
Seldom Seen Finer



- 6917 1868-S AU55 NGC.** Better defined on the obverse, with more noticeable softness on the eagle's neck feathers. Liberal portions of luster remain and bright reddish patina is seen over both sides. The 1868-S is scarce overall, and is one of the great condition rarities of the entire half eagle series. Only a few examples of this elusive issue are known in finer grades. Census: 17 in 55, 11 finer (10/10). From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8316)

1870-CC Half Eagle, VF25
First CC-Mint Five



- 6918 1870-CC VF25 PCGS.** The 1870-CC Liberty Head half eagle is a rare issue from a tiny mintage of 7,675 pieces. Doug Winter estimates 50-60 specimens are extant in all grades, with 27-33 examples in VF. The 1870-CC has the added cachet of being the first half eagle coinage from the famous Carson City Mint. The present coin is a moderately worn piece that retains considerable mint luster. The surfaces are an attractive orange-gold, with green highlights. Population: 8 in 25, 38 finer (11/10). (#8320)

- 6919 1871—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU.** A strongly struck yellow-gold example of this low-mintage Philadelphia issue with only light wear. Cleaned once, but still with appreciable reflectivity remaining in protected areas. (#8322)

**1871-CC Liberty Head Five, VF30
Lightly Abraded Surfaces**



- 6920 1871-CC VF30 PCGS.** The 1871-CC Liberty Head half eagle claims a mintage of 20,770 pieces, and the issue is scarce-to-rare in all grades today. Doug Winter estimates the surviving population at 140-150 specimens in all grades, with most examples seen in lower circulated categories. The present coin exhibits moderate wear on both sides, but the surfaces are lightly abraded. Population: 8 in 30, 51 finer (11/10). (#8323)

- 6921 1872-CC Fine 15 NGC.** An extensively worn early Carson City five dollar that has boldly defined outlines of the central devices. A few digs and a number of light abrasions are consistent with significant circulation. Solid eye appeal for the grade. Census: 5 in 15, 45 finer (11/10). (#8326)

Low-Mintage 1872-CC Half Eagle, VF20



- 6922 1872-CC VF20 PCGS.** The 1872-CC Liberty Head five is one of the rarest Carson City half eagles, from a mintage of 16,980 pieces. The surviving population probably numbers 70-80 examples in all grades, with fewer than 60 specimens extant in VF. The present coin shows considerable wear on all surfaces, but the pleasing orange-gold surfaces retain significant traces of mint luster. Population: 8 in 20, 49 finer (11/10). (#8326)

**1872-CC Five Dollar, XF40
Affordable Example of This Scarce Issue**



- 6923 1872-CC XF40 NGC.** The reverse periphery retains traces of luster, though this issue's typically soft strike is evident on the eagle's neck and the upper portrait. The yellow-gold surfaces are subtly radiant with scattered wispy abrasions. This is an interesting half eagle with even wear from the early years of the Carson City Mint, highly elusive despite a recorded mintage of 16,980 pieces. Census: 5 in 40, 31 finer (10/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8326)

Rare 1872-S Half Eagle, AU55



- 6924 1872-S AU55 PCGS. CAC.** Rare in any grade, Choice AU is the highest level most collectors can hope to achieve for the 1872-S half eagle, as Mint State coins are virtually unobtainable. Considerable luster resides on the yellow-gold surfaces of this AU55 example and a well directed strike imparts strong definition to the design elements. Scattered marks are not serious. Population: 8 in 55, 0 finer (12/10). (#8327)

**1873-CC Liberty Head Half Eagle, VG10
Second-Rarest Carson City Five**



- 6925 1873-CC VG10 PCGS.** The 1873-CC Liberty Head half eagle is the second-rarest Carson City five, with a minuscule mintage of 7,416 pieces. Probably no more than 55-65 specimens survive today, with most examples seen in lower circulated grades. The present coin is a well-worn piece, with problem-free orange-gold surfaces. Population: 9 in 10, 46 finer (11/10). (#8331)

- 6926 1874-CC Fine 12 PCGS. CAC.** An extensively worn coin, as a glance at the obverse makes plain, yet the sun-yellow surfaces retain a luminous character. Scattered light abrasions are consistent with the level of circulation the piece must have seen. Population: 6 in 12, 93 finer (12/10). (#8334)

- 6927 1874-CC VF30 PCGS.** The VF30 designation is perhaps uncharitable in light of the generous remaining yellow-orange luster, especially as seen on the sharply struck reverse. Copper spots are noted along the obverse margins. Population: 5 in 30, 70 finer (12/10). (#8334)

Distinctive 1874-CC Five, XF40



- 6928 1874-CC XF40 NGC.** The distinctive CC mintmark has the second letter much higher than the first. Hints of rose toning accent the light yellow surfaces of this desirable Carson City half eagle. This is one of the more plentiful half eagles from the first decade of coinage at the Nevada Mint but it is still a rare issue when compared to common Philadelphia and San Francisco half eagles. (#8334)

6929 1875-CC VG10 PCGS. An extensively worn but fundamentally pleasing piece with faint glimmers of luster in the deepest orange-gold recesses. An ideal "starter coin" for the Carson City enthusiast on a budget. (#8337)

6930 1876-CC Fine 15 NGC. The mintage of 6,887 was the lowest of any Carson City half eagle issue. Like most of the early Carson City half eagles the 1870s, this issue was heavily circulated in the West, and most are heavily worn. Reddish-gold patina covers this Choice Fine example. Nice detail shows for the grade. A short pinscratch occurs near star 3. (#8340)

6931 1876-CC VF20 PCGS. Wear and time have lent the surfaces of this midrange CC-mint five a mellow orange shade. Generally smooth and solidly appealing for the grade. Population: 4 in 20, 54 finer (12/10). (#8340)

Elusive 1877-CC Half Eagle, AU55



6932 1877-CC AU55 PCGS. The 1877-CC half eagle is scarce in all grades. When available, the typical coin grades Very Fine to low-end Extremely Fine. Choice XF pieces are very scarce, and low-end About Uncirculated pieces are rare. Choice AU coins are very rare, and Mint State examples are virtually unknown, according to Doug Winter in his reference on Carson City gold.

This AU55 coin displays honey-gold colored surfaces whose fields are partially prooflike. The design elements are quite well delineated, much better so than often found. There are a few minuscule marks scattered about, but not of the frequency or severity normally occurring on representatives of this date. Population: 5 in 55, 3 finer (11/10). (#8343)

6933 1878-CC VG10 PCGS. This scarce piece of frontier gold saw enough honest circulation that the wear actually enters portions of the peripheral lettering on the reverse. An appealing coin for the budget-conscious Carson City enthusiast. Population: 3 in 10, 59 finer (12/10). (#8346)

6934 1878-S MS62 PCGS. This lustrous better date half eagle has a good strike and relatively few marks. The sun-gold surfaces exude impressive eye appeal. Population: 37 in 62, 11 finer (11/10). (#8347)

Lustrous, Conditionally Scarce 1880 Five Dollar, MS65



6935 1880 MS65 NGC. The mintage of 1880 half eagles exceeded 3 million pieces at the Philadelphia Mint. As would be expected, the issue is relatively common in all grades, except near-Gem and finer. Gem specimens such as the offering here account for fewer than 35 certified pieces, some of which are likely resubmitted or crossover coins. NGC and PCGS have seen a mere two coins finer. Glowing peach-gold luster energizes both sides of this well struck specimen. Only the eagle's neck shows the usual softness. A few minute marks are within the parameters of the designated grade. Census: 25 in 65, 1 finer (11/10). (#8351)

6936 1880-CC AU53 PCGS. Bold orange-gold luster characterizes this lightly worn but immensely appealing Carson City five. Starkly defined devices lend it outstanding eye appeal. Population: 19 in 53, 60 finer (12/10). (#8352)

Choice AU 1880-CC Half Eagle Low Survival Rate



6937 1880-CC AU55 PCGS. CAC. A mintage of 51,017 half eagles was produced at the Carson City Mint in 1880, a substantial total in the context of the series. Unfortunately, the survival rate for the issue was low, and examples in AU55 condition are very scarce today. The present coin is a sharply detailed, lustrous specimen, with pleasing greenish-gold surfaces. Population: 31 in 55, 29 finer (11/10). (#8352)

6938 1881 MS64 PCGS. CAC. Sea-green peripheries encompass the orange-gold centers. A crisply struck and lustrous Choice representative. Infrequent minor marks deny an even finer grade. (#8354)

6939 1881 MS63 Prooflike NGC. Yellow-gold surfaces display nice field-device contrast. Sharply struck and revealing just minuscule distributed marks. Census: 3 in 63 Prooflike, 1 finer (11/10). (#78354)

6940 1881-CC XF40 PCGS. Lovely yellow-gold color with hints of butterscotch and apricot. Small pools of luster remain in the protected areas of this well struck Carson City coin. Population: 13 in 40, 35 finer (12/10). (#8356)

Near-Mint 1882-CC Half Eagle Popular Mintmark Type Coin



6941 1882-CC AU58 PCGS. The 1882-CC Liberty Head half eagle is one of the more available Carson City issues, with a reported mintage of 82,817 pieces. Experts agree perhaps 350-400 specimens are extant today, with 60-70 survivors in AU. The present coin is a sharply detailed near-Mint example, with semiprooflike orange-gold surfaces, visited by hints of rose. Population: 71 in 58, 12 finer (11/10). (#8359)

6942 1883-CC XF45 PCGS. Yellow-to-orange luster clings to the lightly worn surfaces of this Choice XF coin. Small, scattered abrasions have surprisingly little effect on the eye appeal. A desirable example of this tough Carson City date. Population: 20 in 45, 48 finer (12/10). (#8362)

1883-CC Half Eagle, AU55
Underrated, Scarce Date



6943 1883-CC AU55 PCGS. From a low mintage of 12,958 pieces, the 1883-CC half eagle is a scarce, underrated issue. Doug Winter estimates a surviving population of 100-125 examples in all grades, with 23-28 specimens in AU. The present coin is a coppery-orange Choice AU example, with sharp details and lustrous surfaces. Population: 9 in 55, 16 finer (12/10). (#8362)

6944 1884 MS63 PCGS. A crisply struck apricot-gold example of this better date Liberty five. Faint marks on the fields and portrait fail the challenge the grade. Population: 16 in 63, 3 finer (11/10). (#8364)

6945 1884 MS63 NGC. Intricately struck and lustrous with sun-gold color, minor field marks, and a solitary speck of aqua debris on the reverse at 4 o'clock. Seldom encountered in grades above MS62. Census: 21 in 63, 4 finer (11/10). (#8364)

6946 1884-CC XF40 PCGS. Impressive sun-yellow luster carries a significant level of orange. An appealing Carson City five for the collector assembling a circulated set. Population: 11 in 40, 82 finer (12/10). (#8365)

Lovely 1884-CC Half Eagle, AU58



6947 1884-CC AU58 PCGS. Concentrating on production of silver dollars to meet the terms of the Bland-Allison Act, the Carson City Mint made few 1884-CC half eagles, with production limited to just 16,402 coins. In addition, the Nevada Mint coined 9,925 eagles and 81,139 double eagles in 1884.

This near-Mint half eagle has myriad surface marks on each side but exhibits lovely yellow-gold luster with rose overtones on the frosty devices. Both sides are sharply detailed including bold central and peripheral design elements. Population: 11 in 58, 3 finer (11/10). (#8365)

Attractive MS62 1890-CC Five Dollar



6948 1890-CC MS62 PCGS. CAC. A strongly struck example with a light layer of patina over warm yellow-gold luster. Scattered abrasions and a shallow pinscratch to the left of the portrait account for the grade, but the overall eye appeal is higher than the MS62 designation might suggest. PCGS has graded just 60 coins finer (11/10). (#8376)

Outstanding 1890-CC Half Eagle, MS62



6949 1890-CC MS62 NGC. An outstanding Mint State 1890-CC half eagle for the connoisseur. Despite a high mintage of 53,800 coins, Mint State survivors are infrequently seen. This piece has rich and frosty orange-gold luster with considerable reddish patina on the obverse. NGC has certified 71 finer pieces (12/10). (#8376)

1890-CC Liberty Head Five, MS62



6950 1890-CC MS62 PCGS. Coinage operations resumed at the Carson City Mint in 1890, for the first time since 1885. A nominal mintage of 53,800 half eagles was achieved, with perhaps 400-500 examples surviving today. Mint State coins are scarce. The present coin is a well struck specimen, with a touch of softness evident on Liberty's hair. The pleasing yellow-gold surfaces are accented by hints of rose color, and display satiny mint luster. Population: 76 in 62, 60 finer (11/10). (#8376)

Satiny MS63 1890-CC Five Dollar



6951 1890-CC MS63 PCGS. Among Carson City half eagles, only the 1891-CC is more obtainable at the Mint State level among these popular Western gold issues. More than half of the surviving Uncirculated examples, however, grade no higher than MS62. The satiny surfaces on this original MS63 representative are highlighted in lovely lime-green and yellow-gold patina. The design elements are well impressed, though some of the eagle's neck and leg feathers, along with the horizontal lines in the shield, are weak. A small pinscratch at Liberty's temple and eyebrow is noted, along with a couple of others on Liberty's upper neck. Population: 32 in 63, 28 finer (12/10).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (2/2006), lot 2967. (#8376)

6952 1891-CC MS62+ PCGS. A fundamentally appealing coin that comes right to the cusp of Select status. Strong yellow-gold luster with a more orange-influenced appearance on the reverse. (#8378)

**Sharply Struck 1891-CC Half Eagle, MS63
Well-Produced Carson City Issue**



6953 1891-CC MS63 NGC. The 1891-CC half eagle is a boon for collectors, an abundant mintage and a well-produced memento of the legendary Carson City Mint. This sharp example is quite sharply struck, with cartwheel luster and only minor abrasions precluding an even finer grade. An interesting die crack joins the forward bust tip with stars 1-6 on the obverse, a likely sign of the large mintage (and overuse of the dies, which were made in Philadelphia). (#8378)

**1892 Liberty Head Five, MS65
Scarce in Gem Condition**



6954 1892 MS65 PCGS. CAC. This sharply struck example boasts well-preserved wheat and peach-gold surfaces. The luster is largely frosty, though isolated areas at the upper reverse periphery show striking brilliance instead. Despite a mintage of over three-quarters of a million pieces, this issue is highly elusive in Gem condition. Population: 28 in 65, 23 finer (12/10). (#8379)

Conditionally Scarce 1892 Gem Five Dollar



6955 1892 MS65 PCGS. While the 1892 half eagle is available through MS63, it becomes quite scarce in near-Gem and Gem condition, and rare any finer. Radiant luster issues from both sides of this lovely Gem, each of which displays yellow-gold coloration with mint-green accents. A few minute marks are within the parameters of the designated grade. Population: 28 in 65, 23 finer (11/10). (#8379)

**1892-CC Half Eagle, MS62
Strong Mint Luster**



6956 1892-CC MS62 PCGS. The 1892-CC half eagle is the scarcest Carson City five of the decade, with a mintage of 82,968 pieces. Doug Winter estimates a surviving population of 350-450 pieces in all grades, with 50-75 examples in Mint State. The present coin is a sharply defined MS62 specimen, with vivid orange-gold surfaces and vibrant mint luster. Population: 23 in 62, 13 finer (11/10). (#8380)

**1893-CC Half Eagle, MS61
Vivid Color**



6957 1893-CC MS61 PCGS. The 1893-CC Liberty Head half eagle is popular with type collectors as the last issue from the Carson City Mint. The date has a reported mintage of 60,000 pieces, with a surviving population of 375-475 examples in all grades. The present coin is a sharply detailed MS61 specimen, with vivid orange-gold surfaces, and bright mint luster. Population: 27 in 61, 43 finer (11/10). (#8384)

Popular 1893-CC Half Eagle, MS62



- 6958 **1893-CC MS62 NGC.** The 1893-CC five dollar is popular as the last year of issue from the Carson City Mint. Lustrous honey-gold surfaces exhibit sharply struck design features. A scattering of light marks prevents the next highest grade. Very difficult to locate any finer. Census: 68 in 62, 31 finer (11/10). (#8384)

Condition Rarity 1893-O Half Eagle, MS63



- 6959 **1893-O MS63 PCGS.** The 1893-O half eagle is scarce in all grades, and most frequently seen in Extremely Fine and About Uncirculated. Select examples such as the present coin are rare and higher-grade coins are virtually unobtainable. Attractive peach-gold color frequents both sides and each exhibits strong definition. Minimally abraded, and revealing just some minor breaks in the luster flow. Population: 10 in 63, 1 finer (11/10). (#8385)

- 6960 **1895-S MS61 NGC.** A fully lustrous example of this scarce date, seldom encountered in any Mint State grade, and rarely any finer than this piece. Both sides are light yellow with excellent detail and trivial grade-consistent marks. Census: 15 in 61, 7 finer (11/10). (#8391)

- 6961 **1895-S MS61 NGC.** Better-defined than usually seen with rich orange-gold luster. Wispy abrasions and a handful of more significant lines combine to account for the grade. Census: 15 in 61, 7 finer (11/10). (#8391)

- 6962 **1899 MS65 NGC. CAC.** A stunning yellow-gold Gem, this half eagle is highly desirable for date and type collectors. Both sides exhibit full design features that heighten its eye appeal. From *The Maltbie Family Collection*. (#8398)

Exquisitely Detailed 1899 Half Eagle, MS66



- 6963 **1899 MS66 NGC.** An exquisitely detailed Premium Gem Liberty five, satiny with luminous butter-yellow surfaces that show hints of orange. Smooth surfaces are carefully preserved. An interesting and desirable piece that would fit well in a 19th century type set. NGC has graded eight numerically finer pieces (12/10). (#8398)

- 6964 **1901-S MS64 NGC. CAC.** Bold and satiny luster is natively wheat-gold with rich yellow-orange overtones. Pleasing overall but with slight bluntness of strike visible on the portrait. (#8404)

- 6965 **1901-S MS64 NGC.** The 1901-S Liberty Head half eagle is a popular type coin, from a mintage of 3.6 million pieces. This near-Gem specimen displays attractive rose-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster, and razor-sharp devices. From *The Henry Miller Collection*. (#8404)

- 6966 **1901-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** A beautiful butter-gold Choice Liberty type coin that has dynamic luster and a precise strike. The 1901-S is a plentiful issue, but quality examples are always in demand. (#8404)

- 6967 **1902-S MS64 NGC.** Well-defined through the centers with a measure of softness at the yellow-gold margins. Luster is strong and slightly satiny, and the overall eye appeal is wonderful. (#8406)

- 6968 **1902-S MS65 PCGS.** Peach and apricot overtones grace this satiny and beautiful S-mint Gem. Crisply struck and carefully preserved for this early 20th century issue. PCGS has graded 27 numerically finer pieces (11/10). (#8406)

Gem 1903 Five Dollar



- 6969 **1903 MS65 PCGS.** This gorgeous Gem combines plenty of pleasing elements into a powerful combination of eye appeal. Rich canary-gold and lemon-yellow colors, a strong strike, and softly frosted yet intense luster all lend themselves to this piece's impressive appearance. Population: 17 in 65, 14 finer (11/10). (#8407)

Attractive 1904 Five Dollar, MS65



- 6970 **1904 MS65 NGC.** Certified in an old-style NGC holder, this gleaming Gem shows a single thin mark on the cheek as the only mentionable contact. The strike is bold, stopping just short of full, with excellent luster and attractive yellow-gold color. Extremely elusive any finer, where NGC has seen only 24 submissions (12/10). (#8409)

1904 Liberty Five, MS66



- 6971 **1904 MS66 PCGS.** The 1904 is a well-known date for type purposes, but that is not a given in Premium Gem condition. Only 13 pieces have been certified in MS66 by PCGS, with five finer (10/10). This example is fully struck and bright mint luster swirls around both sides as it is slowly tilted beneath a light. Both sides are exceptionally clean, and overall the coin is suggestive of an even higher grade. (#8409)

Conditionally Rare 1905 Five, MS66



- 6972 **1905 MS66 NGC.** The 1905 half eagle is a condition rarity that is nearly impossible to locate better than MS65. Both sides of this gorgeous Premium Gem exhibit satin luster with brilliant yellow-gold surfaces. The strike is excellent with bold obverse and reverse design elements. Census: 23 in 66, 4 finer (11/10). (#8411)
- 6973 **1906 MS64 NGC.** A lovely late-date Liberty five, sun-gold with elements of orange and green. Great luster with a touch of satin. NGC has certified 90 numerically finer examples (11/10). (#8413)

Lovely Premium Gem 1907 Half Eagle



- 6974 **1907 MS66 PCGS.** This is a lovely greenish-gold Premium Gem with lots of subtle pizzazz. The strike is not full but quite close to it, with only a few tiny contact marks seen under a loupe. A small patch of die grease under AMER is undistracting. A nice coin for the grade and type. Population: 17 in 66, 0 finer (12/10). (#8416)
- 6975 **1907-D MS64+ PCGS.** Well-defined with rich butter-yellow luster on the obverse and a more green-gold reverse. A few tiny copper spots appear at the margins on the latter side. (#8417)

PROOF LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

Sharp PR61 1903 Half Eagle A One-Sided Cameo Coin



- 6976 **1903 PR61 NGC.** Areas of orange-gold are more dominant on the reverse of this proof, while the obverse offers yellow-gold color. As expected for the grade, a loupe reveals a scattering of mostly small abrasions in the fields on each side. The reverse has considerable unacknowledged cameo effect. The only singular mark is a straight scrape in the obverse field above star 4. Sharply struck, and perhaps a sharp acquisition for some lucky bidder, from a proof mintage of 154 pieces. (#8498)

1903 Liberty Head Five, PR62 Brilliant Surfaces



- 6977 **1903 PR62 NGC. CAC.** The 1903 proof Liberty Head half eagle boasts a mintage of 154 pieces, making the date rare in all grades today. The present coin features razor-sharp details on all design elements, with reflective greenish-gold surfaces, and a scattering of minor, grade-consistent marks on both sides. Census: 3 in 62, 26 finer (11/10). (#8498)

Rare PR58 Details 1905 Half Eagle



- 6978 **1905—Altered Surfaces—ANACS. PR58 Details.** Breen-6788 with a repunched flag on the 5 of the date. This fully struck and flashy yellow-gold specimen displays a trace of wear on Liberty's eyebrow and curls. The field above the eagle's neck is faintly tooled, and the fields beneath the hairbun and the right (facing) wing are unduly glossy. Only 108 proofs were struck. (#8500)

Select Proof 1907 Half Eagle



- 6979 1907 PR63 PCGS.** A low-contrast but high-appeal Select specimen from the end of the proof Liberty half eagle series. Exquisitely detailed devices and gleaming lemon-yellow fields show their share of light hairlines, but neither side has any overt contacts. One of just 92 proofs coined. Population: 5 in 63, 18 finer (11/10). (#8502)
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INDIAN HALF EAGLES

Choice 1908 Indian Half Eagle Popular First-Year Type Coin



- 6980 1908 MS64 NGC. CAC.** A satiny and unblemished near-Gem that has a pleasing strike within the headdress. Bela Lyon Pratt's half eagle and quarter eagle designs bore IN GOD WE TRUST from the beginning, a lesson learned from the controversy over Saint-Gauden's eagle and double eagle introduced the year before. (#8510)
-

Satiny MS64+ 1908 Half Eagle



- 6981 1908 MS64+ NGC. CAC.** This olive-gold Choice Indian five has a sharp strike with intricate definition on the headdress. The satiny surfaces appear unabraded aside from an inconspicuous curved line on the obverse near 1 o'clock. An appealing representative from the first year of this popular type. (#8510)
-

1909 Indian Half Eagle, MS64 Sharply Detailed



- 6982 1909 MS64 NGC. CAC.** From a mintage of 627,060 pieces, the 1909 Indian half eagle is available in lower grades, but Gem examples are scarce. The present coin is an attractive Choice example, representing a good balance of value and quality. The devices are sharply detailed, and the lustrous surfaces are a pleasing rose-gold hue. (#8513)
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- 6983 1909-D MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Orange accents lace the lustrous yellow-gold surfaces on this well struck near-Gem. A light copper streak reaches down from the star next to the Y in LIBERTY and into the bonnet. (#8514)

- 6984 1909-D MS64 NGC.** Rich, almost flashy sun-yellow luster dominates the eye appeal of this near-Gem. Well-defined for the type with few significant marks, an ideal selection for type collectors. (#8514)
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Key 1909-O Half Eagle, XF40



- 6985 1909-O XF40 NGC.** A relatively affordable example of the perennially popular 1909-O, this piece shows moderate wear consistent with the XF40 grade level, over antique-gold surfaces with a touch of orange-gold in the incused areas. A few contact marks appear in the obverse field and on the Indian's cheek, and above the eagle on the reverse. (#8515)
-

Choice 1910 Indian Half Eagle Scarce in MS64



- 6986 1910 MS64 NGC.** The 1910 Indian Head half eagle is an available issue in lower grades, but the date becomes scarce at the Choice level. The present coin is an attractive Choice Mint State example, with yellow-gold surfaces and bright mint luster. The strike is a little soft on the lowest feathers of the headdress. Only 29 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades by NGC (12/10). (#8517)
-

1910 Indian Five, MS64



6987 1910 MS64 NGC. CAC. A lovely Indian half eagle, and rarely seen finer, this piece has sharply defined sunken relief with only a few insignificant marks in the fields. Both sides are satiny with brilliant yellow surfaces. NGC has only certified 29 finer examples of this issue. (#8517)

**1910-S Indian Half Eagle, MS62
Scarce Issue in Mint State**



6988 1910-S MS62 NGC. From a mintage of 770,200 pieces, the 1910-S Indian half eagle is a scarce issue in Mint State grades. The present coin is a well struck piece, with just a touch of softness on the lower headdress feathers. The lustrous surfaces are an attractive yellow-gold color, with rose highlights. Census: 61 in 62, 32 finer (11/10). (#8519)

Rare Select 1910-S Indian Five



6989 1910-S MS63 PCGS. The mintage of the 1910-S is a misleading indication of its scarcity. The issue apparently went into West Coast circulation, and a majority of certified examples are in XF or AU grades. The present piece has a clear mintmark and rich orange-gold and apple-green toning. The strike is good, and there are no detracting abrasions. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 15 in 63, 25 finer (11/10). (#8519)

6990 1911-D—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. MS60 Details. This coin from a low-mintage date shows no trace of wear. Lemon-gold surfaces are overbright and washed out from cleaning, and a staple scratch is noted in the lower left stars. (#8521)

Choice 1914 Indian Half Eagle



6991 1914 MS64 NGC. CAC. In Gem, the 1914 Indian five is rare, and examples that approach that level are especially desirable, representing a good combination of quality and price, or a good value. This piece has lustrous yellow surfaces with good eye appeal. NGC has only certified 19 finer pieces. (#8527)

Top-Notch 1914-D Five, MS64



6992 1914-D MS64 PCGS. Excellent luster and a bold if not quite full strike are the hallmarks of this attractive near-Gem 1914-D. Examples in a finer grade than the present piece are few and far between: PCGS has seen only 16 submissions finer (12/10). One small scrape in the obverse field below LI is the only singular mark on this top-notch example. (#8528)

Luminous MS61 1914-S Half Eagle



6993 1914-S MS61 PCGS. This middle-late San Francisco date is available for a price through the lower Mint State grades, though it is scarce in Select and better. Offered here is an MS61, deep yellow-orange with copper spots noted on the high points. Both sides are luminous, though the well struck reverse appears a touch brighter. (#8529)

MS62 1914-S Indian Half Eagle



6994 1914-S MS62 PCGS. Mainly wheat-gold on the obverse with deepening to orange and even sunset shades on the lustrous reverse. A lightly abraded but well struck example of this challenging S-mint Indian half eagle issue, a date which becomes a condition rarity any better. PCGS has certified just 25 finer examples (11/10). (#8529)

Luminous MS61 1915-S Five Dollar



6995 1915-S MS61 PCGS. At just 164,000 pieces produced, the 1915-S is among the lower-mintage Indian fives, and its survival rate in Mint State is unusually poor. Offered here is a dusky MS61 example, luminous yellow-orange with prominent bluish-green copper spotting away from the central devices and a number of light abrasions and field scrapes. Despite its faults, the piece offers solid eye appeal for the grade. (#8531)

Lower-Minted MS61 1915-S Half Eagle



6996 1915-S MS61 PCGS. With just 164,000 pieces struck, the 1915-S ranks in the lowest five for the various circulating Indian half eagle issues, and the date is genuinely scarce in Mint State. Offered here is a luminous MS61 example, well-defined yellow-gold with an appealing obverse for the grade but a number of abrasions in the reverse fields. (#8531)

Beautiful Orange-Gold 1915-S Five Dollar, MS62



6997 1915-S MS62 PCGS. The strike is excellent on the upper headdress feathers, although a couple of the lower feathers show minor weakness. Beautiful orange-gold color prevails throughout both sides. A few minor contact marks in the fields account for the grade. This low-mintage issue (164,000 coins struck) is elusive in any Mint State grade. Population: 69 in 62, 34 finer (12/10). (#8531)

Bright 1916-S Half Eagle, MS62



6998 1916-S MS62 NGC. The 1916-S half eagle can be located through MS64 without too much trouble. Higher-grade coins are rare. The bright straw-gold surfaces of this MS62 example exhibit well struck design elements. A few minute marks are located on each side. (#8532)

Well Struck 1916-S Five Dollar, MS62



6999 1916-S MS62 PCGS. The 1916-S half eagle is relatively obtainable through grades MS63 as a result of a hoard of about 200 coins that entered the market in the 1980s (David Akers, 2008). Brass-gold color runs over the lustrous surfaces of this MS62 example, and a well directed strike leaves relatively strong definition on the design elements. Light to moderate marks are scattered over each side. (#8532)

Satiny 1916-S Indian Five, MS62



7000 1916-S MS62 PCGS. This khaki-gold better date Indian five has good luster and a bold strike on the eagle. The fields display only moderate marks. The mintmark is filled, but no other mints struck half eagles in 1916, since the World War made exports of gold coin hazardous. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#8532)

EARLY EAGLES

**Irregular Date 1799 Ten Dollar, AU Details
Small Obverse Stars, BD-7**



7001 1799 Small Stars Obverse—Repaired, Whizzed—NGC Details. AU. Irregular Date, Breen-6840, Taraszka-19, BD-7, R.3. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/d. Repaired on the reverse field near the arrowheads, above the left (facing) shield tip, and near the stem of the olive branch. Whizzed and cleaned with small marks along Liberty's profile. The devices display a wealth of detail, and the yellow-gold surfaces retain indications of luster.

Rare 1799 BD-8 Eagle, AU Sharpness



7002 1799 Small Stars Obverse—Scratched, Improperly Cleaned—NCS Details. AU. Breen-6840, Taraszka-20, BD-8, R.5. This rare die marriage has the Irregular Date obverse and a reverse with star 13 touching the scroll. Minor scratches are mostly evident on the reverse, with suggestions of cleaning on both sides. The reverse has a rim bump at 6 o'clock. (#98562)

**AU Details BD-2 1799 Ten Dollar
Small Stars Obverse**



7003 1799 Small Stars Obverse—Mount Removed—NCS. AU Details. Breen-6839, Taraszka-14, BD-2, High R.5. Bass-Dannreuther Die state d/c with a faint crack through the tops of the TY in LIBERTY. Discoloration and tooling at 11:30 on the obverse indicate a former mount to jewelry has been removed. The surfaces are glossy from cleaning, and several abrasions are noted on the upper right obverse. The central reverse displays moderate parallel adjustment marks, as made. An affordable example of this challenging die variety. (#98562)

**1799 Irregular Date Ten Dollar
AU Sharpness, BD-7**



7004 1799 Small Stars Obverse—Tooled, Repaired—ANACS. AU50 Details. Irregular Date, Breen-6840, Taraszka-19, BD-7, R.3. The left and right obverse field has been extensively reworked, and the portrait displays a few abrasions. The reverse is original, and has only a few moderate marks, including a small rim ding at 7:30. Toned apricot-gold with glowing luster within protected areas. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 5387, which realized \$7,475. (#98562)

XF Details 1801 Ten Dollar, BD-2



7005 1801—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. XF. Breen-6843, Taraszka-25, BD-2, R.2. An early die state without any evidence of the usually-seen raised die lines within the cap. Hairlined and subdued from cleaning, but actual wear is minimal, and luster shimmers from the motifs and legends. The borders display traces of blue-gray patina. A desirable early gold type. (#8564)

Desirable 1801 Eagle, BD-2, AU Details



7006 1801—Repaired, Whizzed—NGC Details. AU. Breen-6843, Taraszka-25, BD-2, R.2. The only two obverse dies for this year differ most obviously in the position of star 1 in relation to the lowest hair curl, with the star further away here, on the more-available BD-2. Star 13, on the other hand, almost touches the bust on the BD-2, while it is further away on the BD-1. The reverse has the eagle's upper beak nearly touching a star below its point.

The centers and fields of this piece appear to have been repaired and smoothed, perhaps to remove scratches, and then the surfaces have been whizzed to simulate mint luster. Several areas of moved metal and scratches remain underneath the whizzing, for example among the shield lines and intermingled among the stars on the reverse. A personal inspection is in order for this early eagle, but there is still a good deal of pleasing detail remaining. Despite the improvements, this is still a desirable coin.

LIBERTY EAGLES

Rare AU Sharpness 1838 Ten Dollar



7007 1838—Ex-Jewelry—ANACS. AU50 Details. The 1838 was the first ten dollar issue struck for circulation since 1804. Only 7,200 pieces were coined. Survivors are in demand not only for their rarity, but for the different depiction of Liberty than seen on 1839 and later dates. This is an impressively detailed example, but it is bright from cleaning, and the reverse rim is intermittently filed and discolored from solder removal. The fields and cheek display evidence of smoothing.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8575)

Underappreciated Type of 1838 Large Letters 1839 Eagle, XF45



7008 1839 Type of 1838, Large Letters XF45 PCGS. Incorrectly designated as a Type of 1840 on the PCGS insert. The Type of 1838 was struck for only two years, with a combined mintage of 33,000 pieces, and is a bargain relative to its rarity when compared with other early gold subtypes. The present yellow-gold example is well detailed and exhibits distributed abrasions. Population: 21 in 45, 44 finer (12/10). (#8576)

1839/8, Type of 1838 Eagle, XF45 Popular Overdate Type Coin



7009 1839 Type of 1838, Large Letters XF45 PCGS. The Head of 1838 was only struck for two years, and since the 1838 is a significant rarity, advanced gold type collectors are compelled to select an 1839 example. Although not included in most gold type sets, the Head of 1838 appears different at first glance, since the bust truncation is pronounced and the head leans forward. This partly lustrous example has a filed rim bruise at 3 o'clock, but is otherwise clean for the designated grade. Population: 21 in 45, 44 finer (11/10). *From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8576)*

Type of 1838, Large Letters 1839/8 Eagle, Choice XF



7010 1839 Type of 1838, Large Letters XF45 PCGS. One of only two years for the Large Letters type and the more available of the two. This type is generally not available in XF or better, and when such a piece is available it is worthy of attention by gold specialists. This piece shows evidence of slight wear but still retains faint traces of luster around the reverse devices. Rich orange-gold color with an even overlay of reddish patina. Numerous small abrasions pepper each side, but the overall eye appeal is solid. (#8576)

1839/8 Liberty Head Eagle, AU53
Type of 1838, Large Letters



- 7011 1839 Type of 1838, Large Letters AU53 NGC. The Liberty Head design was modified in 1839, creating two design subtypes for the date. The present coin is an example of the earlier type, with subtle differences in the hair style and truncation of the bust. The last digit of the date has been overdated, with the remains of the undertype 8 plainly visible beneath the 9. This example retains much original detail and luster, with light yellow-gold surfaces. The reported mintage was a mere 25,801 pieces. Census: 20 in 53, 54 finer (11/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8576)

AU Sharpness 1839 Ten Dollar
Type of 1840, Small Letters



- 7012 1839 Type of 1840, Small Letters—Damaged—ANACS. AU50 Details. The Type of 1840 variety is more elusive than its Type of 1838 predecessor, which has approximately twice the mintage. For the Type of 1840, just 12,447 pieces were struck. This well detailed example displays several pinscratches on the reverse field, and has a glossy, bright appearance from cleaning.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8580)

AU50 Details 1839 Type of 1840 Eagle
Small Letters Reverse



- 7013 1839 Type of 1840, Small Letters—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details. The year 1839 was a transitional one in the Liberty eagle series. The portrait of Liberty that the Mint introduced later in the year differed from that used in 1838 and early 1839, and it would remain in use through the end of the series in 1907. With only 12,447 pieces produced, the 1839 Type of 1840 is an understandably rare and coveted issue. This particular example is finer than the typically offered VF or XF survivor with pleasing medium gold color and a few whispers of original luster. Well struck, particularly in the centers, with die cracks around much of the obverse periphery. The remainder of the surfaces exhibit a subdued appearance as a result of the stated cleaning.

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 7/2006), lot 1390, which realized \$3,737.50.

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8580)

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- 7014 1842 Large Date AU53 PCGS. Lemon-gold luster bathes much of this lower mintage No Motto ten. Crisply struck and only moderately abraded with no distracting marks. An original example of this underappreciated gold type. Housed in a green label holder. (#8584)

- 7015 1843 AU50 PCGS. An attractive and strongly lustrous example of this pre-California Gold Rush eagle issue, well-defined overall with light wear and scattered abrasions. The orange-gold of the obverse yields to paler wheat-gold on the reverse. Population: 18 in 50, 6 finer (12/10). (#8588)

- 7016 1843-O AU50 PCGS. The yellow-gold surfaces of this O-mint eagle retain traces of luster in the recessed areas and exhibit strong detail on the design elements. The fields display scattered moderate marks. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Population: 23 in 50, 37 finer (11/10). (#8589)

Near-Mint 1844 Ten Dollar



- 7017 1844 AU58 NGC. The 1844 is among the most challenging Philadelphia No Motto issues. NGC has certified just 39 pieces in all grades, and we suspect that many among those are resubmissions. The mintage of 6,361 pieces ensured scarcity, yet little numismatic premium existed until the 20th century. The present coin ranks within the Condition Census. It is nicely struck and has indications of luster within the devices and legends. No marks require individual description. Census: 6 in 58, 2 finer (11/10).

From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8590)

**Near-Mint 1845-O Eagle
Vivid Color**



- 7018 1845-O AU58 NGC.** From a mintage of 47,500 pieces, the 1845-O eagle is a rare issue in near-Mint condition. The present coin is a well struck example, with a little softness on Liberty's hair and a few signs of circulation. The vivid orange-gold surfaces display areas of prooflike reflectivity. Census: 21 in 58, 11 finer (11/10). (#8593)

**1846 Liberty Head Eagle, AU53
Pre-Gold Rush Issue, Rare Date**



- 7019 1846 AU53 NGC.** A rare AU53 survivor, from a mintage of only 20,095 pieces, this intriguing yellow-gold example displays remnants of prooflike luster, with a scattering of grade consistent abrasions on both sides. The faintest touches of wear can be detected on Liberty's hair. Census: 8 in 53, 19 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8594)

Challenging AU53 1846/5-O Ten



- 7020 1846/5-O AU53 NGC. Breen-6875.** Designated merely as an 1846-O by NGC, but the date location confirms its status as the overdate variety. The *Guide Book* has listed the 1846/5-O for many years, although some specialists believe the die lump within the loop of the 6 is from repunching. Two reverses are known for Breen-6875, first with a repunched mintmark above the EN in TEN D., and later with a normal mintmark located between the N and D. The present piece is from the second and scarcer die marriage. This is a typically struck straw-gold piece with bright remaining luster in design recesses.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 3743, which realized \$3,450.
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8596)

- 7021 1847-O AU58 PCGS.** Pale green-gold surfaces offer great radiance, especially the flashy reverse. Moderately abraded but with only a trace of friction on the high points. Population: 9 in 58, 9 finer (12/10).(#8598)

- 7022 1848-O—Reverse Scratched—NGC Details. AU.** This yellow-orange O-mint ten dollar has considerable watery luster through the fields. Aside from a blunt strike, the obverse displays well, though three parallel vertical scratches appear in the field above the eagle's neck.(#8600)

**1849-O Liberty Head Eagle, AU55
Condition Rarity in High Grade**



- 7023 1849-O AU55 NGC.** A very scarce issue as well as one of the premier condition rarities in the No Motto series of eagles. Doug Winter estimates only 75-85 examples have survived in all grades, with 12-15 specimens extant in AU. This coin displays a better-than-average strike, with deeply toned green-gold surfaces that have taken on an overlay of antique-golden color. Minimally abraded for the most part, there are a few pinscratches to the left of Liberty's lower neck area. Census: 14 in 55, 6 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8602)

- 7024 1850 Large Date AU58 NGC.** Two distinct date logotypes were used for the 1850 Philadelphia eagles. The Large Date is more commonly seen than the Small Date. This attractive piece has noticeably mirrored fields with green-gold luster and minor marks on each side. Census: 53 in 58, 20 finer (11/10).(#8603)

- 7025 1850-O AU50 NGC.** The mintage of 57,500 1850-O eagles is neither high or low, falling in the middle of the pack. This green-gold example has bright surfaces with noticeable wear on each side but it is still finer than the typical survivor.
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8605)

**Scarce 1852-O Eagle, XF45
Distinctive Hues**



- 7026 1852-O XF45 PCGS.** The 1852-O, with an original mintage of 18,000 pieces, is a difficult date to find in any grade. PCGS and NGC combined have certified around 150 examples, some of which are undoubtedly resubmissions. This is an interestingly colored Choice XF representative with rich green-gold surfaces and crimson-copper highlights around most of the devices. Lightly worn overall with a few moderate abrasions and a pinscratch in the reverse field after the D in UNITED. The design elements are nicely brought up for a New Orleans issue; the stars are not quite as flat as usually seen, and good definition is apparent in the hair curls. Population: 18 in 45, 29 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8609)

Conditionally Scarce 1852-O Ten Dollar, AU50



- 7027 **1852-O AU50 PCGS.** The 1852-O ten dollar is very scarce in the higher circulated grades, and nearly unobtainable in Mint State. Indeed, a mere three Mint State coins have been certified, the highest MS61. This AU50 specimen is especially attractive with rich, original yellow- and orange-gold patina over each side and well defined devices. The surfaces are remarkably clean for a coin that was in circulation probably for several years. (#8609)

Choice AU 1853/2 Eagle



- 7028 **1853/2 AU55 NGC. FS-301.** The lower curve and point of an underdigit 2 is obvious within the 3. Per Breen, the discovery coin was in Stack's May 1960 auction of the Charles Neumoyer collection. This is a nicely struck yellow-gold ten with bright peripheral luster and a few moderate marks beneath the TAT in STATES. Census: 41 in 55, 25 finer (11/10).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 6046, which realized \$3,450.
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8611)

- 7029 **1853-O AU53 NGC.** Yellow-orange surfaces retain considerable luster, especially on the reverse. Lightly abraded overall with decent interior detail but softly struck stars. (#8612)

Elusive AU55 1853-O Ten



- 7030 **1853-O AU55 PCGS.** Although some '53-O tens have a repunched date and display a ring atop the second vertical shield stripe, this lightly circulated example is the normal date, no ring variety. Both varieties are scarce due to a low mintage of 51,000 pieces. A crisply struck New Orleans eagle with honey-gold color and moderate obverse field marks. Population: 14 in 55, 15 finer (11/10). (#8612)

- 7031 **1854-O Large Date AU55 NGC.** Rich orange-gold color with green overtones in the fields and hints of watery luster in the protected peripheral areas. Just a touch of rub crosses the highest points of the devices. Census: 45 in 55, 50 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#98614)

- 7032 **1854-S AU55 NGC.** Although the 1854-S quarter eagle and half eagle are great rarities, the 1854-S eagle is collectible and equally historic. This lightly circulated example is well defined and lacks any consequential marks. (#8615)

1855 Liberty Head Ten, MS61

Rare Issue in Mint State



- 7033 **1855 MS61 NGC.** The 1855 Liberty Head eagle enjoyed a large mintage of 121,701 pieces, but the date was widely circulated, and Mint State examples are rare. The present coin is a well detailed piece, with just a touch of softness on the stars. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are enlivened by satiny mint luster. A few minor abrasions, most notably a couple of scratches near star 10, explain the grade. Census: 24 in 61, 7 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8616)

MS62 1855 Ten Dollar



- 7034 **1855 MS62 PCGS.** No Motto eagles are readily obtained in circulated grades, but pieces with full mint luster are rare, and when found, they are usually either the 1847 or 1861 issues. The 1855 has a mintage of only 121,701 pieces, and although XF and AU examples are plentiful, coins at the MS62 level are rarities. The present lustrous representative benefits from a sharp strike, and the sole identifying mark is a short scrape in the field beneath the beak. Population: 5 in 62, 5 finer (11/10). (#8616)

- 7035 **1855-S VF35 NGC.** Just 9,000 eagles were coined in the second year of operation at the San Francisco Mint, as the facility quickly reached full scale production of double eagles. Smaller denominations were produced in limited quantities. This piece has considerable wear with dusky yellow surfaces and faint traces of light bluish patina.
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8618)

- 7036 **1856 Genuine PCGS.** The PCGS number ending in .92 suggests Cleaning as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, the piece has the details of an Uncirculated coin that has been cleaned. Strongly struck in the centers but bluntly defined at the margins, this example is hairlined but retains considerable yellow-orange luster. (#8619)

Difficult AU53 1856-O Ten Dollar



- 7037 **1856-O AU53 PCGS.** Most surviving 1856-O eagles are likely to grade Very Fine to Extremely Fine. About Uncirculated examples will be located only with patience, and Mint State pieces are unlikely to be acquired at all. Indeed, PCGS and NGC have seen a mere four such coins, all MS60! The bright yellow-gold surfaces of this AU53 example display luster in the recesses and well impressed design elements. Minuscule distributed marks do not detract. (#8620)

Pittman's AU55 1856-O Eagle



- 7038 **1856-O AU55 NGC.** Ex: Pittman. Orange-tinged luster glimmers from protected areas of this crisply struck and briefly circulated rare date New Orleans ten. The fields display small marks, none of which require individual mention. Only 14,500 pieces were struck, and none of the few hundred survivors are certified above MS60. Per Akers, Pittman had purchased the present coin from Stack's for \$125, presumably during the 1960s.
Ex: John Jay Pittman Collection, Part Two (Akers, 5/1998), lot 1940.
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8620)

Charming Near-Mint 1856-S Ten Dollar



- 7039 **1856-S AU58 PCGS.** Medium S. All San Francisco eagles struck prior to 1879 are scarce at the near-Mint level. The 1856-S is scarcer than the introductory 1854-S issue, for example, and has a mintage of only 68,000 pieces. This boldly impressed representative is surprisingly mark-free overall with only trifling rub and a shallow flaw close to the arrowheads. Population: 12 in 58, 6 finer (11/10). (#8621)

- 7040 **1857 AU50 PCGS. Overdate, Breen-6925.** "Curve of another digit between 57, touching the curve of 5 and the serif of 7. It is uncertain if this is part of another 5, another 7, or a 6. Extremely Rare." While uncertain whether the line between the digits is from any of the suggested sources, there is no question that this is, indeed, the variety stated, and that as a date, the 1857 is underrated. Smooth, evenly worn surfaces display reddish-golden patina, but reveal no individually significant marks or other distractions. A rare opportunity for the variety collector. Housed in a large, green PCGS Regency holder.
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8622)

AU58 1857-S Eagle Low Mintage, Low Survival Rate



- 7041 **1857-S AU58 NGC.** From a small mintage of 26,000 pieces, the 1857-S eagle also has a low survival rate, making the issue rare in all grades. The present coin is an attractive near-Mint specimen, sharply detailed in most areas, with just the slightest trace of high-point rub. The pleasing greenish-gold fields display areas of prooflike reflectivity. Census: 7 in 58, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8624)

Rare Choice XF 1858 Ten Dollar



- 7042 **1858 XF45 PCGS.** A tiny mintage of 2,521 pieces makes the 1858 eagle stand out. The issue was a favorite of B. Max Mehl, who extolled its rarity. PCGS has certified only a single Mint State example, a remarkable MS64 coin that Heritage auctioned for \$276,000 back in 2007. In addition, just one piece each has been certified by PCGS as AU55 or AU58. This is a richly detailed Choice XF eagle with luminous sun-gold color and no distracting marks. Protected areas display rose-tinged luster. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 10 in 45, 14 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8625)

**Attractive 1858-S Ten Dollar, AU53
Low-Population Issue**



- 7043 1858-S AU53 PCGS.** The 1858-S eagle is a low-mintage, low-population issue that is rare in all grades. Examples such as the AU53 piece in this lot are about the finest most collectors will encounter. Neither PCGS nor NGC has seen a Mint State coin! Uniformly yellow-gold surfaces are interrupted only by a splash of apricot on the reverse. Well defined with a good amount of luster remaining. Some light marks are unobtrusive. Population: 3 in 53, 3 finer (11/10). (#8627)

**Very Rare 1859-O Ten Dollar
XF Sharpness**



- 7044 1859-O—Damaged—ANACS. XF40 Details.** The 1841-O, 1859-O, and 1883-O are the three most difficult New Orleans ten dollar issues, and gold specialists continue to debate which is rarest. Only a few dozen survivors remain from the initial mintage of 2,300 pieces. The present example has impressive detail and appears free from marks, but close inspection reveals cloudy, faintly hairlined, and microgranular surfaces.
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8629)

**Seldom-Seen 1859-S Ten Dollar
AU Details**



- 7045 1859-S—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** The 1859-S is a formidable rarity in the Liberty series. A scant 7,000 pieces were coined, and there are perhaps no more than 100 survivors. The present example is only lightly circulated, but has dull, faintly granular surfaces from cleaning. Small marks are scattered and typical for the AU level.
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8630)

**1860 Ten Dollar, MS60
Condition Rarity**



- 7046 1860 MS60 NGC.** Six-fold or “bulging” bun subtype. The 1860 ten dollar, with a mintage of 15,105 pieces, is scarce in all grades and is usually found no better than XF. Mint State coins are seen infrequently, which is attested to by the population data; NGC and PCGS combined have certified only 13 Uncirculated examples. The present MS60 specimen displays bright apricot-gold surfaces, with the strongest luster apparent in the recessed areas. Numerous small contact marks are evenly scattered over each side, and help to define the grade. The design elements are well brought up, though minor softness is seen on the hair over Liberty’s ear. Census: 3 in 60, 3 finer (10/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8631)

**1862 Eagle, AU50
Challenging Civil War Issue**



- 7047 1862 AU50 NGC.** The 1862 eagle is a challenging Civil War issue, from a mintage of just 10,960 pieces. The present coin displays lightly abraded, greenish-gold surfaces, with sharply detailed design elements, and some protected areas of prooflike reflectivity. Census: 8 in 50, 58 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8635)

**1862 Liberty Head Ten, AU55
Low-Mintage Date**



- 7048 1862 AU55 PCGS.** Only 10,960 business-strike Liberty Head eagles were struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1862, the second year of the Civil War. Survivors in Choice AU condition are quite rare in today’s market. The last auction sale of a PCGS graded AU55 specimen took place in 1999, while an NGC graded AU58 coin was sold by Stack’s for \$25,300 in August 2010. The present coin is sharply detailed in most areas, with a touch of softness on some of the stars. The surfaces are an attractive greenish-gold, with hints of orange, and many areas of prooflike reflectivity. Population: 10 in 55, 5 finer (11/10). (#8635)

Challenging 1862 Ten Dollar, AU55



- 7049 **1862 AU55 NGC.** The 1862 ten dollar is a difficult issue to locate in any grade. NGC and PCGS have certified only about 150 pieces in all levels of preservation, the most collectible grade being VF to low-end AU. Mint State coins are virtually unobtainable. Choice AUs such as the present offering are challenging. Peach-gold surfaces display traces of luster in the recesses and exhibit well struck devices. The few scattered marks are not serious. Census: 18 in 55, 19 finer (11/10). (#8635)

Rare 1862-S Ten Dollar, XF45



- 7050 **1862-S XF45 PCGS.** The 1862-S ten dollar is rare in all grades. Apricot-gold patina embraces both sides of this Choice XF example that retains traces of luster in the recessed areas. The design elements are well defined save for high-point wear. Light, distributed marks are in concert with the designated grade. Population: 9 in 45, 16 finer (11/10). (#8636)

Important Choice AU 1862-S Ten



- 7051 **1862-S AU55 NGC.** All San Francisco ten dollar issues from the 1860s are rare, and the 1862-S is no exception. Only 12,500 pieces were struck, and neither major service has certified any as Mint State. The present example has charming pumpkin-gold color. Luster brightens the margins and eagle, and the only noticeable defect is a small mint-made flan flaw on Liberty's jaw. Census: 15 in 55, 2 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8636)

- 7052 **1863-S—Cleaned—ANACS. VF20 Details.** A moderately worn and clearly cleaned but still readily collectible example of this tough Civil War date. Scattered abrasions in over-bright yellow-gold fields and several rim bumps contribute to the details grade. Housed in a small-format ANACS holder.
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8638)

1863-S Eagle, AU53 Civil War Issue



- 7053 **1863-S AU53 NGC.** The 1863-S Liberty Head eagle is a challenging Civil War era issue, from a low mintage of 10,000 pieces. The coin offered here is a very rare AU53 specimen, with delightful orange-gold surfaces that retain much original mint luster, and show light traces of circulation on both sides. Census: 5 in 53, 7 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8638)

1864 Liberty Head Ten, AU53 Low-Mintage Date



- 7054 **1864 AU53 NGC.** The Philadelphia Mint's production of Liberty Head eagles was limited to 3,530 pieces in 1864, due to the financial stresses of the Civil War. This date is rare in all grades, with auction appearances occurring once or twice per year. The present coin is a well detailed AU53 example, with greenish-gold surfaces that retain much original luster and display areas of prooflike reflectivity around the devices. Census: 2 in 53, 8 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8639)

Choice AU 1866-S Eagle First of the Motto Design



- 7055 **1866-S Motto AU55 NGC.** The year 1866 saw the first use of the Motto design on many denominations, making this date especially popular with type collectors. Only 11,500 With Motto eagles were struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1866, and examples in Choice AU condition are very rare. This well detailed specimen displays rich greenish-gold surfaces and satiny mint luster. Census: 8 in 55, 2 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8650)

Choice AU 1867 Eagle
Only 3,090 Pieces Struck



- 7056 **1867 AU55 NGC.** The 1867 Liberty Head eagle boasts a minuscule mintage of 3,090 pieces, and examples in Choice AU condition are quite rare. This attractive piece is sharply detailed, with just a touch of rub showing on Liberty's hair. The surfaces are a pleasing greenish-gold color, and areas of prooflike reflectivity are evident around the devices. Census: 24 in 55, 12 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8651)

1867-S Liberty Head Ten, AU53
Low-Mintage Rarity



- 7057 **1867-S AU53 NGC.** Crisply struck except for the centers of a few lower stars. The portrait is moderately abraded, and the fields are clean for the AU53 grade. A mere 9,000 pieces were struck. AU examples are significant rarities, and only three coins have been certified in Mint State grades by NGC and PCGS combined. Census: 5 in 53, 5 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8652)

1868-S Ten Dollar, AU53
Difficult in All Grades



- 7058 **1868-S AU53 PCGS.** The 1868-S eagle is difficult to locate in any level of preservation. Currently, the population is zero in Mint State. The bright peach-gold surfaces of this AU53 example display mint-green accents and possess relatively well defined design elements. Distributed small marks occur over each side. Population: 10 in 53, 7 finer (11/10). (#8654)

1869-S Liberty Head Ten, AU53



- 7059 **1869-S AU53 NGC.** Like the 1866-S Motto, 1868-S, and 1870-S to 1874-S (issues to which it compares favorably in overall rarity), the 1869-S is a challenging coin to locate in any grade. Just 6,430 pieces were produced of this heavily circulated, frontier-era date, and survivors are apt to grade no finer than VF. The surfaces are slightly reflective with deep reddish peripheral color and bold overall definition. Lightly to moderately abraded throughout. Census: 12 in 53, 12 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8656)

Rare 1869-S Eagle, AU53



- 7060 **1869-S AU53 PCGS.** The San Francisco Mint coined Liberty eagles each year during the 1860s. However, mintages never exceeded 20,000 pieces. The 1869-S is typically rare. Only 6,430 pieces were struck, and it is doubtful that a single example was set aside by a collector until decades later. PCGS and NGC combined have certified just three pieces in Mint State, none above MS61. The present bold AU53 representative has lovely golden-brown toning, and the only noticeable mark is located out of the way above the portrait. Population: 3 in 53, 8 finer (11/10). (#8656)

Remarkable 1870 Ten Dollar, AU55



- 7061 **1870 AU55 PCGS.** This With Motto date from early in the type has a mintage of just 3,990 business strikes, and while it does not command a substantial premium in well-worn grades, at the AU grade range it becomes most desirable. This is a Choice AU representative with pale yellow-gold surfaces and radiant liquid luster that persists through mild wear and a scattering of abrasions. Ex: *The June Sale (Stack's, 6/1983), lot 589. (#8657)*

Difficult Borderline Uncirculated 1870 Ten



- 7062 1870 AU58 NGC.** A tiny business strike production of 3,990 pieces guarantees that the 1870 is rare. Most survivors are in XF and AU grades, and the present coin ranks among the finest known. It is a pleasing honey-gold near-Mint example with a band of shimmering luster across both peripheries. The centers show minor indistinctness of strike, but the absence of distracting marks confirms the eye appeal. Census: 10 in 58, 1 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8657)

1870-S Eagle, AU50 Rare S-Mint Issue



- 7063 1870-S AU50 NGC.** The 1870-S Liberty Head eagle is a low-mintage issue, with a reported total of 8,000 pieces struck. Examples in AU condition are rare in today's market. The present coin is a lightly circulated example, with well detailed devices, satiny mint luster, and rich orange-gold surfaces. Census: 6 in 50, 18 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8659)

Still-Lustrous AU55 1871 Ten Dollar



- 7064 1871 AU55 PCGS.** Considerable yellow-gold luster with paler influences lights up the fields of this post-Civil War eagle issue, part of a string of lowering mintages that culminated in dates with three-figure production such as the 1873 and the 1875. As it is, just 1,790 business strikes were made for this date, and it is a condition rarity even in Choice AU condition. The present piece has considerable remaining canary-gold luster with scattered moderate abrasions and a touch of wear. Population: 3 in 55, 2 finer (11/10).
Ex: New England Rare Coin Fund I (Metropolitan New York Sale, 4/1980), lot 153. (#8660)

- 7065 1871-CC Fine 12 PCGS.** Significantly worn but with bold outlines of the central devices. Luminous orange-gold surfaces show few abrasions aside from a set of reed marks below Liberty's chin. An important example of this elusive early Carson City issue. Population: 1 in 12, 61 finer (12/10). (#8661)

1871-S Liberty Head Ten, AU53 High Attrition Rate, Low Mintage



- 7066 1871-S AU53 NGC.** The small mintage of 16,500 pieces is only part of the explanation for the rarity of the 1871-S Liberty Head eagle. This issue also had a high rate of attrition, and examples in AU53 condition are quite rare. This piece is a lightly circulated, orange-gold example, showing prooflike surfaces in protected areas. Census: 13 in 53, 19 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8662)

Important AU55 1871-S Ten Dollar



- 7067 1871-S AU55 PCGS.** While the S-mint issue has the highest mintage of all 1871-dated eagles, it is also effectively unknown in Mint State. This AU55 example is one of just four tied for the finest certified by PCGS (11/10). Light canary-gold and more saturated yellow hues combine on strongly lustrous surfaces that show scattered abrasions, including a number of digs to the right of the eagle.
Ex: The Wayman Collection of U.S. Gold Coins (Stack's, 9/1981), lot 84. (#8662)

1872-CC Eagle, Fine 15 Only 4,600 Pieces Struck



- 7068 1872-CC Fine 15 PCGS.** The 1872-CC Liberty Head eagle is one of the rarest coins of the series, from a mintage of just 4,600 pieces. Experts believe only 60-70 examples have survived in all grades, with the great majority in lower circulated categories. The present coin is well worn, but problem-free, with bright orange-gold surfaces. Population: 2 in 15, 45 finer (11/10). (#8664)

- 7069 1872-S AU50 PCGS.** The 1872-S is another rare low mintage issue. Only 17,300 pieces were struck, none of which have been deemed Mint State by PCGS. This is a peach-gold example with a surprising amount of luster and no singularly distracting marks. Encapsulated in an old green label holder. Population: 14 in 50, 11 finer (12/10).
Ex: Superior, 2/1993, lot 1442. (#8665)

Choice XF 1873-S Ten Dollar



- 7070 1873-S XF45 PCGS.** One of just 12,000 pieces struck for this S-mint eagle issue, and even at the Choice XF level the date is a condition rarity. Pale yellow-gold surfaces remain softly radiant despite light wear, and though the expected abrasions from brief circulation are seen, the overall eye appeal is solid. Population: 6 in 45, 14 finer (11/10).
Ex: Stack's (3/1981), lot 179. (#8668)

**Choice AU 1873-S Eagle
Underrated, Low-Mintage Issue**



- 7071 1873-S AU55 NGC.** The 1873-S Liberty Head eagle is an underrated date, from a tiny mintage of 12,000 pieces. The present coin is a Choice AU specimen, with light greenish-gold surfaces and satiny mint luster. This example is sharply struck, with the slightest traces of wear on the central devices. Census: 11 in 55, 8 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8668)

**1874-CC Liberty Head Ten, VF35
In-Demand Date**



- 7072 1874-CC VF35 PCGS.** The 1874-CC Liberty Head eagle is one of the rarest Carson City tens, with a reported mintage of 16,767 pieces. In *Gold Coins of the Carson City Mint*, Doug Winter estimates a surviving population of 65-75 pieces, but a few more examples have turned up in recent years. The present coin displays moderately worn, but lustrous, greenish-gold surfaces. Population: 16 in 35, 95 finer (11/10). (#8670)

- 7073 1874-S—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** With just 10,000 pieces struck and virtually all of them thrown into commerce, the 1874-S eagle issue is elusive regardless of grade. While this yellow-orange coin has oddly luminous surfaces from a past cleaning, the textured devices show detail appropriate to the XF level.
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8671)

Choice AU 1874-S Ten Dollar



- 7074 1874-S AU55 NGC.** Medium yellow-gold color with bright surfaces for the grade and a measure of watery luster close to the rims. This S-mint issue has a mintage of just 10,000 pieces and the date is a rarity even at the Choice AU level. This example shows minor wear and light scattered abrasions with a more prominent cut between stars 5 and 6. Census: 10 in 55, 6 finer (11/10). (#8671)

Elusive 1875-CC Ten Dollar, Fine 12



- 7075 1875-CC Fine 12 PCGS.** An elusive Carson City eagle, one of just 7,715 pieces struck. Very Fine is the highest grade most collectors can hope to acquire. Apricot-patina embraces both sides of this Fine 12 example. The design elements are appropriately defined, and the distributed marks are no more or severe than what is expected of a moderately circulated coin. (#8673)

**1876 Liberty Head Ten, XF40
Only 687 Pieces Struck**



- 7076 1876 XF40 NGC.** From a minuscule mintage of 687 business strikes, the 1876 eagle is scarce-to-rare in all grades. A fair amount of luster resides in the recessed areas of this XF40 example, and yellow-gold patination graces both sides. Excellent definition is apparent on the design elements. A scattering of minute marks does not detract from this coin's appeal. Census: 3 in 40, 15 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8674)

Low-Mintage 1876-CC Ten Dollar, Fine 15



7077 1876-CC Fine 15 PCGS. From a paltry mintage of 4,696 pieces, the 1876-CC Liberty Head eagle is scarce-to-rare in all grades and is one of the rarest issues in the series in high grade. No Mint State pieces have been certified to date (11/10). Deep orange-gold and yellow toning resides on this Choice Fine specimen. Well defined and minimally abraded for the grade. (#8675)

7078 1877-CC Fine 12 PCGS. An unusual opportunity for the collector who prefers heavily circulated coinage. This Carson City ten, one of just 3,332 pieces struck for its issue, has orange-gold surfaces that are remarkably smooth aside from a few abrasions close to the central devices. Population: 1 in 12, 41 finer (12/10). (#8678)

7079 1877-S XF45 PCGS. Considerable yellow-orange luster remains in the fields despite distinct wear. Scattered small digs across each side are consistent with a short time in circulation. A pleasing S-mint ten from an elusive issue. Population: 42 in 45, 22 finer (12/10). (#8679)

7080 1877-S AU53 NGC. The 1877-S is among the many rare and underappreciated San Francisco issues struck prior to 1879. This lightly circulated straw-gold example is well struck and original with peach luster in protected areas. The fields display the moderate marks expected of the grade. (#8679)

1878-CC Eagle, VF30



7081 1878-CC VF30 PCGS. The 1878-CC Liberty Head eagle boasts the second lowest mintage of the series, at 3,244 pieces. As the mintage suggests, the 1878-CC is a rare issue in all grades, with 45-55 examples known. The present coin is worn, but attractive, with bright surfaces and rich greenish-gold color. Population: 5 in 30, 46 finer (11/10). (#8681)

XF 1878-CC Liberty Ten Rarity



7082 1878-CC XF40 ANACS. The Carson City ten dollar collector has a gantlet of rare dates to collect from the 1870s. While less famous than the introductory 1870-CC or the low mintage 1879-CC, the 1878-CC also presents a formidable challenge. Perhaps no more than 100 examples have survived. The present piece has apricot-gold color and, despite moderate wear, displays traces of luster in protected areas. No marks are consequential. *From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two.* (#8681)

7083 1878-S AU55 NGC. Pale green-gold on the flashy obverse with a more yellow appearance on the reverse. Lightly worn on the high points but appealing. Scattered small marks through the fields do not detract. Census: 32 in 55, 31 finer (11/10). *From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two.* (#8682)

Underappreciated Near-Mint 1878-S Ten



7084 1878-S AU58 PCGS. CAC. In his once-seminal 1980 reference to the ten dollar series, David W. Akers wrote, "I can think of no U.S. gold coin of comparable rarity that has been more ignored and lightly regarded than the 1878-S eagle." Thirty years have passed, but the 1878-S remains rare and underappreciated, particularly on the cusp of Mint State. This is a sharply struck and partially lustrous pumpkin-gold Borderline Uncirculated example that lacks any mentionable marks. Population: 5 in 58, 1 finer (11/10). (#8682)

1879-CC Liberty Head Eagle, XF40 Extremely Low Output



7085 1879-CC XF40 NGC. The 1879-CC eagle boasts the lowest mintage of any Carson City gold coin, at 1,762 pieces. The present coin is a moderately circulated example of this rare issue, with bright yellow-gold surfaces and the usual number of abrasions. Census: 10 in 40, 19 finer (11/10). *From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two.* (#8684)

7086 1880-CC AU50 NGC. Pale yellow with a slightly green-gold appearance. Luster remains bright through moderately abraded fields despite distinct wear on the highest design elements. *From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two.* (#8688)

Exceptional 1880-CC Eagle, AU55



- 7087 **1880-CC AU55 PCGS.** Baggy surfaces are a problem for this issue because most of the coins were dumped directly into circulation (Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, 2006). The yellow-gold surfaces of this Choice AU specimen do not suffer from this malady. Any marks are light and few, allowing a good amount of luster to be retained on both sides. Additionally, sharp definition on the design elements enhances even more the coin's eye appeal. Population: 15 in 55, 16 finer (11/10). (#8688)

Near-Mint 1880-CC Eagle Pleasing Color, Reflectivity



- 7088 **1880-CC AU58 NGC.** The 1880-CC Liberty Head eagle is a scarce date, from a mintage of 11,190 pieces. An estimated 175-225 examples are extant today, with 45-55 coins in AU grades. This piece is an elusive near-Mint specimen, with a sharp strike and greenish-gold surfaces, with rose highlights. The surfaces display much prooflike reflectivity. Census: 31 in 58, 13 finer (11/10). (#8688)

Choice AU 1880-O Eagle Scarce Issue, Prooflike Fields



- 7089 **1880-O AU55 NGC.** As the minuscule mintage of 8,350 pieces might suggest, the 1880-O Liberty Head eagle is a scarce-to-rare date in all grades. Doug Winter evaluates the surviving population at 135-165 examples in all grades, with 23-28 coins extant in AU. This specimen is sharply struck, with pleasing greenish-gold surfaces, and prooflike luster in many areas. Census: 34 in 55, 41 finer (11/10). (#8689)
- 7090 **1881 MS64 PCGS.** The mintage of the 1881 is such that the issue is common in bagmarked Mint State, but such pieces were regarded strictly as bullion prior to Roosevelt's gold recall. MS64 examples are rare, and only a single piece is certified as MS65 or better by PCGS. This well struck and lustrous apricot-gold Choice ten has a tick on the nose and a few moderate field grazes. Population: 14 in 64, 1 finer (11/10). (#8691)

- 7091 **1881-CC AU55 NGC.** A lovely Choice AU example, this Carson City eagle has nearly full luster with frosty surfaces and only slight wear on the high points. Traces of olive result from a high silver content in the alloy. From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8692)

Semiprooflike Near-Mint 1881-CC Ten



- 7092 **1881-CC AU58 PCGS.** The 1881-CC Liberty Head eagle claims a mintage of 24,015 pieces, and examples in near-Mint condition are very scarce today. Thanks to its presence in a hoard that surfaced in the late 1990s, the supply of available examples has increased in recent years, and experts believe 300-400 specimens may be extant in all grades. The present coin is sharply detailed, with semiprooflike orange-gold surfaces. Population: 28 in 58, 23 finer (11/10). (#8692)

Uncirculated Details 1881-CC Ten



- 7093 **1881-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc.** The low mintage 1881-CC is an unusual find with unbroken cartwheel luster. Although NGC and PCGS have a combined census of 80 pieces, that number undoubtedly includes many resubmissions over the past two dozen years. This is an apricot-gold and lime-green example without obvious bagmarks, but light hairlines are evident upon careful rotation. (#8692)

- 7094 **1881-O AU50 ANACS.** Well struck for this challenging O-mint issue with a four-figure mintage. Pale yellow-gold surfaces are lightly abraded with fragments of watery luster in the protected areas. From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8693)

Beautiful 1881-O Eagle, AU58 Seldom Seen Finer



- 7095 **1881-O AU58 PCGS.** A truly rare issue in Mint State, the 1881-O eagle is seldom seen even at the near-Mint level of the present piece, which shows considerable semiprooflikeness on both sides. A few small contact marks are consistent with the grade and a short spell in circulation. Beautiful golden-yellow surfaces boast excellent eye appeal. Population: 6 in 58, 2 finer (12/10). (#8693)

Elusive 1881-S Liberty Ten, MS63



7096 1881-S MS63 PCGS. Ranked among the common dates in the series with a mintage of 970,000 coins, the 1881-S is a surprising condition rarity in MS63, and especially so any finer. In fact, the combined PCGS and NGC population in MS64 or better is exactly one coin. Faint orange patina graces the frosty surfaces of this Select Mint State example. A few minor marks are present but entirely trivial. Population: 32 in 63, 0 finer (12/10). (#8694)

Scarce 1882-CC Liberty Head Ten, AU55



7099 1882-CC AU53 NGC. Prooflike fields, with attractive greenish-gold patina, are the hallmarks of this scarce Carson City eagle. The design elements are sharply detailed in most areas, with a little softness on the curls below the ear. The 1882-CC boasts a mintage of only 6,764 pieces, with a surviving population of 125-150 examples in all grades. Census: 24 in 53, 83 finer (11/10). *From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two.* (#8696)

Pleasing AU 1882-CC Ten Dollar



7097 1882-CC AU50 PCGS. A mintage of just 6,764 pieces makes this Carson City issue elusive. PCGS has yet to certify any examples as Mint State. The present yellow-gold ten has only a trace of wear on Liberty's eyebrow and on the hair above the ear. Luster dominates both borders, and there are no distracting abrasions. The left obverse field has a glimpse or two of struck-in grease, as made. Expect a premium bid to be required to overcome determined floor bidding. Housed in an old green label holder. (#8696)

1882-O Eagle, AU55

Prooflike Surfaces, Low Mintage



7100 1882-O AU55 NGC. Variety One. As the low mintage of 10,820 pieces would suggest, the 1882-O eagle is a scarce issue, with a single variety known for the date. Doug Winter estimates a surviving population of 200-250 examples in all grades, with 42-52 pieces extant in AU. The present coin is sharply detailed, with greenish-gold surfaces. The fields retain much prooflike reflectivity in sheltered areas. Census: 25 in 55, 61 finer (11/10). (#8697)

Low-Mintage 1882-CC Ten Dollar, AU50



7098 1882-CC AU50 PCGS. In 1882, production of eagles at the Carson City Mint shifted to half and double eagles, leaving the ten dollar with a paltry 6,764-piece mintage. Traces of luster reside on the greenish-gold surfaces of this AU example. Sharply struck with no more marks than what would be expected for a lightly circulated coin. (#8696)

7101 1883 MS63 PCGS. Better-defined than usually seen with peripheral orange rings around lighter yellow-gold centers. A vertical copper streak through the left side of the reverse ribbon adds character to the coin. Population: 69 in 63, 2 finer (12/10). (#8699)

7102 1883 MS63 PCGS. The 1883 has a much lower mintage than its 1880 to 1882 Philadelphia predecessors, and it comes as no surprise that it is very scarce at the Select level. This well struck representative has unencumbered luster and the expected faint field grazes. Population: 69 in 63, 2 finer (12/10). (#8699)

7103 1883 MS63 NGC. Although encountered from time-to-time in Select Mint State, the 1883 is a condition rarity in higher grades. This lustrous specimen has frosty rose surfaces with distinct green tones at the borders. Census: 94 in 63, 5 finer (11/10). (#8699)

7104 1883-CC XF45 PCGS. Traces of prooflike surface remain on this pleasing and desirable Choice XF eagle. A desirable date, this piece survives from a mintage of only 12,000 coins. (#8700)

**1883-CC Ten, AU50
Scarce Issue in High Grades**



- 7105 1883-CC AU50 PCGS.** The 1893-CC Liberty Head eagle boasts a mintage of 12,000 pieces, and approximately 150-175 examples are known to numismatists today. Coins in AU condition are very scarce. The present coin is well detailed, with satiny mint luster, and attractive orange-gold surfaces. Population: 25 in 50, 30 finer (11/10). (#8700)

Desirable Near-Mint 1883-CC Eagle



- 7106 1883-CC AU58 NGC.** When finally located, the very scarce 1883-CC ten is likely to be in VF or XF grades. The present near-Mint example is remarkable, since the borders display bright luster, and the devices show only slight indications of wear. An absence of remotely noticeable marks further compels collector consideration. Census: 15 in 58, 4 finer (11/10). (#8700)

Lustrous 1883-S Ten Dollar, MS61



- 7107 1883-S MS61 PCGS.** The 1883-S is a scarce issue from a low mintage of 38,000 pieces. Circulated examples sell for close to bullion, if one can be found, but Uncirculated examples with unbroken cartwheel luster are both desirable and underrated. The present lustrous example has peach-gold centers and apple-green margins. It is well struck and only lightly abraded for the MS61 level. Certified in a green label holder. (#8702)

Sharp 1884 Ten Dollar, MS63



- 7108 1884 MS63 NGC. CAC.** The 1884 ten dollar, coming from a mintage less than 80,000 pieces, is available in the lower Mint State levels owing to it residing in European bank hoards. Select examples, such as that in the present offering, are more difficult to locate. It radiates excellent luster from yellow-gold surfaces that have far fewer marks than what would be expected for the grade. A sharply struck piece with great aesthetic appeal. Census: 10 in 63, 8 finer (11/10). (#8703)

**1884-CC Liberty Head Ten, AU50
Low-Mintage Carson City Issue**



- 7109 1884-CC AU50 NGC. CAC.** From a tiny mintage of 9,925 pieces, the 1884-CC eagle is a scarce issue in today's market. Doug Winter estimates a surviving population of 125-150 examples in all grades, with 27-32 specimens extant in AU. The present coin is a lightly circulated example, with light yellow-gold surfaces, and prooflike reflectivity in sheltered areas. (#8704)

Well Struck 1884-CC Eagle, AU53



- 7110 1884-CC AU53 PCGS.** Yellow-gold surfaces have a subtle greenish cast and exhibit well struck design elements. The fields are partially prooflike, more so on the reverse. Lightly marked, including a faint pinscratch under Liberty's bun. Heavy diagonal lines of unknown origin that are seen on most (if not all) specimens occur on Liberty's neck. (#8704)

Choice AU 1884-CC Ten Dollar



- 7111 1884-CC AU55 PCGS.** Though production of eagles at Carson City spiked to 12,000 pieces in 1883, the next year saw the mintage slide back into the high four figures. This is an attractive Choice AU representative of the 1884-CC issue, pale canary-gold with elements of deeper yellow and generous remaining luster. Scattered wispy abrasions contribute to the grade. Population: 17 in 55, 18 finer (11/10).

Ex: Stack's (10/1979), lot 329. (#8704)

Well Struck 1884-CC Ten Dollar, AU55



- 7112 1884-CC AU55 PCGS.** This is a low-mintage Carson City eagle issue with a mintage of only 9,925 pieces and a condition rarity as well, seldom seen above the VF-XF level. This Choice AU example is an especially attractive coin that has virtually abrasion-free surfaces. The design details are well struck, and there is abundant mint luster that still surrounds the devices. Heavy, raised diagonal lines of unknown origin are visible on Liberty's neck. These are seen on most (if not all) specimens. Population: 17 in 55, 18 finer (11/10). (#8704)

Important Near-Mint 1884-CC Ten Dollar



- 7113 1884-CC AU58 NGC.** NGC has certified just seven Mint State examples of this Carson City ten dollar issue with a four-figure mintage (11/10). This near-Mint survivor is the next best thing, scarcely worn with great central detail and dusky, richly lustrous gold-orange fields. Mildly abraded yet absolutely charming. (#8704)

Bright MS63 1884-S Ten Dollar



- 7114 1884-S MS63 NGC.** Both sides offer undeniably flashy luster through pale straw-gold centers, though the butter-yellow rim areas have a more subdued appearance. The obverse fields show numerous light abrasions, though the portrait alone has a better-than-Select appearance. Easily one of the finest known survivors from this underrated S-mint eagle issues. Census: 3 in 63, 0 finer (11/10). (#8705)

Select Mint State 1886 Ten Dollar



- 7115 1886 MS63 PCGS.** After large mintages at the beginning of the decade, the Philadelphia Mint began reducing its eagle production in 1883. This process continued until fewer than 5,000 pieces were struck in 1889. The 1886 is scarce in all grades, and when found is generally in AU58 to MS62 condition. This well struck example has frosty yellow-orange luster and fewer small marks than might be expected. Population: 29 in 63, 6 finer (11/10). (#8708)

- 7116 1887 MS62 NGC.** This low mintage Liberty ten has good luster and is devoid of noticeable abrasions. The strike shows incompleteness only on the eagle's right (facing) claw. Census: 15 in 62, 4 finer (11/10). (#8710)

- 7117 1888 MS62 PCGS.** Despite its mintage of nearly 133,000 pieces, this issue is surprisingly difficult to acquire in Mint State grades. The frosty yellow-orange surfaces are distinctly original, and the devices are generally bold. Minor abrasions appear on each side, the strongest of which appears along the jawline. Population: 27 in 62, 7 finer (12/10). (#8712)

- 7118 1888-O MS62 NGC.** Bold gold-orange luster dominates the eye appeal of this New Orleans eagle. Strongly struck through the centers with more wispy abrasions than significant marks. NGC has graded just 11 numerically finer pieces (11/10). (#8713)

- 7119 1890-CC AU55 PCGS.** Intense orange-gold luster blossoms on each side of this scarcely worn Carson City ten. Solidly struck with wear found mostly on the high points. Great eye appeal for the grade. (#8718)

Marvelous MS62 1890-CC Ten Dollar



7120 1890-CC MS62 PCGS. While later 1890s Carson City eagle dates are accessible even in Mint State, the 1890-CC is a borderline condition rarity at the MS62 level. This is an attractive and decently struck example with bright yellow-gold surfaces that show a few copper spots close to the borders. Population: 31 in 62, 9 finer (11/10). (#8718)

7121 1891 MS62 PCGS. CAC. The rather high mintage of 91,820 coins suggests that this date is relatively common but that is hardly the case. It is especially difficult in grades finer than the MS62 offered here, with just 46 finer NGC certified pieces (12/10). This example has frosty yellow luster, sharp details, moderate marks, and delicate green overtones. (#8719)

7122 1891-CC MS62 NGC. This thoroughly lustrous Carson City type coin has a precise strike and a lightly abraded reverse. The obverse displays marks consistent with the grade. (#8720)

7123 1891-CC MS62 NGC. Dusky luster is satiny and yellow-orange on the obverse, while the reverse has a slightly lighter overall appearance. Well struck with grade-defining disturbances in the fields, specifically to the left of the portrait. (#8720)

Appealing MS62 1891-CC Ten Dollar



7124 1891-CC MS62 PCGS. Saturated yellow-gold color takes on orange elements on this lustrous late-date Carson City ten dollar. The strike is bold at the margins and decent at the interiors, and while each side shows a number of solid abrasions, the overall eye appeal is desirable. A great coin for the Old West type collector. PCGS has certified 57 numerically finer examples (11/10). (#8720)

7125 1891-CC MS62 NGC. Intense yellow-gold color with peripheral copper spots at the upper reverse. Strongly struck with great all-around eye appeal despite scattered abrasions. NGC has graded 97 numerically finer pieces (11/10). (#8720)

7126 1891-CC MS62 NGC. Bright yellow-gold luster is unusually bold save for a small dusky area at the right reverse. Crisply detailed with numerous small marks which account for the grade. (#8720)

1891-CC Liberty Head Eagle, MS62 Favorite Type Issue



7127 1891-CC MS62 PCGS. Always popular as a mintmarked type coin, the 1891-CC Liberty Head eagle enjoyed a large mintage of 103,732 pieces. Probably close to 2,000 examples survive in all grades, and Mint State coins are available with a little patience. The present coin features sharp details on all design elements, with rich orange-gold surfaces, and vibrant mint luster. (#8720)

7128 1892-CC AU58 NGC. The satiny surfaces of this near-Mint example host light yellow-gold with peach overtones. Traces of high point wear obscure the otherwise bold details. NGC has only certified 37 finer examples of this issue.
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#8722)

7129 1892-CC AU58 NGC. Luster threatens to penetrate the open obverse field, and noticeable marks are fully absent. The 1892-CC should not be confused with its decidedly more available 1891-CC predecessor. IN GOD WE TRUST and STATES OF are lightly die doubled.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 3814. (#8722)

7130 1892-CC AU58 PCGS. Flashy and profoundly appealing with only a touch of honest wear across the high points. Scattered light abrasions affect bright yellow-gold surfaces, and a rim disturbance is noted near 9 o'clock on the obverse. Population: 24 in 58, 23 finer (12/10). (#8722)

7131 1893 MS64 NGC. Slightly satiny luster swirls between peach and wheat shadings. Excellent design definition on the central devices, though the stars surrounding the portrait are a trifle soft. NGC has graded 27 numerically finer pieces (11/10). (#8725)

Exceptional 1893 Eagle, MS65



7132 1893 MS65 NGC. This amazing Gem is highly lustrous with frosty and brilliant yellow surfaces and bold design features that show only slight weakness on a couple stars. The 1893 is one of many conditional rarities among the Liberty gold coins, with only one finer piece certified by NGC and PCGS. Census: 26 in 65, 1 finer (11/10). (#8725)

7133 1893-CC XF40 PCGS. Considerable lavender-green overtones grace the well struck interiors, while the more yellow-orange margins show faint glimmers of luster. An appealing example from the end of the Carson City eagle series. (#8726)

7134 1893-O MS62 PCGS. A well-defined and lightly abraded example with appealing cartwheel luster. Solid eye appeal for a popular low-mintage New Orleans issue with just 17,000 pieces produced. PCGS has graded a mere nine coins finer (11/10). (#8727)

Select Mint State 1893-O Ten Dollar



- 7135 **1893-O MS63 PCGS.** With just 17,000 pieces struck, the 1893-O ten dollar has a mintage to rival a number of its antebellum predecessors, and Select coins such as the present piece are the finest coins available, according to the combined certified population (11/10). Bold yellow-gold luster shows touches of orange mostly at the rims, and the well struck devices show more wispy abrasions than significant marks. (#8727)

1893-S Ten Dollar, MS63 Rare Any Finer



- 7136 **1893-S MS63 PCGS.** Numerous Mint State 1893-S eagles were discovered in European bank vaults in the 1970s, helping to increase the number for collectors. Most coins are in the MS60 to MS62 grade range. Peach-gold lustrous surfaces exhibit sharply defined design elements on this Select example. A thin mark on the forehead limits the grade. The issue is quite rare any finer. Population: 44 in 63, 4 finer (12/10). (#8728)

- 7137 **1894 MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** Radiant luster issues from both sides of this near-Gem+ eagle and a well directed strike emboldens the design elements. Just a tad mark or two short of full Gem. (#8729)

- 7138 **1894-S AU58 NGC.** The base of the 1 is lightly repunched. A mintage of 25,000 pieces ensures the scarcity of the 1894-S. Most survivors are circulated, but the present moderately abraded example approaches Mint State, since luster fills the borders and devices. Census: 37 in 58, 19 finer (11/10). (#8731)

- 7139 **1895-O MS62 PCGS.** A satiny and crisply struck example of this elusive New Orleans date, which is seldom seen any finer. A diagonal bagmark beneath the mintmark contributes to the grade. Population: 68 in 62, 15 finer (12/10). (#8733)

Impressive MS63 1895-O Ten Dollar



- 7140 **1895-O MS63 PCGS.** A mintage of 98,000 pieces confirms the scarcity of the 1895-O. From the initial production, hundreds were saved, perhaps in European bank holdings, but they were indifferently stored and surprisingly few attain even the MS63 level. The present nicely struck coin has good luster and attractive apricot toning. Marks are minor, and localized mostly to the field between stars 1 and 2. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Population: 15 in 63, 0 finer (12/10). (#8733)

Lustrous Mint State 1895-S Ten



- 7141 **1895-S MS61 PCGS.** The 1895-S is a much better date, even rarer in Mint State than suggested by its mintage of 49,000 pieces. The issue apparently went into circulation instead of into European bank vaults. This lustrous example is sharply struck and has a minimally abraded reverse. The obverse displays numerous small marks. Population: 7 in 61, 6 finer (12/10). (#8734)

Low-Mintage 1896 Ten Dollar, MS64



- 7142 **1896 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** A meager mintage of 76,200 confirms that the 1896 is much scarcer than the usual later Philadelphia issue. This well struck butter-gold representative exhibits sweeping luster and a number of individually insignificant field and portrait grazes. Population: 8 in 64, 0 finer (11/10). (#8735)

Elegant MS64 1898 Eagle



7143 1898 MS64 PCGS. While this Philadelphia issue boasts a generous mintage and a number of Mint State survivors, the date is decidedly scarce at the MS64 level and a condition rarity any finer. This near-Gem has strong orange overtones on frosty and moderately patinated surfaces that offer pleasing preservation for the grade. Population: 51 in 64, 7 finer (11/10). (#8740)

7144 1898-S MS62+ PCGS. Rich butter-yellow color dominates the margins, while the centers are paler canary-yellow with bright blossoming luster. Sharply struck with numerous wispy abrasions in the fields which account for the grade. PCGS has graded 40 finer pieces (11/10). (#8741)

Shining MS63 1898-S Ten Dollar



7145 1898-S MS63 PCGS. The color of this late 19th century S-mint ten dollar ranges from bright yellow-gold to duskier orange, piece, and copper-brown, but the luster is uniformly potent. Boldly detailed devices are generally free of the grade-defining marks and scrapes that populate the fields. Population: 31 in 63, 9 finer (11/10). (#8741)

7146 1899 MS64 PCGS. Hints of pink and green visit saturated yellow-gold surfaces. An impressively lustrous turn-of-the-century Philadelphia eagle from an issue that is elusive any finer; PCGS has graded just 30 such pieces (11/10). (#8742)

7147 1899 MS64 PCGS. Violet overtones grace the softly frosted yellow-orange surfaces of this near-Gem. Pleasingly detailed with a "ring" of darker color through the obverse stars. PCGS has graded 30 numerically finer examples (11/10). (#8742)

7148 1901 MS64+ PCGS. A charming green-gold Liberty type coin. Luster dominates the crisply struck and minimally abraded surfaces. The 1901 is plentiful in better grades, although less so than its San Francisco counterpart.
From The Milford Collection. (#8747)

Outstanding 1901 Liberty Ten, MS65+



7149 1901 MS65+ NGC. Although NGC has certified 626 examples of this issue in MS65, this piece is the only one that carries the Plus designation. Both sides have sharp design definition, with frosty light yellow luster and trivial marks. An exceptional candidate for the connoisseur who appreciates the series, or gold coins in general. (#8747)

Premium Gem 1901 Eagle Only One Coin Finer at PCGS



7150 1901 MS66 PCGS. The 1901 Liberty Head eagle claims a mintage in excess of 1.7 million pieces, and the issue is readily available in most grades. However, Premium Gem examples, like the present coin, are rare. This specimen displays razor-sharp devices, with vibrant mint luster and orange-gold surfaces. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 26 in 66, 1 finer (12/10). (#8747)

7151 1901-S MS64 PCGS. Well-defined for this turn-of-the-century San Francisco issue with rich gold-orange color that occasionally slides into peach. A few small copper spots appear on and near the portrait. (#8749)

Choice Prooflike 1901-S Ten Dollar



7152 1901-S MS64 Prooflike NGC. CAC. Flashy fields and an intricate strike give this branch mint gold type coin the initial appearance of a proof. Trivial field grazes are all that limit the grade. Heritage auctioned the only other MS64 Prooflike 1901-S ten as lot 2193 in our 2008 Summer FUN Signature. That piece, identified by a prominent strike-through near star 5, realized \$3,737.50. Census: 2 in 64 Prooflike, 0 finer (11/10). (#78749)

7153 1904 MS63 PCGS. CAC. Saturated yellow-gold luster takes on orange overtones when tilted into the light. Well-defined and attractive for the Select designation. Housed in a green label holder. PCGS has certified 40 finer pieces (11/10). (#8755)

High-End MS63 1904-O Eagle



- 7154 **1904-O MS63 PCGS.** A charming green-gold New Orleans representative. Well struck except for a couple of star centers, and abrasions are minor save for moderate contact near Liberty's jaw. Well above average for this issue, which is found primarily in AU55 through MS62. Population: 69 in 63, 15 finer (12/10). (#8756)

Smooth Select 1904-O Liberty Ten



- 7155 **1904-O MS63 PCGS.** Like all New Orleans eagles, the 1904-O is both scarce and popular in Mint State. This well impressed and coruscating representative has surprisingly few marks on the fields and cheek. We note only an inconspicuous mark above Liberty's shoulder. The reverse field has a few minor mint-made strike-throughs. Population: 69 in 63, 15 finer (12/10). (#8756)
- 7156 **1905 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Rich sun-yellow luster is satiny and takes on the character of orange or lavender, depending on the angle to the light. Sharply struck with uncommon eye appeal for the grade and the issue at large. PCGS has certified just 22 finer pieces (11/10). (#8757)
- 7157 **1905 MS64 PCGS.** An intricately struck and lustrous canary-gold near-Gem. The fields and devices have only delicate marks. At the MS64 level, much scarcer than the 1901-S, although the 1905 trades at a reasonable premium relative to type. Population: 79 in 64, 22 finer (11/10). (#8757)

Gorgeous MS65 1905 Ten Dollar



- 7158 **1905 MS65 PCGS.** Saturated lemon-yellow hues dominate this immensely lustrous Gem, though a few copper spots are noted at the right obverse and lower reverse. The level of central detail is just as impressive as the preservation on this Philadelphia Gem. Population: 13 in 65, 9 finer (11/10). (#8757)

- 7159 **1906 MS64 PCGS.** A penetratingly struck Choice representative that exhibits coruscating luster, unblemished surfaces, and light green-gold toning. Despite its Philadelphia Mint origin and its proximity to the end of the series, the 1906 is a lower-mintage date and scarce as a near-Gem. Population: 26 in 64, 8 finer (12/10). (#8759)

- 7160 **1906-D MS64 PCGS.** Blushes of honey toning embrace this fully lustrous and meticulously struck near-Gem. The reverse on its own is fully Gem, and although the obverse has infrequent minor marks, it is also high-end for the MS64 level. After decades of serving as an assay office, the Denver Mint finally began minting coins in 1906. The facility only struck Liberty eagles in 1906 and 1907. (#8760)

- 7161 **1907 MS64 PCGS.** Sharply struck with swirling luster. Rich yellow-orange coloration dominates the eye appeal of this near-Gem from the last Liberty eagle issue. PCGS has graded only 14 coins finer (11/10). (#8763)

- 7162 **1907 MS64 PCGS.** Lovely sun-yellow luster is the prime attribute of this solidly struck near-Gem. Minimally abraded and gorgeous, a wonderful representative of this final Liberty ten dollar issue. (#8763)

Radiant Gem 1907 Liberty Eagle Last Year of the Type



- 7163 **1907 MS65 PCGS.** Despite the large mintage exceeding 1.2 million coins, the 1907 Liberty Head eagle is anything but common at the Gem level, where PCGS has seen only 14 submissions, with none finer (12/10). This splendid MS65 last-year-of-type coin should prove an excellent acquisition for some lucky bidder. Radiant luster emanates from fully struck surfaces, with green-gold and orange-gold hues and no singular contact. (#8763)

PROOF LIBERTY EAGLES

Proof 1892 Ten Dollar



- 7164 **1892 Genuine PCGS.** The PCGS number ending in .94 suggests Altered Surfaces as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a proof specimen that has altered surfaces. The fields have been carefully smoothed, and are attractively retoned in butter-gold shades. The obverse highpoints are slightly glossy. Only 93 proofs were struck, many of which have not survived.
Ex: Burning Tree Collection (Heritage, 3/2009), lot 3140, which realized \$2,990.

Scarce PR55 1893 Ten Dollar



- 7165 1893 PR55 NGC.** Flashy field luster and a bold strike are indicative of specimen status. The obverse has distributed marks, of which only a couple are individually consequential. The reverse is only lightly abraded. Just 55 proofs were produced. Prior to the 1940s, the high face value of proof gold coins tempted owners and heirs to spend the pieces during hard times. (#8833)

Accessible PR58 1896 Eagle



- 7166 1896 PR58 PCGS.** Reflective luster dominates the peripheries of this sharply impressed specimen. Small marks throughout indicate a momentary stint in circulation, but actual wear is scant. The proof 1896 ten has a tiny mintage of 78 pieces, and perhaps half of that number have survived. Housed in a green label holder. (#8836)

Rare Proof 1898 Liberty Eagle



- 7167 1898 Genuine PCGS.** The PCGS number ending in .GN suggests an unknown reason why PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an proof specimen that was lacquered and later exposed to heat, possibly from a fire. The obverse displays a few patches of bubbles, and exhibits raised dark speckles on the lower left quadrant. The reverse has better eye appeal, although the left border also displays dark speckles. A mere 75 proofs were struck.

Seldom-Seen PR55 1900 Liberty Eagle



- 7168 1900 PR55 NGC.** A band of bright luster fills the margins of this lightly handled proof Liberty eagle. The fields are peppered with the minor abrasions associated with the grade, but partial proof flash remains. Only 120 specimens were struck, many of which were spent or otherwise impaired and eventually melted. (#8840)

Collectible PR55 1901 Liberty Ten



- 7169 1901 PR55 PCGS.** The proof 1901 ten dollar is seldom encountered. Only 85 proofs were struck, and many examples were eventually spent, since ten dollars went far in commerce during the early 20th century. Even coin dealers of the day often deposited proofs, since such pieces were out of collector budgets and difficult to sell at a premium. This well struck example retains considerable flashy luster throughout the borders. Scattered moderate marks are typical for a lightly circulated larger denomination gold piece.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 3646, which realized \$8,050. (#8841)

Lightly Circulated PR55 1901 Eagle



- 7170 1901 PR55 PCGS.** The 1901 ten dollar is a seldom-seen date with only 85 proofs struck. Of that number, it is reliably estimated that today probably no more than a couple dozen pieces exist in all grades as recognizable proofs. The uniform depth of mirrored reflectivity in the fields of this coin leave no doubt about its proof status. Exposed areas display chatter from a short period of handling in the channels of commerce.
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 6620, which realized \$5,750. (#8841)

- 7171 1902—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Proof AU.** This proof eagle has been cleaned and shows light high point wear with splashes of attractive rose toning in the protected areas around the design elements. (#8842)

Flashy PR61 1902 Liberty Eagle



- 7172 1902 PR61 NGC. The 1902 proof ten has an original mintage of 113 pieces, but no more than 30-35 are believed extant today as recognizable proof strikings. Curiously, even with this very low survival rate the 1902 is one of the most available proof issues of the Liberty ten dollar type—which points out the rarity of these pieces in any date or grade. This is a highly reflective example that was struck in the no-contrast proof method in place after the turn of the century. Unimportant contact and a pair of tiny obverse spots account for the lower grade, but the coin actually presents quite well for a PR61.

Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 5/2004), lot 9830, which realized \$3,450. (#8842)

Rare Proof 1904 Ten Dollar



- 7173 1904—Altered Surface—NCS. Proof. The obverse field has been carefully smoothed, perhaps with the aid of a laser. The modified field provides exceptional cameo contrast with the portrait. The reverse has a pleasing, original appearance and has lightly toned peach-red. A stingy 108 proofs were produced. (#8844)

Compelling PR61 1905 Ten Dollar



- 7174 1905 PR61 NGC. The proof 1905 mintage is a mere 86 pieces, and among the 38 coins that NGC has certified (as of 12/10), a number undoubtedly reflect resubmissions, particularly from owners attempting to secure a Cameo or the elusive Ultra Cameo designations. The present specimen does exhibit blatant cameo contrast on the reverse, and Liberty's hair is also frosty. Distributed tiny obverse marks are consistent with improper storage long ago. (#8845)

INDIAN EAGLES

- 7175 1907 No Periods MS62 NGC. This lustrous butter-gold No Motto type coin has exceptional eye appeal for the MS62 grade. No marks are remotely consequential, and the color change on the cheekbone is subtle. (#8852)

- 7176 1907 No Periods MS62 NGC. Softly struck but beautiful for the grade, a subtly lustrous yellow-gold example of this first-year Saint-Gaudens eagle issue. An abrasion on Liberty's lip and several smaller portrait marks contribute to the grade. (#8852)

- 7177 1907 No Periods MS62 PCGS. Softly struck as usually seen but with intense yellow-gold luster. The surfaces are generally clean save for individual grade-defining abrasions on Liberty's portrait and the eagle's wings. (#8852)

1907 No Motto Ten Dollar, MS63 Remarkably Clean Surfaces



- 7178 1907 No Periods MS63 NGC. The strike is a trifle soft across the curls over Liberty's ear, a characteristic for the 1907 No Periods, with bright, matte-like surfaces and hardly a mark to be found. A superior type coin that has satiny mint luster and an overlay of reddish patina on the otherwise green-gold surfaces. (#8852)

Choice 1907 Indian Eagle, No Periods Important First-Year Type Coin



- 7179 1907 No Periods MS64 PCGS. A well struck, Choice Mint State specimen of this popular first-year type coin, the example offered here exhibits the slightly soft detail always seen on Liberty's hair. The peripheral design elements are strongly impressed, and the mint luster is excellent on both sides. The pleasing surfaces are light greenish-gold, with ample eye appeal. (#8852)

Radiant Gem 1907 No Periods Indian Ten



- 7180 1907 No Periods MS65 NGC.** The “No Periods” issue, according to David Akers in his May 1998 catalog of The Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection, “represented the third attempt by the Mint to create an Eagle that was both easy to strike, practical for commerce, and visually attractive as well. From the Mint’s viewpoint, this was the only one of the three issues (Wire Edge, Rolled Edge and No Periods) that satisfied all of those criteria.”

This wonderful Gem emits dazzling luster from yellow-gold surfaces that reveal just the slightest green tint. A well executed strike leaves excellent definition on the design elements, and even the aid of a powerful loupe fails to locate any grade-limiting contact. *From The Maltbie Family Collection.* (#8852)

1908 No Motto Ten, MS64 A High-Grade Example of This Two-Year Type



- 7181 1908 No Motto MS64 PCGS.** This satiny near-Gem shows sharp design elements, especially on the reverse, where the eagle is also fully detailed. Each side displays rich orange-gold and lilac color. This issue ranks near the middle of the series for rarity in Mint State, but Choice pieces and above command a strong premium. Population: 64 in 64, 37 finer (11/10). (#8853)
- 7182 1908 Motto MS63 NGC.** Apple-green tints adorn the margins of this lustrous gold type coin, while the fields and devices display honey hues. Nicely struck and attractive despite minor marks on the chin and upper left obverse field. (#8859)
- 7183 1908 Motto MS63 PCGS.** This green-gold Indian ten is lustrous and nicely struck. Minor field marks are distributed, but none distract. Substantially scarcer in Mint State, yet more affordable, than its 1907 No Motto predecessor. (#8859)

Lustrous MS62 1909-D Ten Dollar



- 7184 1909-D MS62 NGC.** Frosty and attractive with elements of peach accenting pale wheat-gold surfaces. This is a well struck coin for the type with great luster, though the wispy abrasions on the portrait and a few more serious marks combine to preclude Select status. NGC has certified 82 coins finer (11/10). (#8863)

1909-D Indian Ten, MS62 Underrated Issue



- 7185 1909-D MS62 NGC.** From a smallish mintage of 121,540 pieces, the 1909-D Indian eagle is an underrated date in higher grades. The present coin is an attractive MS62 specimen, with sharply detailed design elements, and softly lustrous yellow-gold surfaces. Few abrasions are evident for the grade. (#8863)

Select 1909-D Ten Dollar



- 7186 1909-D MS63 PCGS.** Unlike its half eagle counterpart, the 1909-D ten is a low mintage issue. This is an attractive lemon-gold Indian ten that has booming luster and an absence of obtrusive marks. The strike is bold, and the eye appeal is impressive despite a pair of small gray spots on the reverse exergue. Encased in a green label holder. (#8863)

MS62 1909-S Ten Dollar Elusive Any Finer



- 7187 1909-S MS62 NGC.** Warm yellow-gold luster with sun-orange overtones is the greatest part of the eye appeal of this 1909-S ten dollar. Pleasingly detailed through the centers with light to moderate abrasions on the portrait but a better-preserved reverse. Scarce at the Select level and above; NGC has certified just 70 such pieces (11/10). (#8864)

Lustrous 1910 Indian Eagle, MS64



- 7188 1910 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** A frosty near-Gem, this 1910 Indian eagle has brilliant yellow surfaces with delicate rose overtones to enhance its eye appeal. Rather common and easily acquired at the Choice Mint State level, examples of this issue are seldom seen in higher grades. PCGS has only certified 77 finer examples (12/10). (#8865)

Sharp 1910 Ten Dollar, MS65



- 7189 1910 MS65 NGC.** Rich yellow-gold patination embraces the highly lustrous surfaces of this Gem ten dollar. A well executed strike delivers strong definition to the design elements and close inspection reveals minimal surface and rim marks. One of the more available Indian Head dates in Gem condition. (#8865)
- 7190 1910-D MS64 NGC.** A Choice Mint State representative, this piece is ideally suited for a type collection or date set. Both sides have frosty yellow-gold luster with bold design features and excellent eye appeal. (#8866)
- 7191 1910-D MS64+ NGC. CAC.** Boldly struck with lovely wheat-gold luster. This D-mint ten dollar comes close to an even finer designation, and only the combined effect of small marks and shallow luster scrapes keep it from ascending to Gem status. (#8866)
- 7192 1911-D AU50 NGC.** Only 30,100 Indian Head eagles were struck at the Denver Mint in 1911, and the date is extremely difficult to locate in high grade. The present coin is a sharply detailed AU specimen, with only slight traces of high-point rub on the devices. The light greenish-gold surfaces display bright mint luster, and show few signs of circulation. (#8869)

Charming Near-Gem 1914 Ten Dollar



- 7193 1914 MS64 NGC. CAC.** Uncommonly high-end eye appeal for this distinctly underrated Philadelphia ten dollar issue. Rich yellow-gold surfaces show a few small spots in the fields surrounding the eagle and a minor nick on the truncation of the bust; otherwise, the surfaces are astoundingly smooth. NGC has graded 51 numerically finer examples (11/10). (#8875)

1914-S Indian Eagle, MS63



- 7194 1914-S MS63 NGC.** The 1914-S Indian Head eagle claims a mintage of 208,000 pieces, and examples in Mint State condition can be located without too much difficulty. This attractive Select specimen is a good balance of value and quality, with sharply detailed devices and lustrous greenish-gold surfaces. (#8877)
- 7195 1926 MS65 NGC.** A charming green-gold Gem that has scintillating luster and only unimportant field grazes. A few wing feathers appear slightly glossy. Struck from noticeably rotated dies. (#8882)
- 7196 1926 MS65 PCGS.** Coruscating luster dominates the eye appeal of this sun-yellow Saint-Gaudens eagle Gem. Well-defined with a blue-green copper spot just off the leftmost feathers of the headdress. PCGS has graded a mere nine numerically finer pieces (11/10). (#8882)
- 7197 1932 MS64+ PCGS Secure.** A khaki-gold near-Gem whose comprehensive luster and unblemished surfaces confirm the quality. The 1932 eagle is the only readily collectible gold issue of any denomination from its decade. (#8884)
- 7198 1932 MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** Ebullient luster issues from the yellow-gold surfaces of this well struck ten dollar. A few trivial marks separate the piece from full Gem. (#8884)
- 7199 1932 MS65 NGC.** Booming luster sweeps the yellow-gold fields and devices of this attractive Indian gold type coin. The strike is sharp, and there are no singularly consequential marks. (#8884)
- 7200 1932 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** A fully brilliant Gem, this 1932 eagle has lustrous yellow-gold surfaces with few trivial marks that limit the grade. PCGS has only certified 81 finer examples of this plentiful issue (11/10).
From The Maltbie Family Collection. (#8884)

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES

- 7201 1850 XF45 PCGS.** Luster brightens generous portions of this attractive green-gold double eagle. The fields and devices are impressively unabraded, although a minor obverse rim ding is noted at 9 o'clock. (#8902)

1850 Double Eagle, AU50 Popular First-Year Type Coin



- 7202 1850 AU50 NGC.** The 1850 double eagle is extremely popular with type collectors as the first regular issue of the denomination. The coin offered here is a particularly attractive specimen, with a few signs of circulation and just the slightest trace of high-point rub. The design elements retain sharp detail in most areas, and the pleasing greenish-gold surfaces show prooflike reflectivity. *From The Henry Miller Collection.* (#8902)

Beautiful 1850 Double Eagle, AU55



- 7203 1850 AU55 PCGS.** A lovely Choice AU double eagle that represents the first year of the denomination with frosty yellow luster and vibrant orange toning on the obverse, the reverse with orange and violet toning. A short scratch on the obverse is the only significant blemish. (#8902)

Near-Mint 1850 Double Eagle



- 7204 1850 AU58 NGC.** Large amounts of luster reside in the protected areas of this near-Mint State twenty and excellent definition is apparent on the design features. Distributed light marks are well within the confines of what would be expected for a large, heavy gold coin that has seen some circulation. A pleasing overall specimen. Fully Mint State examples of this issue are difficult to come by. (#8902)

Scarce XF Details 1850-O Twenty



- 7205 1850-O—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. XF.** A butter-gold example that exhibits noticeable luster within the legends and wings. Marks are relatively minor for the XF level, especially on the obverse, but the surfaces are slightly subdued from a cleaning. New Orleans is the scarcest mint of the double eagle denomination. (#8903)

AU Details 1850-O Double Eagle



- 7206 1850-O—Harshly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU.** Fine hairlines coat both sides, but to the unaided eye, this apricot-gold New Orleans double eagle has a smooth, subdued, and prooflike appearance. The hair and wingtips show only slight friction, and there are no individually obtrusive marks. The mintmark is lightly repunched south.

AU55 Sharpness 1850-O Double Eagle



- 7207 1850-O—Obverse Struck Through, Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** A bar-like strike through is present between Liberty's chin and star 2. Both sides display patches of hairlines. Bright luster outlines design elements, especially on the reverse. All New Orleans double eagles are scarce and in demand. (#8903)

**1851 Liberty Head Twenty, MS61+
Low Survival Rate**



- 7208 1851 MS61+ NGC.** The 1851 double eagle was produced in large quantities, but the issue was released into circulation immediately, and attrition was heavy. High grade examples are rare today. The present coin features sharply detailed devices in most areas, with a touch of softness on Liberty's curls. The fields are lustrous and lightly abraded, and the surfaces display an attractive greenish-gold color. Census: 31 in 61, 30 finer (11/10).
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#8904)

- 7209 1851-O Genuine PCGS.** The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an XF specimen that has been damaged and cleaned. This yellow-gold New Orleans double eagle is lightly cleaned and has several moderate abrasions on Liberty's neck and on the field near the bust tip.

**1851-O Twenty, XF45
An Affordable New Orleans Type Coin**



- 7210 1851-O XF45 PCGS. CAC.** The 1851-O has the largest mintage of any New Orleans twenty with 315,000 pieces struck. But the upside is it is also the most easily located Type One O-mint for type purposes. This piece has the appearance of an original coin with the slightly variegated color that a gold coin with 10% copper alloy would take on over the passage of decades. Each side shows numerous small abrasions but none are worthy of individual mention. Traces of mint luster can still be seen around the devices. (#8905)

1851-O Liberty Head Twenty, AU50



- 7211 1851-O AU50 PCGS.** The 1851-O Liberty Head double eagle is an available issue, with a large mintage of 315,000 pieces, but the date does become scarce at the AU level. The present coin shows some light rub on Liberty's curls, but most devices retain fine detail. The lustrous surfaces are a rich orange-gold color. Population: 69 in 50, 96 finer (12/10). (#8905)

Popular 1851-O Twenty, AU53



- 7212 1851-O AU53 NGC.** Bright apricot-tinged luster glimmers from the legends, stars, plumage, hair, and rays. An evenly struck straw-gold representative that has the occasional moderate mark on Liberty's jaw and the left obverse field. All New Orleans Mint double eagles are scarce. (#8905)

Near-Mint 1852 Twenty Dollar



- 7213 1852 AU58 NGC.** Excellent design definition on the central devices with a textured radiance to the luster in the saturated yellow-gold fields. A handful of significant abrasions affect the peripheral zones, but aside from the modest grade-defining wear across the high points, the interior elements are largely unaffected. (#8906)

**Choice AU 1852-O Double Eagle
Scarce So Fine**



- 7214 1852-O AU55 NGC. CAC.** The 1852-O Liberty Head double eagle enjoyed a substantial mintage of 190,000 pieces, but coins in Choice AU condition are scarce today. The present coin is a well struck example, with attractive yellow-gold surfaces that show prooflike reflectivity in sheltered areas. Currently, 93 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at NGC (12/10). (#8907)

Unworn 1852-O Twenty



- 7215 1852-O—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. A green-gold representative with good luster and a bold strike. Bagmarks are surprisingly few, although the cheek has a couple of small ticks. Field hairlines are noticeable but limited to the obverse. New Orleans twenties are scarce, and the 1852-O is more elusive than its '51-O predecessor.

1853 Double Eagle, Unc Details



- 7216 1853—Obverse Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. The 1853 Liberty Head double eagle is reasonably available in lower grades, but high quality examples are scarce. The present coin is sharply detailed in most areas, but the lower curls are a bit soft. The pleasing greenish-gold surfaces are a little subdued as a result of the noted cleaning, but the overall appearance of this piece is quite attractive.
From The Henry Miller Collection.

1853-O Twenty, AU53 Underrated New Orleans Issue



- 7217 1853-O AU53 NGC. With a mintage of 71,000 pieces, the 1853-O marks a shift from the comparatively available early New Orleans double eagles to the highly elusive later antebellum issues, notorious rarities such as the 1854-O and 1856-O. The yellow-orange surfaces are partly reflective and display a degree of soft luster, particularly on the reverse. Well struck with myriad light abrasions in the fields and a handful of more significant marks on the devices. (#8910)

1854 Liberty Head Twenty, AU58 Scarcer Large Date Variety



- 7218 1854 Large Date AU58 NGC. Both Small and Large Date varieties are known for 1854 double eagles, although the mintage distribution is not known for these two dates. The Large Date variety is considerably scarcer, comprising less than 20% of the total surviving population of 1854 double eagles. This piece is a lovely near-Mint example with minimal abrasions, light green-gold color, and excellent luster.
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#98911)

- 7219 1854-S VF20 NGC. Beginning operations in 1854, the San Francisco Mint coined 246 quarter eagles, 268 half eagles, 123,826 eagles, and 141,468 double eagles. Those mintage figures indicate a need for larger denomination gold coins. This piece has hints of green on its light yellow surfaces, with considerable wear but few blemishes. It is an attractive and affordable example of the initial coinage at the California facility. (#8913)

Choice XF 1854-S Double Eagle



- 7220 1854-S XF45 PCGS. The first San Francisco Mint double eagle issue, offered here lightly worn but with flickers of luster in the yellow-orange fields. The surfaces are generally clean except for a couple of short, parallel marks on Liberty's chin and a couple of larger abrasions at the lower left obverse. (#8913)

Uncirculated Details 1854-S Twenty



- 7221 1854-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. This well-defined example from the first year of the official San Francisco Mint shows no evidence of wear on the surfaces. While the yellow-gold luster is impaired by a past cleaning and each side shows a number of scattered abrasions, the coin's essential majesty remains intact. (#8913)

1855 Liberty Head Twenty, Unc Details
Ex: Massachusetts Historical Society



- 7222 1855—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc.** The 1855 Liberty Head double eagle is a prime condition rarity in the series, with the great majority of coins seen in lower circulated grades. The present coin is a sharply detailed example, with light orange-gold surfaces. The satiny mint luster is slightly dimmed.
Ex: Massachusetts Historical Society Sale (Stack's, 10/1970), lot 858. From The Henry Miller Collection.

Uncirculated Details 1855-S Twenty



- 7223 1855-S—Obverse Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc.** A gorgeous peach-gold example that appears Gem at first glance, but careful rotation beneath a loupe reveals delicate obverse hairlines and a small rim nick on the reverse at 2:30.
Ex: R.T. Davis Collection (Stack's, 2/1968), lot 137; Stack's, 10/1970, lot 859. From The Henry Miller Collection.

Radiant AU53 1856 Double Eagle



- 7224 1856 AU53 NGC. CAC.** Lightly worn but with considerable radiant luster remaining on pale yellow-gold surfaces that show traces of green. Scattered small abrasions contribute to the grade. This Type One issue is elusive in the various AU grades, more so than the resubmission-distorted population figures might suggest. (#8917)
- 7225 1856-S—Obverse Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU.** There is little visible difference between the obverse and reverse of this light yellow double eagle. Both sides have light but obvious wear and the obverse has a few noticeable marks. (#8919)
- 7226 1856-S AU50 ANACS.** A well struck and lightly worn 1856-S twenty with even gold-to-orange coloration. Scattered small abrasions and a rim bump near 10 o'clock on the obverse contribute to the grade. (#8919)

MS61 1856-S Double Eagle



- 7227 1856-S MS61 NGC. Breen-7183.** The A in STATES is broken, a hub defect that was repaired on many working reverse dies of the era, although not on the reverse die that struck the present piece. Lustrous and well struck with a gorgeously unabraded reverse and scattered wispy marks on the left obverse.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#8919)

MS62 1856-S Twenty Dollar
From the S.S. Central America



- 7228 1856-S MS62 PCGS. CAC. Ex: S.S. Central America.** Variety 17L. SCSA 5997. The "No Serif, Tilted S" reverse, per the PCGS gold label insert. Although certified as MS62, the present lustrous yellow-gold representative exhibits the eye appeal of a decidedly higher grade. The reverse is especially smooth, although even the obverse displays only minimal contact. A premium bid will be needed to corral this treasure ship twenty. (#8919)

Appealing 1857 Double Eagle, AU58



- 7229 1857 AU58 NGC. CAC.** Double eagles of 1857 are found mostly in Very Fine to Extremely Fine condition, and even About Uncirculated examples can be located without too much trouble. That said, the present AU58 coin possesses exceptional attributes. Each side displays beautiful brass-gold color and gives off considerable luster. Additionally, all of the design elements have been sharply impressed. Finally, contact marks are relatively few and light. In sum, a coin with great eye appeal, appropriately recognized by CAC. (#8920)

Popular XF 1857-O Double Eagle



7230 1857-O XF40 NGC. While not in the same league as some of the legendary O-mint productions from earlier in the decade, the 1857-O is still infrequently seen above AU condition. This piece offers problem-free apricot-gold, well-struck surfaces that lack any singular abrasions. The wingtips display expected wear, but traces of luster emerge from design crevices. Census: 9 in 40, 89 finer (4/07).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 3986, which realized \$4,025. (#8921)

7231 1857-S AU50 ICG. Bold yellow-gold luster remains bright in the fields of this lightly worn and moderately abraded example. An unusual high-end example, in that it likely spent its entire existence on dry land. (#8922)

Near-Mint 1857-S Double Eagle Ex: S.S. Central America



7232 1857-S AU58 PCGS. *Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 3312. Variety 20F.* An unusual non-Mint State (but only just) example of the 1857-S twenty from the shipwreck that made it famous. Characteristic deep-yellow outer color and paler straw-gold interiors shine with equally strong luster. A more accessible example that comes with the usual certificate of authenticity, faux-book case, and outer box. (#8922)

Borderline Uncirculated 1857-S Twenty Ex: S.S. Central America



7233 1857-S AU58 PCGS. *Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 1774. Variety 20D.* The Bold 7, Faint S die pair, as designated by Robert Evans in his July 2000 *Numismatist* article. This lustrous Type One double eagle would be called Uncirculated by many observers, although light friction on the eyebrow and forehead curls limits the third-party grade. Marks are refreshingly minimal, and the pumpkin-orange toning is attractive. Housed in a gold label holder. (#8922)

7234 1857-S—Obverse Damage—NGC Details. Unc. An unusual 1857-S double eagle in that it doesn't show any trace of wear, yet the coloration, a warm yellow-orange, does not match the typically seen S.S. *Central America* coin. Attractive aside from a broad, long scrape in back of Liberty's head. (#8922)

Famous 1857-S Double Eagle, MS61



7235 1857-S MS61 NGC. Discovery of the S.S. *Central America* treasure made this date famous. It is nearly impossible to know if an individual specimen is from that treasure, or from an earlier source. The latter is more important. This piece exhibits bright yellow surfaces with satiny luster and faint rose overtones. Trivial marks are present to limit the grade. (#8922)

S.S. Central America 1857-S Twenty, MS63



7236 1857-S MS63 PCGS. *Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 4096. Variety 20A.* This sun-gold "Spiked Shield" treasure ship twenty has booming luster and a well preserved reverse. The obverse field is also only faintly abraded, and the grade is limited solely by moderate grazes on Liberty's face. More than a decade after their original market distribution, lustrous double eagles from this shipwreck remain highly popular collectibles. Encased in a gold label holder. (#8922)

Lovely 1857-S Double Eagle, MS64 Ex: S.S. Central America



7237 1857-S MS64 PCGS. *Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 0367. Variety 20A,* the well-known "Spiked Shield" reverse. This lustrous orange-gold example has a pristine reverse and a precise strike. A few individually unimportant grazes on the left obverse are all that deny an even finer grade. Housed in a gold label holder. (#8922)

Shipwrecked 1857-S Twenty, MS64
Ex: S.S. Central America



- 7238 1857-S MS64 PCGS.** Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 2877. Variety 20C, the “Narrow Serif” reverse more easily identified by the series of small die lines that protrude from the left edge of Liberty’s neck. This lustrous honey-gold representative is boldly struck and generally well preserved, although we note a graze near star 12 and a pair of intersecting pinscratches beneath the right (facing) wingtip. Encased in a gold label holder. (#8922)

1858 Double Eagle, Unc Details
Scarce Issue in High Grade



- 7239 1858—Obverse Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc.** The 1858 double eagle is a scarce date, from a mintage of 211,714 pieces. The present coin is a sharply detailed example, with light greenish-gold surfaces. The obverse luster is a bit subdued by the noted cleaning, while the reverse shows prooflike luster qualities.
 Ex: Massachusetts Historical Society Sale (Stack’s, 10/1970), lot 862.
 From The Henry Miller Collection.

- 7240 1858-S AU50 PCGS. Gold CAC.** This sun-gold representative has ample remaining luster and is devoid of obtrusive marks. The wingtips and hair display only minor wear. The 1858-S was struck too late for inclusion in the S.S. Central America hoard, and is rare in Mint State. (#8925)

- 7241 1859 VF30 ANACS.** A circulated example of this better Philadelphia Mint date. Only 43,597 pieces were struck, and unlike certain low-mintage issues from late in the series, only a handful of Uncirculated examples are known. This midrange example is appealing for the grade with only scattered minor abrasions consistent with the level of wear. (#8926)

Still-Lustrous AU50 1859 Twenty



- 7242 1859 AU50 PCGS.** Though lightly worn, this 1859 double eagle retains intense sun-yellow luster through the fields. The strike is uneven, weak at the upper right and central obverse but better-defined elsewhere, yet the overall eye appeal remains solid. Digs on the portrait and a few hits in the nearby fields contribute to the grade. Population: 13 in 50, 41 finer (11/10). (#8926)

- 7243 1860 AU55 PCGS.** Considerable luster enlivens this largely yellow-gold Choice AU twenty. Well struck devices are softly rubbed, while the left obverse field shows a number of minor digs. (#8929)

- 7244 1861 AU53 NGC.** Satiny green-gold surfaces exhibit traces of rose toning with luster still visible around the design elements, especially near the borders. Both sides have myriad marks, only a few that are significant. (#8932)

- 7245 1861 AU55 NGC.** Yellow-orange luster lingers through lightly patinated fields. Softly struck on the devices, as often seen, with green copper-spotting to the left of the portrait. (#8932)

- 7246 1861 AU55 NGC.** This apricot-gold Civil War double eagle displays near unbroken cartwheel luster, and marks are minor aside from a couple of abrasions on the left obverse field. (#8932)

Mint State 1861 Double Eagle
Favorite Type Coin



- 7247 1861 MS60 NGC.** The huge mintage of nearly 3 million pieces ensured the 1861 double eagle would be available in sufficient numbers for type collectors to pursue avidly today. The present coin is a sharply detailed Mint State example, with yellow and rose-gold surfaces, and ample mint luster.
 From The Henry Miller Collection. (#8932)

- 7248 1861-S—Obverse Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU.** Luster glimmers from the legends and hair of this Civil War double eagle. Wear is minimal, and although the obverse displays moderate marks, none are obtrusive beneath the apricot-gold toning. Careful rotation reveals faint parallel hairlines. (#8935)

AU Sharpness 1862 Double Eagle



- 7249 1862—Repaired, Rims Filed, Whizzed—ANACS. AU50 Details.** The left obverse rim is filed, the cheek and left obverse field are smoothed, and both sides are thoroughly whizzed. Nonetheless, a bold example of this lower mintage Civil War date. The Philadelphia Mint concentrated on gold dollar coinage in 1862. (#8937)

Gorgeous AU58 1862-S Twenty Dollar



- 7250 1862-S AU58 NGC.** This Civil War-era issue circulated heavily in California, and today, Mint State examples are conditionally rare. Resubmissions also mean that near-Mint examples such as the present coin are less common than collectors might expect. Pale wheat-gold surfaces show blushes of yellow-orange and scattered light to moderate marks. (#8938)

Choice AU 1863 Double Eagle



- 7251 1863 AU55 NGC.** Only 142,790 Liberty Head double eagles were struck in 1863, in the most uncertain days of the Civil War. The issue is scarce in all grades today. The present coin is an appealing Choice AU example, well struck, with semiprooflike greenish-gold surfaces.
- Ex: Massachusetts Historical Society Sale (Stack's, 10/1970), lot 867. From The Henry Miller Collection. (#8939)*

Near-Mint 1863-S Double Eagle



- 7252 1863-S AU58 PCGS.** While the West Coast states of Oregon and California were largely removed from the tumult of the Civil War, local commerce was influenced to a limited extent. Nonetheless, nearly a million double eagles were struck for the 1863-S issue, and one of the better-preserved survivors is seen here. Though rim disturbances and scattered marks are present, the well struck devices show only minor friction. Small copper spots are noted along the margins. Population: 48 in 58, 51 finer (12/10). (#8940)

1864 Liberty Head Twenty, AU55 In-Demand Civil War Date



- 7253 1864 AU55 ANACS.** The 1864 double eagle is a scarce issue in all grades, from a mintage of 204,285 pieces. The present coin is a well struck Choice AU example, with strongly impressed peripheral devices, but a little softness on the central design elements. Vibrant, satiny mint luster, and pleasing greenish-gold surfaces complete the attractive package. (#8941)

Near-Mint 1865 Double Eagle Rich Color



- 7254 1865 AU58 PCGS.** The 1865 double eagle was once a rare issue in high grades, but many nice examples were recovered from the wreck of the *S.S. Republic*. The present coin is sharply detailed in most areas, but Liberty's hair is a little soft. The surfaces mingle pleasing yellow and rose-gold colors, with bright mint luster. Population: 21 in 58, 29 finer (12/10). (#8943)

Notable Near-Mint 1865 Double Eagle



- 7255 1865 AU58 PCGS. CAC.** This late Type One double eagle issue was struck in the final year of the Civil War, and it would be many years before gold coinage saw widespread circulation. This example barely saw any time in commerce, just enough to put a touch of friction and a few deep horizontal marks on well-defined devices. Bright yellow-gold luster remains virtually intact. Population: 21 in 58, 29 finer (12/10). (#8943)

AU Details 1866-S No Motto Twenty



- 7256 1866-S No Motto—Harshly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU.** Aside from the 1861-S Paquet Reverse, the 1866-S No Motto is the rarest San Francisco issue. The present example has only minimal highpoint wear, but the surfaces are slightly granular, and the green-gold color is slightly off. Marks are scattered but are minor aside from a few pinscratches near the right (facing) wing. (#8945)

Affordable 1866-S No Motto Twenty, AU55 Details



- 7257 1866-S No Motto—Cleaned, Reverse Repaired—ANACS. AU55 Details.** Here is a wonderful opportunity to acquire an affordable example of the second rarest San Francisco Mint double eagle. This piece has bright yellow surfaces with splashes of violet-gold toning on the obverse and reverse borders. Within the oval of stars on the reverse, the field is smoothed and the rays are re-engraved. (#8945)

1867 Liberty Head Twenty, AU58 In-Demand Type Issue



- 7258 1867 AU58 NGC.** The 1867 Liberty Head double eagle enjoyed a nominal mintage of 251,015 pieces, and the issue is quite popular with type collectors seeking an example of the Type Two design. The present coin is an attractive near-Mint specimen, with well detailed devices, greenish-gold surfaces, and intense mint luster. *From The Henry Miller Collection.* (#8951)

1867 Double Eagle, MS62 Blazing Mint Luster



- 7259 1867 MS62 ANACS.** The 1867 Type Two Liberty Head double eagle is popular as a type coin because of its typically vibrant mint luster. The present coin more than lives up to expectations in that regard, as blazing luster radiates from both yellow-gold surfaces. This coin is well struck, with just a touch of softness evident on Liberty's hair. (#8951)

Conditionally Scarce 1868-S Double Eagle, AU58



- 7260 1868-S AU58 NGC.** The 1868-S double eagle can be located readily in XF and the lower AU grade levels, but high-end AUs are scarce, and Mint State coins are rare and only located in the lower levels thereof. The honey-gold surfaces of this AU58 coin retain considerable luster in the recessed areas and exhibit well struck devices. Distributed circulation marks are unbothersome. (#8954)

- 7261 1869—Cleaned—ANACS. AU58 Details.** A softly struck but scarcely worn example of this popular Type Two issue. Prominent hairlines appear in yellow-gold fields that nonetheless retain a semblance of luster in the protected areas. (#8955)

Uncirculated Details 1870 Twenty



- 7262 1870—Cheek Damaged—ANACS. MS60 Details.** The 1870 is a lower mintage Type Two issue, struck too late to participate in the shipwreck hoards of the 1840s through 1860s, and struck too early to join in the large scale export of U.S. gold coins to European bank vaults. The present coin has a lustrous reverse and a satiny obverse. The cheekbone has been scooped and smoothed, and the obverse field has a few moderate marks. The reverse is well preserved. (#8957)

Shining MS61 1870-S Twenty Dollar



- 7263 1870-S MS61 NGC.** San Francisco Type Two twenties can be highly elusive in Mint State, and the 1870-S, which is a borderline condition rarity at the MS61 level, is among them. While the present example shows considerable peripheral weakness and a number of moderate abrasions, the flashy yellow-gold luster on each side props up the coin's eye appeal. Census: 20 in 61, 8 finer (11/10). (#8959)

Scarce 1871 Type Two Twenty, AU55



- 7264 1871 AU55 NGC.** A lower mintage Choice AU Type Two twenty that has no shortage of bright mint luster, especially on the reverse. Open areas are abraded from coin to coin contact, with a thin vertical mark noted on the cheek. A slight obverse rim ding is at 6 o'clock. Certified in a former generation holder. (#8960)

Exceptional MS61 1871-S Double Eagle



- 7265 1871-S MS61 NGC. CAC.** The 1871-S double eagle had a mintage of nearly one million pieces and is rather plentiful in grades of Very Fine to About Uncirculated. Mint State coins are more difficult to locate, and when found are usually no better than MS60 or MS61. The yellow-gold surfaces of this MS61 example retain considerable luster and display well struck devices. Light surface and rim marks are fewer than usually seen at this grade level. Census: 57 in 61, 21 finer (11/10). (#8962)

- 7266 1872 AU58 NGC.** Although quite a number of AU58 1872 double eagles are certified, the population drops dramatically in higher grades. NGC has only certified 62 Mint State specimens (12/10). This piece has nearly full satin luster with only a trace of wear and minuscule marks on its lovely yellow surfaces. *From The Henry Miller Collection.* (#8963)

1872 Liberty Head Twenty, MS61



- 7267 1872 MS61 PCGS.** The 1872 Liberty Head double eagle claims a mintage of 251,850 pieces, but the date is rare in Mint State grades. The present coin is a well struck MS61 example, with rich greenish-gold surfaces that have a semiprooflike quality in sheltered areas. Population: 39 in 61, 11 finer (12/10). (#8963)

Unabraded 1872-CC Twenty, Choice VF



- 7268 1872-CC VF35 PCGS.** The third-year Carson City twenty, the 1872-CC is usually seen in Very Fine or Extremely Fine condition. This Choice VF specimen shows markedly fewer abrasions than might be expected, with a couple of small areas of luster remaining. The surfaces are attractive greenish-gold and orange-gold. Close to the next grade level. (#8964)

Bright 1872-CC Double Eagle, XF40



- 7269 **1872-CC XF40 PCGS.** Bright yellow-gold surfaces display traces of luster in the protected areas. Appropriately defined and revealing distributed marks, none of which can be considered really severe. Difficult to locate above the Extremely Fine level of preservation. (#8964)

XF Details 1872-CC Double Eagle



- 7270 **1872-CC—Harshly Cleaned—NGC Details. XF.** This early and better yellow-gold Carson City double eagle is glossy and bright from thorough cleaning. A richly detailed example of this low mintage issue. Just 26,900 pieces were struck, and most certified survivors are in XF or AU grades. (#8964)

Popular XF 1872-CC Twenty Dollar



- 7271 **1872-CC XF40 PCGS.** This lemon-gold rare date Carson City double eagle has the sharpness and remaining luster of a Choice AU example. The surfaces are somewhat bright, and we note a pinscratch near star 12, an obverse rim nick at 4 o'clock, and faint swirling marks beneath the right (facing) wing. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#8964)
- 7272 **1872-S AU58 PCGS.** Flashy on both sides, though only the reverse of this Type Two S-mint ascends to full-on reflectivity. Softly struck at the hair under the coronet but with only a trace of wear. (#8965)

Mint State 1873 Closed 3 Twenty



- 7273 **1873 Closed 3 MS60 PCGS.** While this 1873 double eagle with Closed 3 logotype comes by its grade honestly, thanks to a proliferation of marks that show varying severity, the piece remains unworn with generous yellow-gold luster. The strike is also decent for the date, if a touch soft on the hair below the coronet. Population: 12 in 60, 9 finer (11/10). (#8966)

- 7274 **1873 Open 3 MS61 NGC.** This peach-tinged Type Two double eagle has a good strike and displays fewer than the expected number of marks for its grade. Luster dominates the reverse and illuminates much of the obverse. (#8967)

- 7275 **1873 Open 3 MS61 NGC.** The 1873 Open 3 twenty is a popular choice for type collectors seeking an example of the Type Two double eagle. This specimen is well struck, with brightly lustrous orange-gold surfaces, and few abrasions for the grade. *From The Henry Miller Collection.* (#8967)

Open 3 1873 Double Eagle, MS62



- 7276 **1873 Open 3 MS62 PCGS.** A warmly lustrous honey-gold and amber-yellow representative of the later Open 3 date logotype. Better-defined on the stars surrounding the portrait than on the portrait itself, though Liberty's softly frosted tresses show no trace of wear. Scattered light abrasions and a few more significant marks preclude Select status. (#8967)

Lustrous 1873 Open 3 Twenty, MS62



- 7277 **1873 Open 3 MS62 PCGS. CAC.** The type collector will give this issue serious consideration, especially at the current grade level. This lovely double eagle has frosty yellow-gold luster with excellent eye appeal. The reverse has fewer marks than the obverse, and probably grades a point higher if considered separately. (#8967)

Khaki-Gold MS62+ 1873 Open 3 Double Eagle



- 7278 1873 Open 3 MS62+ PCGS. CAC.** The Type Two Liberty twenty is known for its scarcity in attractive Mint State grades. The present lot is ideal for those who seek the type but have held out for a less abraded example. The khaki-gold surfaces are lustrous and boldly struck. The fields display expected minor abrasions, and a thin mark is noted beneath the eye. (#8967)

Exceptional 1873-CC Twenty, XF45



- 7279 1873-CC XF45 PCGS.** Choice XF is probably the highest grade 1873-CC twenty that most collectors will encounter. While PCGS/NGC population figures indicate a fair number of AU examples, many of these are likely resubmissions. Apricot-gold surfaces retain traces of luster in the recesses. A few light, inconsequential marks are present, but these are fewer and less severe than ordinarily found on examples of this issue. (#8968)

- 7280 1874—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc.** Both sides have brilliant yellow luster with light hairlines that are primarily confined to the obverse. Despite the minor impairments, this example is attractive, and the date is seldom seen without evidence of wear.
Ex: Stack's (1/2000), lot 1895.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#8970)

Mint State 1874 Double Eagle



- 7281 1874 MS60 PCGS. CAC.** The 1874 Liberty Head double eagle claims a mintage of 366,780 pieces, and the date was circulated extensively at the time of issue. Mint State examples are scarce in today's market. The present coin is a well struck specimen, with a little softness on the central devices, but the stars are sharp. The lustrous orange-gold surfaces display a number of grade-consistent, minor abrasions. (#8970)

High-Mintage 1874-CC Double Eagle, AU53



- 7282 1874-CC AU53 PCGS.** The 1874-CC double eagle is available in most grades due to its large mintage of 115,085 pieces and the discovery of large groups in European and South American holdings. A fair amount of luster is visible on the yellow-gold surfaces of this AU53 specimen. Appropriately defined with the expected distributed light marks. Probably somewhat scarcer than the population figures indicate because of resubmissions. (#8971)

- 7283 1874-S AU58 NGC.** A well struck example of this popular date, the reverse shows areas of prooflike reflectivity, while the obverse is frosty. The pleasing surfaces are a light orange-gold.
Ex: Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2000), lot 1896.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#8972)

- 7284 1874-S MS60 PCGS.** This orange-to-yellow Type Two twenty shows no trace of wear. Softly struck devices show a number of abrasions, and the fields add scattered scrapes as well. (#8972)

Iridescent MS62 1874-S Double Eagle



- 7285 1874-S MS62 PCGS.** Pale straw-gold, green-gold, and canary-yellow colors shift into one another on this Type Two double eagle. The peripheral devices are better-defined than usually seen, though the lightly abraded portrait shows more typical softness, especially on the hair below the coronet. Population: 46 in 62, 4 finer (11/10). (#8972)

- 7286 1875—Obverse Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc.** The obverse has a subdued appearance due to cleaning, while the reverse is fully brilliant and unimpaired with wisps of green and rose overtones.
Ex: Stack's (10/1970), lot 880.
From The Henry Miller Collection.

Vibrant MS62 1875 Liberty Twenty



7287 1875 MS62 NGC. This lemon gold double eagle exhibits unbroken cartwheel sheen and an exacting strike. The obverse displays scattered faint grazes, while the reverse is well preserved. Like most Type Two issues, the 1875 is seldom encountered without bagmarked surfaces. NGC has certified only 27 pieces finer (11/10). (#8973)

7288 1875-CC XF45 PCGS. Luminous gold-orange surfaces show a few sharp abrasions, including a couple in the field to the left of the forehead, but this sharply struck piece is well-defined for the amount of wear shown. A fundamentally pleasing piece from this popular Carson City double eagle issue. (#8974)

Attractive 1875-CC Double Eagle, AU53



7289 1875-CC AU53 PCGS. The 1875-CC double eagle is the most common Liberty Head With Motto issue from the Carson City Mint (Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, 2006). This AU53 example retains considerable luster on its honey-gold surfaces. Generally well struck, except for the usual softness on the first three or four obverse stars. A few minute marks are not serious for a coin having seen some circulation. (#8974)

1875-CC Twenty, AU55 Favorite Type Coin



7290 1875-CC AU55 ANACS. The 1875-CC Liberty Head double eagle is one of the few Carson City twenties that can be located in high grade without too much difficulty. The original mintage was 111,151 pieces. The present coin is a lightly circulated piece, with bright yellow-gold surfaces and vibrant, semiprooflike luster. (#8974)

1875-CC Double Eagle, AU55+ In-Demand Type Coin



7291 1875-CC AU55+ NGC. Extremely popular as a mintmarked type coin, the 1875-CC double eagle claims a mintage of 111,151 pieces. The present coin is a well struck, lightly circulated example, with lustrous, greenish-gold surfaces. High-end Choice AU specimens are slightly scarce in today's market. (#8974)

1875-CC Liberty Head Twenty, Unc Details Popular Type Coin



7292 1875-CC—Obverse Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. The 1875-CC Liberty Head double eagle enjoyed a large mintage of 111,151 pieces, and the issue is one of the more available dates in the series. Mintmark type collectors are especially fond of the 1875-CC. The present coin is a well struck specimen, with a touch of softness evident on Liberty's hair. The coin displays vivid greenish-gold surfaces, with attractive orange highlights, and vibrant mint luster. Despite a gentle cleaning noted on the holder, this coin is an attractive example of this popular date. *From The Henry Miller Collection.*

7293 1875-S MS61 PCGS. A yellow-orange example that shows subtle lavender overtones when angled away from the light. Softly struck on the central devices but with few significant abrasions aside from a cluster on Liberty's neck. (#8975)

1875-S Double Eagle, MS62 Condition Rarity in Higher Grades



7294 1875-S MS62 PCGS. The 1875-S double eagle was produced in large numbers, but most of the mintage circulated heavily, and the issue is scarce-to-rare in Mint State grades. The present coin is a well struck example, with some softness evident on Liberty's hair, but sharp detail on the stars. The attractive greenish-gold surfaces display bright mint luster. Only 16 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (12/10). (#8975)

MS62+ 1875-S Double Eagle



7295 1875-S MS62+ NGC. This lustrous apricot-gold example has surprisingly unabraded surfaces for the designated grade, even when taking into account a small bagmark near the first T in TWENTY. A hint of stone-gray toning is seen on the hairbun and shoulder curl. The 1875-S is plentiful in AU, but is nearly never seen in MS63 or finer. Census: 2 in 62+, 13 finer (11/10). (#8975)

7296 1876 MS61 NGC. Spectacular greenish-gold surfaces, with prooflike reflectivity are the hallmarks of this attractive Mint State double eagle. The devices are sharp in most areas, but a touch of softness shows on Liberty's hair.
Ex: Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2000), lot 1899.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#8976)

Light Motto 1876 Double Eagle, MS62



7297 1876 MS62 NGC. CAC. Light Motto, the ephemeral design subtype seen only on certain 1876 Philadelphia double eagles. This lustrous example is mostly pumpkin-gold but has olive-green margins. The left obverse is typically abraded, and the upper left reverse displays traces of struck-in grease. (#8976)

MS62 Light Motto 1876 Twenty



7298 1876 MS62 NGC. Light Motto, seen only on some 1876 double eagles. This sun-gold representative exhibits booming luster and a bold strike. The reverse on its own has the look of a higher grade, while the obverse has distributed inoffensive marks along with the occasional moderate abrasion. (#8976)

7299 1876 MS61 Deep Prooflike NGC. Myriad surface marks on each side are reflected in the deeply mirrored fields of this otherwise attractive Mint State Type Two double eagle. Full design definition on both sides adds to its desirability. Double eagles with deeply prooflike fields are rarely encountered. NGC has only certified 32 such examples in the entire series, including this piece, the only 1876 so designated. (#78976)

7300 1876-CC XF45 PCGS Secure. Glimmers of luster appear in the copper-toned margins of this Choice XF coin, while the interiors are caramel-orange with pleasing detail. A lovely example of this final Type Two Carson City double eagle issue. (#8977)

Attractive 1876-CC Twenty, AU55



7301 1876-CC AU55 PCGS. Minted during the centennial of our nation's independence, the 1876-CC double eagle had a production of 138,441 coins, making it the single most plentiful double eagle issued at the Nevada Mint. For type collectors who desire a single Type Two example along with one of the Type Three design, the '76-CC is the ideal choice.

An attractive reddish hue atop lustrous surfaces gives this 1876-CC twenty added eye appeal. Repatriation of this issue from overseas hoards has eased its overall scarcity, but pleasing, problem-free examples remain elusive. (#8977)

7302 1876-S MS61 NGC. CAC. The honey-gold surfaces of this MS61 twenty dollar display only a few breaks in the luster flow. the design elements re well struck, including the obverse star centrils. Distributed marks limit the grade. The 1876-S Liberty Head twenty is a popular choice among type collectors seeking a Type Two double eagle for their collections. (#8978)

7303 1876-S MS61 PCGS. A lustrous example from the last of the Type Two San Francisco double eagle issues. Assorted light to moderate abrasions affect the well struck yellow-gold obverse, while the reverse has a cleaner appearance. (#8978)

Outstanding 1876-S Twenty, MS62+



7304 1876-S MS62+ PCGS. CAC. The high-mintage Centennial S-mint double eagle is nonetheless quite scarce in the upper reaches of Mint State. This MS62+ piece displays outstanding, radiant cartwheel luster. The strike is razor-sharp if not full, with some die lapping showing on the central reverse device. The color ranges from central mellow orange-gold to deeper red-orange near the rims. (#8978)

Shining MS62 1877 Double Eagle



- 7305 **1877 MS62 PCGS. CAC.** A gleaming example of the first Type Three Philadelphia double eagle issue in pale yellow-gold. Liberty's head is well-defined for the date, though the surrounding stars are a trifle soft. While this issue is borderline scarce in MS62, it is a rarity any finer; PCGS has certified just 18 such pieces (11/10). (#8982)

1877 Liberty Head Twenty, MS61 Prooflike None Certified Finer With Prooflike Surfaces



- 7306 **1877 MS61 Prooflike NGC.** The design for the double eagle was modified in 1877, creating the popular Type Three design, with the denomination fully spelled out as TWENTY DOLLARS. A moderate mintage of 397,670 pieces was achieved, and the date is rare in Mint State condition, with prooflike surfaces. The present coin displays deeply reflective yellow-gold fields and well struck devices. A scattering of minor abrasions on both sides explains the grade. Census: 6 in 61 Prooflike, 0 finer (11/10). (#78982)

- 7307 **1877-CC VF35 PCGS.** Remarkably flashy for a VF-range coin, and the eye appeal is winning. Well struck with wispy abrasions but few serious marks save for a cut on Liberty's yellow-gold hair. (#8983)

Choice XF 1877-CC Double Eagle



- 7308 **1877-CC XF45 NGC.** The 1877-CC was the first Type Three double eagle issue struck at the Carson City Mint. While its mintage is comfortably in the mid-five figures, it is a surprisingly elusive coin even at the Choice XF level. The present piece has considerable yellow-orange radiance despite light wear, and the reverse is downright reflective. (#8983)

1877-CC Liberty Head Twenty, XF45 First-Year Type Three Issue



- 7309 **1877-CC XF45 NGC.** Always popular because of the charismatic CC mintmark and its status as the first year of the Type Three design, the 1877-CC double eagle boasts a low mintage of 42,565 pieces. The present coin shows light wear on the sharply struck devices, and the attractive greenish-gold surfaces retain much original mint luster. (#8983)

1877-CC Double Eagle, AU55 First Year of TWENTY DOLLARS Reverse



- 7310 **1877-CC AU55 NGC.** The 1877-CC Liberty Head double eagle employed the new Type Three design for the first time, with a mintage of 42,565 pieces. Probably 500-600 examples survive today in all grades, with 125-175 specimens in AU. The present coin is a pleasing Choice AU example, with well detailed devices and semiprooflike orange-gold surfaces. (#8983)

Still-Lustrous Choice AU 1877-CC Twenty



- 7311 **1877-CC AU55 NGC.** Though lightly worn, this well-defined Carson City twenty retains considerable luster in bright lemon-yellow fields. Scattered light abrasions surround the portrait and cross into the neck, though the reverse shows fewer marks. An attractive example from the first year of the Type Three design. (#8983)

Lightly Abraded MS62 1877-S Double Eagle



- 7312 1877-S MS62 PCGS. Sweeping cartwheel luster dominates this precisely struck and impressive early Type Three twenty. The 1877-S is available in Mint State, but is nearly always found heavily bagmarked, unlike the present lightly abraded representative. The reverse on its own merits an even finer grade. (#8984)

Peach-Gold 1877-S Double Eagle, MS62



- 7313 1877-S MS62 PCGS. The pale peach-gold centers are encompassed by olive-tinged peripheries. Distributed small marks are consistent with the grade. A lustrous and evenly struck example of the introductory Type Three San Francisco issue, which is seldom encountered above the MS62 level. (#8984)

1878 Double Eagle, MS62 Rare Issue in Higher Grades



- 7314 1878 MS62 NGC. CAC. The 1878 Liberty Head twenty claims a substantial mintage of 543,625 pieces, but the issue circulated heavily, and Mint State examples are scarce. The present coin is a well struck MS62 specimen, with pleasing yellow and rose-gold surfaces. Attractive satiny mint luster is evident on both sides. Only 31 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at NGC (11/10). (#8985)

Doubled Die Reverse MS62 1878 Twenty



- 7315 1878 MS62 NGC. Breen-7270. The second 8 is clearly repunched, and the upper reverse legends are lightly die doubled. Breen credits Ed Fleischman as discoverer of the variety. A lustrous and inoffensively abraded example with olive-green borders and pumpkin-gold centers.

Ex: Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2000), lot 1903, which realized \$5,175.

From The Henry Miller Collection. (#8985)

- 7316 1878-CC Fine 15 PCGS. Though well-worn across each side, glimmers of luster cling to the yellow-orange margins. Well struck with a grayish copper spot between the E and N of TWENTY, and an ideal Carson City twenty for the collector on a budget. (#8986)

Attractive 1878-CC Twenty, VF35



- 7317 1878-CC VF35 PCGS. Ex: Rainy Day Collection. Double eagle production dropped sharply at the Carson City Mint in 1878 (from more than 42,000 in 1877 to a little over 13,000 in 1878). This Choice VF specimen exhibits pretty greenish-gold color and a fair amount of luster in the protected areas. A nice, minimally abraded coin. (#8986)

AU58 Details 1878-CC Twenty



- 7318 1878-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. AU58 Details. Though cleaned in the past and bearing the hairlines to show for it, this Type Three Carson City twenty retains considerable (if disturbed) luster on yellow-gold surfaces. Boldly struck with only minor wear. A few coppery spots are present under Liberty's chin, possibly the catalyst for the misguided cleaning. (#8986)

- 7319 1878-S MS61 PCGS. An impressively lustrous yellow-orange representative of this early Type Three S-mint twenty, a date that is readily accessible in circulated grades but becomes scarcer any finer than this. Well struck with scattered marks and scrapes, though the prime focal areas are well-preserved for the MS61 designation. (#8987)

- 7320 1879—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc.** Both sides show evidence of cleaning with a few minor scratches and other blemishes. However, the surfaces are fully lustrous with frosty yellow-gold brilliance.
Ex: The James C. Rawls Collection (Stack's, 6/1970), lot 1935.
From The Henry Miller Collection.

1879-CC Double Eagle, VF35
Scarce, Low-Mintage Date



- 7321 1879-CC VF35 PCGS.** The 1879-CC Liberty Head double eagle boasts a low mintage of 10,708 pieces, and perhaps 300-350 examples are extant in all grades today. The present coin is a moderately circulated example, with vivid orange-gold patina that shows hints of rose color when tilted in the light. The surfaces are lightly abraded for the grade. (#8989)

- 7322 1879-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc.** Heavy hairlines subdue the luster of this satin example. Both sides have lovely yellow color with delicate pink overtones.
Ex: Lester Merkin (10/1969), lot 480.
From The Henry Miller Collection.

Reflective MS61 1879-S Twenty



- 7323 1879-S MS61 NGC.** Considerable reflectivity, if not to the Prooflike level, is the hallmark of this yellow-gold 1879-S twenty dollar. Strongly detailed devices show a number of small marks, and the surrounding fields are more heavily abraded, yet the nature of the luster lends this survivor a measure of transcendent eye appeal. NGC has certified 33 coins finer (11/10). (#8991)

Uncirculated 1879-S Double Eagle



- 7324 1879-S MS61 NGC.** Apricot-gold and lime-green compete for territory throughout this lustrous and boldly struck Mint State double eagle. As is expected of the grade, small abrasions are scattered throughout, but none are individually noticeable. The 1879-S preceded the large-scale export of gold coins to Europe, and a majority of survivors are in lightly circulated grades. In a prior generation holder. (#8991)

- 7325 1880 AU55 PCGS.** Ample flashy luster remains in light yellow-gold fields, even though the well-defined devices are faintly rubbed. Numerous wispy abrasions contribute to the grade. Despite a five-figure mintage, this date remains underrated in the better circulated ranges and Mint State. (#8992)

- 7326 1882-CC VF30 PCGS.** Lemon-yellow surfaces offer surprising remaining radiance on this Carson City twenty. Well struck and moderately worn with a pair of rim cuts just off star 4 on the obverse. (#8997)

1882-CC Double Eagle, XF45



- 7327 1882-CC XF45 PCGS.** The 1882-CC double eagle is more available than its small mintage of 39,140 pieces would suggest, as Doug Winter estimates a surviving population of 800-900 examples in all grades. The present coin shows some slight wear on Liberty's hair and the coronet, but most devices retain fine detail. The surfaces are a bright orange-gold and display few abrasions for the grade. (#8997)

- 7328 1882-S MS61 NGC.** One of the plentiful dates from the 1880s, this issue is the only common one of the year, and desirable for date collectors who single a single example regardless of its mintmark. Moderate marks on each side limit the grade. The surfaces are lustrous with traces of green and rose.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#8998)

1883-CC Double Eagle, AU50
Carson City Type Issue



- 7329 1883-CC AU50 NGC.** From a mintage of 59,962 pieces, the 1883-CC double eagle is one of the more available Carson City issues, especially popular with mintmark type collectors. The present coin displays pleasing yellow and rose-gold surfaces, with much original mint luster, and sharply detailed devices that show only slight signs of wear. The surfaces are moderately abraded for the grade. (#8999)

Well Defined 1883-CC Double Eagle, AU50



- 7330 1883-CC AU50 PCGS.** The 1883-CC double eagle is common in most grades because large numbers have returned from overseas. Traces of luster cling to the recessed areas of this AU example. Deep yellow-gold patination characterizes both sides, each of which is well struck and minimally abraded. (#8999)

Collector-Grade 1883-CC D Twenty, AU



- 7331 1883-CC AU50 PCGS. CAC.** A popular and available issue, here in a nice collector grade. Most of the luster remains on orange-gold surfaces, with minor contact consistent with the grade. Some dots of deep russet color outline some of the devices and letters on the reverse near the rim, in DOLLARS and the bottom-right (facing) terminal volute on the scroll. (#8999)

Popular 1883-CC Double Eagle, AU55



- 7332 1883-CC AU55 NGC.** A popular Carson City Mint issue, the 1883-CC double eagle is fairly common in most levels of preservation. The Choice AU example we present here retains a good amount of luster on its yellow-gold surfaces. Additionally, sharp definition is noted on the design features, including Liberty's hair and the eagle's plumage. Evenly distributed surface and rim marks do not significantly detract. (#8999)
- 7333 1883-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** Strongly struck with minor wear across the high points and near-vertical abrasions through the left and center obverse. Medium-yellow and straw-gold surfaces show moderate hairlines from a past cleaning. (#8999)

Appealing MS62 1883-S Twenty



- 7334 1883-S MS62 PCGS.** A luminous and lightly abraded but thoroughly appealing S-mint Type Three twenty. Surfaces are mainly yellow-gold with varying levels of saturation and patina. The design definition is excellent on Liberty's portrait, though the stars surrounding her are more prone to softness. (#9000)

- 7335 1883-S MS62 PCGS.** Strongly reflective in parts of the obverse fields, though the reverse has a more diffuse flashy appearance. Yellow-gold with copper spotting at isolated high areas of the well-defined devices. (#9000)

Well Struck 1884-CC Double Eagle, AU50



- 7336 1884-CC AU50 PCGS.** Large numbers of 1884-CC double eagles have returned from overseas, making the issue available to collectors. This yellow-gold specimen retains a good amount of luster and possesses well struck design elements. A couple of faint pin scratches are noted on the central reverse. Housed in a green label holder (#9001)

**1884-CC Liberty Head Twenty, AU58
Popular Type Issue**



- 7337 1884-CC AU58 PCGS.** The 1884-CC Liberty Head double eagle is an available date, quite popular with mintmark type collectors. The reported mintage for this issue was 81,139 pieces. The present coin is a lightly circulated example, with just a trace of high-point rub on Liberty's hair and the eagle's head. The lustrous surfaces are a light yellow-gold color, with strong rose highlights. (#9001)

Lovely 1884-CC Double Eagle, AU58



7338 1884-CC AU58 PCGS. Among Carson City Mint gold coins, the 1884-CC double eagle is one of the plentiful issues from a mintage of 81,139 coins. Examples are available in nearly any desired grade through MS61. However, finer coins are seldom encountered.

This piece displays an intense frosty sheen over both sides with appealing coloration that includes a mixture of honey-gold, reddish-tan, and traces of olive-drab peripheral toning. Highpoint wear is minimal, and the AU grade assessment seems more likely the result of wispy, scattered field marks and a few faint hairlines. (#9001)

Mint State Sharpness 1884-CC Twenty



7339 1884-CC—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. Unc. This lustrous and boldly struck butter-gold Carson City twenty has the look of an MS62 example, except for two consequential abrasions: a brief scratch on the field near the profile, and a vertical pinscratch from the Y in LIBERTY to the rim at 6 o'clock. (#9001)

Uncirculated Details 1884-CC Twenty



7340 1884-CC—Scratched—ANACS. MS60 Details. Peach-red and olive-gold embrace this satiny and sharply impressed Carson City twenty. The cheek has a few wispy pinscratches, and a fairly lengthy yet unobtrusive pinscratch is on the lower left obverse field. Nonetheless, many collectors would cherish the present example. (#9001)

1884-CC Double Eagle, MS61 Prooflike Surfaces



7341 1884-CC MS61 NGC. The 1884-CC twenty claims a substantial mintage of 81,139 pieces, and the date is quite popular with mintmark type collectors. The present coin displays razor-sharp details on all design elements, with greenish-gold prooflike surfaces. A scattering of minor abrasions on both sides explains the grade. Ex: *Bernard Copeland Collection (Stack's, 4/1967), lot 1863; James Dines Collection (Stack's, 3/1969), lot 923.* From *The Henry Miller Collection.* (#9001)

7342 1884-S MS62 NGC. Both sides of this lemon-yellow coin are flashy, if not fully prooflike. Sharply struck with scattered wispy abrasions and a few deeper marks which account for the grade. (#9002)

7343 1884-S MS62 NGC. Ex: *James Dines Collection.* From a mintage of 916,000 pieces, the 1884-S is reasonably available, and trades primarily as a type coin. This attractive MS62 example displays bright mint luster, sharp details, and pleasing greenish-gold surfaces. From *The Henry Miller Collection.* (#9002)

Scarce 1885-CC Twenty Dollar, VF35



7344 1885-CC VF35 PCGS. Traces of luster are visible in some of the recessed areas of this Choice VF Carson City issue. This is a well defined piece revealing a few minute marks consistent with the grade level. Attractive honey-gold color is seen on both sides. One of the scarcest issues from this mint struck in the 1880s. (#9004)

7345 1885-S MS62 NGC. The 1885-S double eagle did not see widespread circulation and is thus infrequently found below the About Uncirculated level of preservation (Michael Fuljenz and Douglas Winter, *Type Three Double Eagles 1877-1907*). It is relatively common in the lower Uncirculated grades and it becomes scarce in Mint State 63. It is very rare in any grade above this. Fuljenz and Winter estimate a mere five to ten specimens

This MS62 example displays honey-gold surfaces that emit soft luster, and a well executed strike leaves strong definition on the design elements, including Liberty's hair and the star centril. A few light scuffs prevent a higher grade. That said, there are fewer marks than what might be expected for this issue that is typically heavily bagmarked. Carbon spots, another affliction of this issue, are entirely absent on this piece.

From *The Henry Miller Collection.* (#9005)

7346 1885-S MS62 PCGS. Flashy flax-gold surfaces show occasional pale green overtones. A lovely San Francisco twenty for the grade, though abrasions through the fields and up onto the well-defined devices preclude a Select designation. (#9005)

7347 1887-S MS61 PCGS. CAC. Despite modest surface marks on each side, this is a highly attractive 1887-S double eagle with exceptional yellow-gold luster and faint pink overtones. Both sides are satiny and sharply struck. (#9007)

7348 1888—Obverse Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. The obverse of this lustrous yellow-gold double eagle is hairlines and scratched, and both sides are abraded.
Ex: The James Dines Collection (Stack's, 3/1969), lot 929.
From The Henry Miller Collection.

Appealing MS62 1888 Double Eagle



7349 1888 MS62 PCGS. Rich yellow-orange luster is beautiful and dusky under a moderate layer of patina. Excellent design definition and eye appeal for the grade, which was determined largely by a single horizontal slide mark that is visible on the lower cheek. Close inspection yields a handful of deeper marks and abrasions as well. Still, PCGS has certified just 22 coins finer (11/10). (#9008)

1888 Double Eagle, MS62 Original Surfaces



7350 1888 MS62 NGC. The 1888 Liberty Head double eagle claims a substantial mintage of 226,161 pieces, but the date was heavily circulated in foreign trade and high grade examples are rare today. The present coin is a nice MS62 example, with lustrous rose-gold surfaces and sharply defined design elements. Only 34 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades by NGC and PCGS combined (11/10). (#9008)

7351 1888-S AU55 NGC. *Ex: James Dines Collection.* Produced in large numbers, the 1888-S double eagle is popular with type collectors and series enthusiasts. This lightly circulated Choice AU specimen displays bright mint luster and pleasing orange-gold surfaces.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9009)

7352 1888-S MS62 NGC. This delightful Mint State piece has frosty yellow luster with hints of olive and rose toning that enhances its eye appeal. Both sides are sharply detailed. (#9009)

7353 1888-S MS62 PCGS. A subtle orange cast enlivens the yellow-gold luster on each side. A strongly struck S-mint double eagle that offers minor patina and major eye appeal despite light to moderate marks. (#9009)

7354 1889-CC XF40 PCGS. Light yellow-gold overall with a pale spot of milky patina off the end of Liberty's hair bun. Well struck with a surprising amount of luster remaining for the level of wear seen. (#9011)

Scarce AU53 1889-CC Twenty



7355 1889-CC AU53 NGC. After a four year hiatus, the Carson City Mint was allowed to resume coinage beginning in July. But since the presses were in a state of disrepair, double eagles were not struck until September. The 1889-CC has a mintage of just 30,945 pieces. This briefly circulated example has ample luster within design crevices and is free from any remotely distracting marks. (#9011)

Near-Mint 1889-CC Twenty Sharply Detailed, Strong Luster



7356 1889-CC AU58 NGC. The 1889-CC Liberty Head double eagle boasts a low mintage of 30,945 pieces, but the issue is more available than the low production figure suggests. Doug Winter estimates 800-900 examples are extant in all grades, but the date is scarce in AU58. The present coin is sharply detailed, with lustrous greenish-gold surfaces. Scattered minor abrasions on both sides account for the grade.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9011)

7357 1889-S MS62 NGC. *Ex: James Dines Collection.* A sharply detailed yellow-gold example of this popular type coin, this specimen displays vibrant satiny mint luster, and few abrasions for the grade.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9012)

7358 1890-CC VF30 PCGS. This orange-gold CC-mint double eagle retains traces of luster within the hair, rays, and plumage. The cheek and other high points display wear. Marks are minor for the grade save for abrasions above the right (facing) wing and near the arrowheads. In a green label holder. (#9014)

Still-Lustrous Choice AU 1890-CC Twenty



7359 1890-CC AU55 NGC. A fundamentally appealing yellow-gold example of this later Carson City double eagle issue, a date that is available for a price at the Choice AU level. Liberty's portrait and the eagle are well-defined as often seen, though the surrounding stars on the obverse exhibit varying degrees of weakness. (#9014)

Popular 1890-CC Double Eagle, AU55



- 7360 1890-CC AU55 PCGS.** Attractive apricot-gold color dominates this Choice AU twenty that retains a good amount of luster. Additionally, the design elements are well defined, including relatively strong delineation in Liberty's hair. Scattered light marks are undisturbing. A very popular CC Mint issue. (#9014)

1890-CC Liberty Head Twenty, Unc. Details Sharply Defined



- 7361 1890-CC—Obverse Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc.** The 1890-CC Liberty Head double eagle was produced in larger numbers than most dates in the series, with a reported mintage of 91,209 pieces. The issue remains reasonably available in today's market, and is a favorite with mintmark type collectors. This coin is sharply struck, with greenish-gold surfaces. The noted cleaning has left the obverse a little dull, but the reverse radiates vibrant mint luster.
Ex: Public Auction Sale (Lester Merkin, 10/1969), lot 491, realized \$220.
From The Henry Miller Collection.

- 7362 1890-S MS62 NGC.** Sharply defined on the central devices, but a little soft on the lower obverse stars, this attractive MS62 double eagle displays satiny mint luster, and rich greenish-gold surfaces.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9015)

Low-Mintage 1891-CC Twenty, VF35



- 7363 1891-CC VF35 PCGS.** The 5,000-piece mintage of the 1891-CC double eagle is among the lowest for any Carson City issue. Rich honey-gold patina runs over both sides of this Choice VF example and the design features are sharply struck throughout. Fewer contact marks than might be expected for the grade level. A strikethrough is located in the left obverse field. (#9017)

AU50 Details 1891-CC Double Eagle



- 7364 1891-CC—Repaired, Whizzed—ANACS. AU50 Details.** With just 5,000 pieces produced, the 1891-CC double eagle is an in-demand issue regardless of condition. This coin has an apparent condition of AU, though several areas (one on the cheek) have been smoothed out and the yellow-gold surfaces whizzed in an attempt to cover up the repair. Nonetheless, this is a coin that has the potential to satisfy a wide range of possible buyers. (#9017)

- 7365 1891-S MS62 NGC.** Medium S, one of two mintmark sizes for this Type Three issue. Sharply struck and lustrous with fewer than the expected number of small marks. Liberty's cheek and neck are particularly unabraded for the grade.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9018)

Low-Mintage 1892 Twenty Impressive AU58 Prooflike



- 7366 1892 AU58 Prooflike NGC.** This issue is well known for its low mintage, with a mere 4,430 business strikes and 92 proofs struck. This well struck piece has just a trace of friction on the highpoints with some handling marks that are amplified by the thoroughly reflective yellow-gold fields. Census: 2 in 58 Prooflike, 0 finer (11/10).
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#79019)

Lovely AU58 1892-CC Double Eagle



- 7367 1892-CC AU58 NGC.** Although more collectible than its rare '91-CC predecessor, the 1892-CC has a low mintage of 27,265 pieces, and is unknown in grades above MS63. This near-Mint representative exhibits substantial cartwheel sheen. The well struck devices are nearly devoid of friction, and neither side has any mentionable marks. (#9020)

Appealing 1892-CC Double Eagle, AU58



- 7368 **1892-CC AU58 PCGS.** The 1892-CC double eagle can be located in grades below Mint State without too much trouble. That said, exceptionally sharp definition is noted on this near-Mint example. That coupled with a generous amount of luster on the yellow-gold surfaces that are minimally abraded make for rather pleasing eye appeal. (#9020)

1892-CC Liberty Head Twenty, MS61 Sharp Details



- 7369 **1892-CC MS61 PCGS.** The 1892-CC double eagle claims a mintage of 27,265 pieces, but the issue is reasonably available because of recent hoard discoveries. Mint State coins are still quite scarce. The present coin is a sharply detailed MS61 example, with vibrant mint luster, and attractive orange-gold surfaces. The usual number of minor abrasions are evident for the grade. Population: 40 in 61, 48 finer (12/10). (#9020)
- 7370 **1893 MS62 NGC.** The modest mintage of 344,280 coins was a substantial increase from the previous year, and the influx of coins from overseas in recent years establishes this issue as a common date in the Type Three double eagle series. This piece has frosty yellow-gold luster with rich orange overtones.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9022)

Choice Mint State 1893 Double Eagle



- 7371 **1893 MS64 PCGS.** Both sides of this P-mint twenty offer lovely yellow-orange color, but the luster is a study in contrasts, satiny on the obverse and cartwheelled on the reverse. Sharply struck and greatly appealing however the viewer looks at it. Tied for numerically finest in the PCGS *Population Report* (11/10). (#9022)

1893-CC Double Eagle, XF40 Final Twenty from the Carson City Mint



- 7372 **1893-CC XF40 PCGS.** Semibright apricot-gold surfaces display reddish blushes, especially on the reverse. This is a sharply defined piece that is devoid of any significant marks. This is the final issue for double eagles from the Carson City Mint, which saw a small mintage of fewer than 20,000 pieces. (#9023)

- 7373 **1893-CC—Reverse Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU.** The caramel-gold obverse has peripheral reddish copper spots and thoroughly original luster. The reverse, by contrast, is dulled by cleaning. Nonetheless, a lightly worn and important example of this final Carson City double eagle issue. (#9023)

1893-CC Liberty Head Twenty, AU53 Last CC-Mint Issue



- 7374 **1893-CC AU53 NGC.** The 1893-CC twenty is the last double eagle issue from the Carson City Mint, with a small mintage of 18,402 pieces. The present coin is a sharply detailed AU53 specimen, with semiprooflike orange-gold surfaces. The number of abrasions evident on the pleasing surfaces is typical of a lightly circulated gold coin. (#9023)

Final-Year 1893-CC Twenty, AU58



- 7375 **1893-CC AU58 PCGS. CAC.** Before the year was halfway done, the political shift of 1893 that was brought about by the previous year's elections came down hard on the Carson City Mint. Its coinage operations were shuttered, never to re-open. This is a near-Mint example of the historic final twenty dollar issue from the famous Old West facility, light yellow-gold to orange with a strong strike and only minor wear. (#9023)

**1893-CC Twenty, AU58
Lustrous Final-Year Carson City Issue**



- 7376 1893-CC AU58 PCGS. CAC.** The 1893-CC seems to have everything going for it. It has a low mintage of only 18,402 pieces, high survivorship, availability in high grades, and is affordable for a CC twenty. This piece represents excellent value as it is just a shade from a technical Mint State grade. The mint luster seems to still be present and is only interrupted by the numerous small to medium-sized abrasions on both obverse and reverse. (#9023)

Borderline Uncirculated 1893-CC Twenty



- 7377 1893-CC AU58 PCGS Secure.** Rich peach-red toning embraces this lustrous and nicely struck final year Carson City double eagle. The mintage of 18,402 pieces ensures a paucity of unimpaired survivors. The obverse field has the expected number of minor marks, and slight friction on the cheek and hair indicate momentary circulation. (#9023)

**1893-CC Double Eagle, Unc Details
Low-Mintage, Final CC-Mint Issue**



- 7378 1893-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc.** The 1893-CC double eagle boasts a low mintage of 18,402 pieces. When this coin appeared in the Dines Collection 41 years ago, the cataloger described it as : “1893 ‘CC’ Brilliant Uncirculated. Lovely surfaces, tiny edge nick opposite 12th star. A very scarce coin. Its quality is close to the Miles specimen at \$350.00.” Today, we note a few streaks, and slight dullness on the greenish-gold surfaces, but otherwise the coin remains as attractive as the earlier description indicates.
Ex: James Dines Collection (Stack’s, 3/1969), lot 940.
From The Henry Miller Collection.

- 7379 1894 MS61 NGC.** Wispy pink and green toning enhances the eye appeal of this plentiful issue. Both sides have myriad marks that are expected at this low Mint State grade.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9025)

- 7380 1894-S MS61 NGC.** A pleasing example of this 19th century type issue, the present coin is sharply detailed throughout, with satiny orange-gold surfaces, and few abrasions for the grade.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9026)

- 7381 1895 MS62 NGC.** The devices of this popular 19th century type coin are sharply delineated, and the orange-gold surfaces radiate frosty mint luster. The surfaces are lightly abraded for the grade.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9027)

- 7382 1895-S MS62 NGC.** Ex: Owen Warns Collection. This popular 19th century type coin features sharply defined design elements, bright mint luster, and attractive greenish-gold surfaces.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9028)

- 7383 1895-S MS63 NGC. CAC.** Hints of peach and orange add an accent to the lively yellow-gold luster of this San Francisco twenty. Crisply detailed with scattered light abrasions. (#9028)

- 7384 1895-S MS63 PCGS.** Bold cartwheel luster lights up yellow-orange surfaces. Strongly struck with a pair of abrasions just off Liberty’s forehead which contribute to the grade. (#9028)

- 7385 1896 MS61 NGC.** The 1896 double eagle is a favorite type coin, from a mintage of 792,500 pieces. The present coin is a pleasing MS61 example, with bright mint luster, greenish-gold surfaces, and sharply defined devices.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9029)

- 7386 1897 MS62 NGC.** Both sides of this lustrous piece have frosty surfaces with delicate rose toning that is more prominent on the reverse. Minor grade consistent surface marks are evident.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9031)

- 7387 1897-S MS63 NGC.** Ex: James Dines Collection. The coin offered here is a delightful Select example from a mintage of 1.4 million pieces. This coin exhibits sharp striking details throughout, with vibrant mint luster and pleasing greenish-gold surfaces.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9032)

Scarce MS63+ 1898 Twenty



- 7388 1898 MS63+ PCGS.** Mintages of double eagles at Philadelphia were less consistent than at San Francisco. The 1897 and 1899 Philly productions combined for more than 3 million pieces, but in 1898, just 170,395 pieces were struck. This butter-gold example has dynamic luster. The obverse has only wispy grazes, while a couple of bright marks are noted on the left reverse. Population: 1 in 63+, 7 finer (11/10). (#9033)

MS64+ 1898-S Type Three Twenty



- 7389 1898-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** Exquisitely struck and displaying intense luster. Yellow-gold surfaces reveal just a few minor marks. Like most Type Three San Francisco issue, the 1898-S has a high mintage and is plentiful in bagmarked Mint State. However, the issue becomes undeniably difficult to locate in Gem. (#9034)

Exquisite MS64+ 1898-S Double Eagle



- 7390 1898-S MS64+ NGC.** Lime-green borders encompass the apricot-gold centers of this lustrous and lovely double eagle. Sharply struck and splendidly preserved. The '98-S is highly collectible, but examples of the present quality constitute only a minuscule percentage of survivors. The base of the 89 in the date exhibits light repunching.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9034)
- 7391 1899 MS63 NGC.** The 1899 Liberty Head double eagle trades primarily as a 19th century type coin. This sharply detailed Select example displays satiny mint luster and pleasing yellow-gold surfaces.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9035)
- 7392 1899 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Boldly impressed with a touch of satin to the strong and swirling luster. If not for a single abrasion on the yellow-gold cheek, this coin would have a claim to Gem status. PCGS has certified 15 numerically finer pieces (11/10). (#9035)
- 7393 1899 MS64 PCGS.** Boldly struck with gorgeous satin luster in pale orange-gold. Minimally abraded for the Choice designation with great all-around eye appeal. (#9035)
- 7394 1899 MS64 NGC.** Rich yellow-orange luster dominates the eye appeal of this luminous near-Gem. Scattered wispy abrasions contribute to the grade, and copper spotting along the rims adds to the coin's aura of originality. (#9035)

**Gem 1899 Liberty Head Twenty
None Finer at PCGS**



- 7395 1899 MS65 PCGS.** The 1899 double eagle enjoyed a large mintage of 1.6 million pieces, but the date is a condition rarity in high grade. The present coin is a rare Gem example, with a razor-sharp strike and lustrous, orange-gold surfaces. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 15 in 65, 0 finer (12/10). (#9035)
- 7396 1899-S MS62 NGC.** The 1899-S Liberty Head double eagle is an available issue that enjoys great popularity with type collectors. The devices of the present coin display sharp definition throughout. The surfaces are a lustrous greenish-gold color.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9036)
- 7397 1900 MS62 NGC.** Popular with type collectors as the first issue of the 20th century, the 1900 double eagle is available in most grades. The present coin is a sharply detailed MS62 example, with light orange gold surfaces, and bright mint luster.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9037)
- 7398 1900 MS64 PCGS.** A solid strike leaves crisp definition on the design features of this yellow-gold twenty. Both sides display ebullient luster, while the obverse reveals a few minute marks that prevent Gem classification. Housed in a green label holder. (#9037)
- 7399 1900 MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** Peach-gold surfaces are imbued with intense luster and are minimally abraded. A well executed strike delivers sharp definition to the design elements. (#9037)
- 7400 1900-S MS62 NGC.** From a mintage of 2.4 million pieces, the 1900-S Liberty Head double eagle is an available date, and a popular type coin. This example exhibits sharp definition on the design elements, with vibrant luster and pleasing greenish-gold surfaces.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9038)
- 7401 1900-S MS63 NGC.** This Select Mint State example exhibits particularly sharp detail on all design elements, with vibrant, frosty mint luster, and pleasing greenish-gold surfaces.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9038)
- 7402 1901 MS62 NGC.** Although the mintage was only 111,430 coins, the 1901 double eagle is essentially a common date in the Liberty series. This piece has soft, frosty yellow luster with delicate rose toning on each side. Minor scratches on the reverse account for the limited grade.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9039)
- 7403 1901 MS64 PCGS.** This orange-gold Choice Liberty twenty is from a low mintage of 111,430 pieces. It is lustrous and sharply struck with an uncommonly smooth obverse field. The cheek displays moderate contact. Housed in a green label holder. (#9039)
- 7404 1901 MS65 PCGS.** Strongly struck with small yellow cores at the interiors and deeper orange luster at the margins. Reddish copper streaks at the lower and left obverse add to the eye appeal. This Gem is housed in a green label holder. PCGS has certified just four numerically finer examples (11/10). (#9039)

**1902 Liberty Head Twenty, MS61
Low 20th Century Mintage**



- 7405 1902 MS61 PCGS.** The 1902 Liberty Head double eagle boasts the lowest 20th century mintage of the series, at 31,140 pieces. The present coin is a sharply detailed Mint State example, with vibrant mint luster, and vivid orange-gold surfaces. Like most 1902 double eagles, this coin exhibits a number of grade-consistent abrasions on both sides. (#9041)

1902 Double Eagle, MS61



- 7406 1902 MS61 NGC.** The 1902 double eagle boasts a low mintage of 31,140 pieces, the lowest production total of the 20th century. The 1902 is scarce-to-rare in all grades today. The present coin is a sharply detailed MS61 example, with greenish-gold surfaces and ample mint luster. A few minor abrasions and luster grazes on both sides explain the grade.
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#9041)

Underrated 1902 Twenty, MS62



- 7407 1902 MS62 PCGS.** This low-mintage 20th century issue remains underrated despite a mintage of just 31,140 business strikes. Offered here is a canary-yellow MS62 example with bold design definition and powerful luster. While the obverse shows numerous wispy abrasions, the reverse is comparatively clean. PCGS has graded just 73 examples as Select or better (11/10). (#9041)

**1902 Liberty Head Double Eagle, MS62
Only 31,140 Pieces Struck**



- 7408 1902 MS62 NGC.** The 1902 Liberty Head double eagle is a sought-after, low-mintage date, seldom encountered in Mint State grades. The present coin is an impressive MS62 specimen, with an especially sharp strike, and satiny, greenish-gold surfaces.
*Ex: James Dines Collection (Stack's, 3/1969), lot 959.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9041)*

Brilliant 1902 Twenty, MS62+



- 7409 1902 MS62+ PCGS.** A boldly defined, Plus graded Mint State example of the low mintage 1902 double eagle, this piece has brilliant luster with frosty yellow-gold surfaces and splashes of iridescent toning on each side. PCGS has only certified 73 finer examples of this issue (12/10). (#9041)

**1902 Double Eagle, MS61 Prooflike
The Sole NGC Prooflike Twenty of the Year**



- 7410 1902 MS61 Prooflike NGC.** The present 1902 MS61 double eagle is the *only* twenty of that year given the Prooflike designation by NGC! Its yellow-gold surfaces exhibit excellent field-motif contrast when the coin is tilted just slightly under a light source. The design elements are sharply impressed, with virtually all detail showing in Liberty's hair. Distributed light marks are unobtrusive. (#79041)
- 7411 1902-S MS62 NGC.** Well-defined with warm apricot-gold luster and hints of orange and peach. Though the lightly patinated surfaces show scattered abrasions, the overall eye appeal is solid. Envelope included.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9042)

**Select 1902-S Double Eagle
Vibrant Luster, Attractive Color**



7412 1902-S MS63 NGC. The 1902-S double eagle enjoyed a large mintage of 1.7 million pieces, but Select Mint State examples are scarce in today's market. The present coin is a sharply detailed specimen, with vibrant, satiny luster, and light yellow-gold surfaces, with highlights of rose. The surfaces are lightly abraded for the grade. Only 42 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at NGC (12/10). (#9042)

7413 1903 MS63 NGC. Gold-orange surfaces are luminous and satiny with soft cartwheels. A well struck Select piece from the low-mintage issue preceding the abundance of the 1904 double eagles. Envelope included.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9043)

7414 1903 MS65 PCGS. A boldly struck and beautiful butter-gold Gem. The reverse is remarkably unabraded, and the obverse displays only faint grazes. PCGS has certified a mere three pieces in finer grades (11/10). (#9043)

7415 1903 MS65 PCGS. A boldly impressed Gem representative of this 20th century Liberty twenty, yellow-orange with lavender accents scattered in the fields. Well-defined with distinguished eye appeal, and housed in a green label holder. PCGS has graded just three coins finer (11/10). (#9043)

7416 1903-S MS64 NGC. Rich yellow-orange luster swirls through the fields, while the well-defined interiors are a touch paler. Excellent design definition and eye appeal in spades. NGC has graded just 22 coins finer (11/10). Envelope included.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9044)

7417 1904 MS62 NGC. This pleasing 1904 double eagle exhibits delightful orange-gold surfaces, with highlights of green color. The devices are sharply delineated, and the mint luster is bright and satiny.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9045)

7418 1904—Lamination on Obverse—MS63 PCGS. An as-struck lamination affects the bottoms of the first two date digits and extends to the rim. Otherwise, a lustrous and moderately patinated yellow-orange example of the popular type issue. (#9045)

7419 1904 MS64 PCGS Secure. Bright yellow-gold cores are surrounded by richer butter-yellow outer color. Boldly struck with scattered copper spots on the obverse and the reverse to a lesser extent. (#9045)

7420 1904 MS64 PCGS. Fabulous luster radiates from the yellow-gold surfaces of this wonderful near-Gem and a solid strike brings out crisp detail on the design elements. Scattered minor marks preclude Gem status. (#9045)

7421 1904—Obverse Lamination—MS64 NGC. An unusual gold double eagle error that shows a lamination from star 9 to the back of Liberty's head. Well-defined with rich orange-gold color overall and paler yellow at the central obverse.

7422 1904 MS65 PCGS. CAC. Flashy yellow-gold luster with an undercurrent of satin. This is a well struck Gem that holds great appeal for the type collector. An extraneous part of the rubber ring overlaps the rim near 7 o'clock on the obverse, but the coin should be materially unaffected. (#9045)

7423 1904 MS65 PCGS. Both sides radiate ebullient luster. Variegated apricot-gold and mint-green colors dance over obverse and reverse, and an exacting strike delivers sharp definition to the design elements. Great all-around eye appeal and housed in a green label holder. (#9045)

**1904 Double Eagle, MS63 Prooflike
Popular Type Coin**



7424 1904 MS63 Prooflike NGC. CAC. The 1904 Liberty Head double eagle is a popular type coin, due to its availability in high grade. The present coin displays remarkably reflective prooflike surfaces, and sharply detailed design elements, the kind of coin early catalogers often mistook for a proof. The light yellow-gold surfaces exhibit a few hairlines and some minor abrasions, explaining the grade. (#79045)

7425 1904-S MS61 NGC. An attractive MS61 example of this available issue, the present coin exhibits sharply defined devices, with intense mint luster, and lightly abraded greenish-gold surfaces.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9046)

7426 1904-S MS64 PCGS. Boldly reflective with a strong side-to-side color shift that takes in both lemon-yellow and orange. Several peripheral copper spots appear on the well-defined and reflective reverse. (#9046)

7427 1905 AU58 NGC. Deep apricot-gold luster is satiny and beautiful. Well-defined for this low-mintage issue with just a touch of rub across the highest design elements and few significant marks.
Ex: Stack's (10/1970), lot 914. Envelope included.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9047)

7428 1905 MS61 PCGS. Saturated yellow-gold luster takes on scattered elements of orange. Flashy and attractive for this challenging double eagle date with a five-figure mintage. (#9047)

Low-Mintage 1905 Double Eagle, MS62



7429 1905 MS62 NGC. In 1905, Treasury vaults were presumably still flush with double eagles from the previous year's combined Philadelphia and San Francisco mintage of more than 11 million pieces. Just 58,919 twenties were struck in 1905 at Philadelphia, and since they were given no numismatic consideration, NGC has certified just two examples in grades above MS63. Even at the MS62 level, the 1905 is scarce. This lustrous straw-gold example is nicely struck and has only the expected number of distributed minor abrasions. (#9047)

7430 1906-D—Obverse Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. Although light hairlines are mostly confined to the obverse, this piece retains excellent eye appeal with frosty yellow-gold luster and splashes of olive and rose toning.
Ex: Lester Merkin (10/1969), lot 521.
From The Henry Miller Collection.

**Choice 1906-S Twenty
Conditionally Scarce Issue**



- 7431 1906-S MS64 NGC.** The 1906-S Liberty Head double eagle was produced in large numbers, but the issue is quite scarce in Choice Mint State condition. The present coin exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, with satiny mint luster and light greenish-gold surfaces. Only five coins have been certified in higher numeric grades by NGC (12/10).
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9051)

- 7432 1907 MS63 NGC.** A sharply struck Select Mint State example from the last year of the Liberty Head design, this coin displays vivid greenish-gold surfaces, with bright mint luster.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9052)

**Select 1907-D Liberty Head Twenty
Last Date of Design**



- 7433 1907-D MS63 PCGS.** A sharply detailed specimen of this last date of the Liberty Head design, the Denver Mint showed high production values on the 1907-D double eagle. The surfaces are a bright orange-gold color, and prooflike reflectivity is present in protected areas. A few scattered minor abrasions explain the grade. (#9053)

**Choice 1907-D Twenty
Last Liberty Head Issue**



- 7434 1907-D MS64 NGC.** The 1907-D Liberty Head double eagle is always popular as the last date of the design type. The present coin is a sharply detailed Choice Mint State example, with satiny mint luster, and attractive orange-gold surfaces, graced by highlights of rose color. The fields are lightly abraded for the grade.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9053)

- 7435 1907-S—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc.** Despite some minor hairlines on both sides that are heavier on the cheek, this satin double eagle is quite attractive, with otherwise unmarked surfaces.
*Ex: Gaston DiBello Collection (Stack's, 5/1970), lot 1316.
From The Henry Miller Collection.*

- 7436 1907-S MS63 NGC.** This highly lustrous Select Mint State piece has exceptional eye appeal from its combination of yellow-gold surfaces and deeper honey-gold toning along the borders. (#9054)

- 7437 1907-S MS63 PCGS.** All double eagles produced at San Francisco in 1907 were of the Liberty type. This is a great example of this final issue, lightly abraded but impressively lustrous with a mixture of apricot and peach colors. (#9054)

PROOF LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES

Proof 1901 Liberty Twenty



- 7438 1901—Rim Filed, Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. PR60 Details.** A sizable and impressive piece of Liberty proof gold that retains eye appeal despite impairments. The rims are lightly filed near 7 o'clock on the obverse and opposite near 11 o'clock on the reverse. The fields are glossy from a wipe, but despite the Scratched designation, no abrasions are singularly distracting. One of just 96 proof double eagles struck for the year.
Ex: Milwaukee ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 3430. (#9117)

Rare Proof 1901 Liberty Twenty



- 7439 1901—Polished—ANACS. Impaired Proof 60.** 96 proofs were struck, but in his 1988 *Encyclopedia*, Breen wrote "possibly 36 to 40 proofs survive, many impaired." Given their high face value, a number of proofs were undoubtedly spent and eventually turned in to the government after the 1933 gold recall. This well struck specimen is bright and faintly hairlined but is an affordable representative of these rare dies.
Ex: Milwaukee ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 3429. (#9117)

Rare 1905 Double Eagle, PR53



- 7440** 1905 PR53 NGC. Only 92 proof Liberty Head double eagles were minted in 1905, and perhaps 30-40 examples survive today in all grades. The present coin shows some signs of circulation in the form of minor abrasions on both sides, but the devices are sharply detailed, and the greenish-gold surfaces remain brightly reflective. Census: 1 in 53, 14 finer (11/10). (#9121)

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES

Wire Rim MCMVII High Relief Twenty AU Sharpness



- 7441** 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. The wire rim is partial, limited to the reverse between 3 and 10 o'clock. This canary-gold High Relief twenty is a bit bright from a wipe, but wear is minor and limited to Liberty's chest, the raised knee, and the crest of the front wing. No marks are remotely consequential.
From The Dr. Raymond Biggs Collection.

Uncirculated Details MCMVII High Relief



- 7442** 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim—Repaired—NGC Details. Unc. Lengthy and thorough inspection of this beautiful High Relief double eagle finally locates an inconspicuous repair on the obverse rim at 2 o'clock. That is all that prevents the present satiny olive-gold specimen from becoming a much more costly acquisition. Despite the repair, the eye appeal is formidable.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9135)

- 7443** 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. VF. Even after extensive circulation, or years in someone's pocket, the dimensionality of a High Relief twenty is still impressive. The design was so deeply impressed into the die that even after 30 or more points of wear much of the design is still evident. The surfaces are bright and lightly hairlined from cleaning.

1907 Flat Rim High Relief, AU Details Bright Surfaces



- 7444** 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. Just a bit of the wire rim can be seen on this example, seen on the lower reverse rim. Otherwise the Mint was successful in realigning the dies and collar to eliminate the "knife rim" they believed was a striking defect. The surfaces are bright, as expected, from cleaning. There are also numerous small contact marks on each side, none of which merit individual mention.
From The Las Vegas Collection, Part Two. (#9136)

- 7445** 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. The design elements are sharply defined on each side, but the overall surfaces are unnaturally bright yellow from cleaning. The only interruption in the otherwise uniform yellow color is a patch of deeper red, probably an area of copper alloy, from 9 to 10 o'clock on the reverse. (#9136)

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES

- 7446** 1907 Arabic Numerals MS64 NGC. Always popular with first-year type collectors, the 1907 Saint-Gaudens double eagle claims a mintage of 361,667 pieces. This attractive near-Gem example displays sharply detailed devices, with greenish-gold surfaces, and softly frosted mint luster.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9141)

Arabic Numerals 1907 Twenty, MS65



- 7447** 1907 Arabic Numerals MS65 PCGS. The obverse of this first-year Saint-Gaudens double eagle Gem has softly frosted wheat-gold luster, while the reverse is more orange with stronger cartwheels. Slightly blunt of strike on the high points but decidedly appealing, a desirable representative of the short-lived No Motto type. (#9141)

**1907 Arabic Numerals Twenty, MS65
First-Year Saint-Gaudens Design**



- 7448 1907 Arabic Numerals MS65 NGC.** Here is a splendid Gem 1907 Saint-Gaudens double eagle, the third design modification following the Ultra High Relief and High Relief coins. This piece displays even reddish-gold color over both sides. The surfaces are pleasing with few imperfections and the strike is strong over the high points. *From The Maltbie Family Collection. (#9141)*

**Gem 1907 Saint-Gaudens Twenty
Popular Arabic Numerals Type Coin**



- 7449 1907 Arabic Numerals MS65 PCGS.** A sharply struck Gem specimen of this first-year Saint-Gaudens double eagle, the peripheral devices on this piece are especially bold. The surfaces are a vivid orange-gold, with rose highlights and vibrant mint luster. The 1907 Saint is prized by type collectors as the first year of the two-year No Motto design. (#9141)

**1907 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS65
Arabic Numerals, First Date of Design**



- 7450 1907 Arabic Numerals MS65 PCGS.** Celebrated for the beauty of its classic design, the 1907 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is also extremely popular as a type coin. This issue represents the first date of the design and the first year of the two-year No Motto type. The present coin is a sharply detailed Gem, with yellow and rose-gold surfaces, and bright mint luster. Housed in a green label holder. *From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9141)*
- 7451 1908 No Motto MS65 NGC.** Long rays obverse. The 1908 No Motto Saint-Gaudens double eagle is an available date, popular with type collectors as a representative of the two-year No Motto design. This sharply struck Gem possesses rich greenish-gold surfaces, with rose highlights, and softly frosted mint luster. *From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9142)*

- 7452 1908 No Motto MS65 PCGS.** Long Rays Obverse. Splashes of deep orange confirm the originality of this lustrous and powerfully struck Gem. A minimally abraded and attractive gold type coin. (#9142)

- 7453 1908 No Motto, Wells Fargo Nevada MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Short Rays obverse. Part of a remarkable hoard of No Motto 1908 double eagles that was set aside until late 1999, when the coins were certified by PCGS and successfully marketed. This butter-gold Premium Gem is splendidly preserved and has pleasing eye appeal, as usual for the Wells Fargo pedigree. Housed in a green label holder. (#99142)

**Superb Gem 1908 No Motto Twenty
A Wells Fargo Nevada Gold Coin**



- 7454 1908 No Motto, Wells Fargo Nevada MS67 PCGS.** Short rays obverse. The famous "Wells Fargo" hoard of 1908 No Motto twenties made the date accessible to a wide range of type collectors. For those whose taste runs to Superb Gem levels, this is a wonderful selection. Rich yellow-to-orange luster surrounds well-defined devices that are just as well-preserved as the fields. (#99142)

**Fantastic MS67 1908 No Motto Twenty
Wells Fargo Nevada Gold Origin**



- 7455 1908 No Motto, Wells Fargo Nevada MS67 NGC.** Short rays obverse. A shining Superb Gem representative of this important No Motto type issue, rich yellow-gold with butter and canary elements. Absolutely smooth with touches of satin and considerable patina. Like many high-end survivors of the date, this coin can be traced to a hoard discovered in Nevada. (#99142)
- 7456 1908-D No Motto MS64 NGC.** Long rays obverse. Pale yellow surfaces are immensely lustrous with occasional deepening to sun-gold. Well struck through the centers and an appealing example of this sole Denver No Motto issue. *From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9143)*
- 7457 1908-D No Motto MS64+ PCGS.** Long Rays obverse. The mintmark is lightly repunched within the loop. A coruscating gold type coin whose olive-tinged borders encompass straw-gold fields and devices. The Capitol building is well struck, although the leg feathers are incompletely brought up. (#9143)

**Gem 1908-D Twenty
Popular No Motto Type**



7458 1908-D No Motto MS65 PCGS. Long rays obverse. Popular with mintmark type collectors as the second year of a two-year design, the 1908 No Motto Saint-Gaudens double eagle is not too difficult to locate in grades up to the Gem level, but any higher grade is virtually unobtainable. The present coin is a delightful Gem, with sharply defined devices, vibrant mint luster, and attractive greenish-gold surfaces. Only nine coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (10/10). (#9143)

**1908 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS64+
Motto Type**



7459 1908 Motto MS64+ PCGS. The 1908 Motto Saint-Gaudens double eagle is more difficult to locate than its No Motto predecessor. The present coin is a high-end Choice specimen, with sharply rendered devices and light orange-gold surfaces. The mint luster is strong, brighter than usually seen on this issue. Only 61 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (12/10). (#9147)

**1908 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS64+
First Year of Motto Design**



7460 1908 Motto MS64+ PCGS. CAC. From a small mintage of 156,258 pieces, the 1908 Motto Saint-Gaudens double eagle is more difficult to locate than its No Motto counterpart. Additionally, the issue is popular as the first date of the Motto design. The present coin is a high-end Choice specimen, with sharp details, pleasing greenish-gold surfaces, and softly frosted mint luster. (#9147)

**Gem 1908-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty
First-Year Type Coin**



7461 1908-D Motto MS65 PCGS. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST was added to the Saint-Gaudens double eagle design in 1908, creating a popular first-year type issue. The 1908-D is scarce at the Gem level, and only 28 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (11/10). The present coin features lustrous greenish-gold surfaces and sharply detailed design elements. (#9148)

7462 1909 MS63 PCGS. Moderately patinated yellow-gold surfaces show light abrasions and hints of green. Well struck with a small copper spot just below Liberty's knee. Solid eye appeal for this lower-mintage issue. (#9150)

7463 1909 MS63 PCGS. A distinctly yellow-orange example of this second-year With Motto issue with good luster. Scattered light abrasions account for the grade, but the central details are solid. (#9150)

**Choice 1909 Saint-Gaudens Twenty
Underrated, Low-Mintage Issue**



7464 1909 MS64 NGC. The 1909 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is an underrated date, from a low mintage of 161,282 pieces that it splits with the 1909/8 overdate issue. The present coin is a lovely greenish-gold Choice specimen, with vibrant frosty mint luster, and sharp details throughout. Census: 90 in 64, 8 finer (11/10). (#9150)

**Choice 1909 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle
Strong Luster, Sharply Detailed**



7465 1909 MS64 PCGS. This coin is a brilliant Choice example, with satiny light yellow luster and a sharp strike. The mintage was just 161,282 coins, and half of those were examples of the overdate issue. Only about 80,000 examples of each variety were originally coined. PCGS has only certified 25 finer examples of this scarce date (11/10). (#9150)

Satiny 1909 Double Eagle, MS64



7466 1909 MS64 PCGS. Two major double eagle varieties of 1909 are the Normal Date and the Overdate, each of about equal rarity. This satiny near-Gem exhibits brilliant yellow surfaces with bold design definition and trivial marks. Examples finer than the present piece are rarely encountered. Population: 239 in 64, 25 finer (12/10). (#9150)

Luminous MS64 1909 Twenty



7467 1909 MS64 PCGS. Rich sun-yellow luster shows occasional elements of brighter canary and duskier orange. The lightly patinated obverse is well struck and appears minimally abraded for the grade, though the reverse shows several scrapes on the disc of the sun. PCGS has certified just 25 coins as MS65 or better (11/10). (#9150)

Choice 1909 Double Eagle Underrated Date in High Grade



7468 1909 MS64 PCGS. The recorded mintage of 161,282 pieces does not reflect the true scarcity of the 1909 Saint-Gaudens double eagle, as this production figure contains many examples of the 1909/8 overdate. The 1909 is definitely an underrated issue at the Choice Mint State level, and PCGS has certified only 25 coins in higher numeric grades (11/10). The present coin displays sharply detailed design elements, and the rich orange-gold surfaces are brightly lustrous. (#9150)

Select Mint State 1909/8 Twenty



7469 1909/8 MS63 PCGS. FS-301. This popular overdate, the only one known for the famous Saint-Gaudens double eagle series, is available for a price at the Select level but genuinely scarce any finer. This orange-gold example is lustrous with a decent strike and only minor flatness at Liberty's knee. Scattered abrasions define the grade, but none warrant individual mention. (#9151)

Low Mintage 1909-D Twenty, MS62



7470 1909-D MS62 PCGS. The meager mintage of 52,500 pieces has long commanded collector interest in the 1909-D. Unsurprisingly, the issue is very rare in Gem condition, but the patient numismatist can locate Mint State examples. The present honey-gold coin has satin luster and a good strike. Both sides have surprisingly few marks, although we note an abrasion on Liberty's waist. (#9152)

Exactly Struck 1909-D Select Double Eagle



7471 1909-D MS63 NGC. Most surviving 1909-D double eagles have returned to the States from European and El Salvadoran bank vaults. It is scarce in MS64 and very rare any finer. This wheat-gold displays nice luster and decisively struck design elements, including Liberty's fingers and the panes of the Capitol building. Minimally marked and close to near-Gem. (#9152)

7472 1909-S MS63 NGC. Highlights of rose color visit the greenish-gold surfaces of this popular mintmarked Saint-Gaudens double eagle. The design elements are sharply detailed, and the surfaces radiate softly frosted mint luster.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9153)

7473 1910 MS64+ PCGS. Moderately patinated wheat-gold surfaces take on a subtle orange cast when tilted into the light. Small faults, such as a horizontal scrape just off Liberty's trailing hair, keep this lovely example just shy of the next level. (#9154)

7474 1910-D MS64 NGC. Powerful wheat-gold luster takes on notes of sharper yellow near the rims. Well struck for this often-challenging Denver issue with few significant abrasions aside from one hidden in the crook of Liberty's elbow.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9155)

Popular 1910-D Twenty Dollar, MS65



7475 1910-D MS65 PCGS. The 1910-D is a popular type coin in the Saint-Gaudens series, as it is a mintmarked issue that, while fairly available up to the Gem (and occasionally finer) levels, it is a well-made and attractive coin, to boot. The present specimen bears this out, with satiny, lustrous surfaces that are precisely struck throughout (if just a hair from full at the peripheries). The orange-gold coloration deepens to tinges of lilac near the rims, further enhancing the considerable appeal. (#9155)

7476 1910-D MS65 PCGS. A radiant canary-gold Saint-Gaudens twenty. The strike is precise throughout, and both sides appear pristine except for a slender thin mark on the right obverse field. (#9155)

Premium Gem 1910-D Twenty



7477 1910-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. Strong yellow-gold luster with overtones of wheat. The strike is solid, especially on often-weak attributes such as the top of Liberty's torch. Slightly textured surfaces are smooth with just a touch of patination at parts of the reverse rims. While this Denver issue is accessible up through the Gem level, anything finer is conditionally scarce, if not flat-out rare.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9155)

7478 1910-S—Reverse Strike-Through—MS63 NGC. A strike through thin material, possibly a long-lost scrap of metal, depresses the center-left rays on the reverse. A lustrous and unworn yellow-orange coin with small scattered abrasions.

Choice 1911 Saint-Gaudens Twenty Underrated Issue



7479 1911 MS64 NGC. CAC. From a reported mintage of 197,250 pieces, the 1911 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is an underrated date, and examples in Choice Mint State condition are scarce. The present coin displays sharply detailed devices, with subtle mint luster, and attractive orange-gold surfaces. Only 54 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at NGC (11/10). (#9157)

Charming MS64 1911 Double Eagle



7480 1911 MS64 PCGS. Orange-inflected yellow-gold luster is powerful on this MS64 example, a coin minimally abraded aside from an abrasion under her outstretched arm. Hints of frosty texture appear in the crevices of the well-defined devices. Unusual any finer, with just 43 such pieces graded by PCGS (11/10). (#9157)

Gem 1911-D/D Twenty Dollar



7481 1911-D/D MS65 PCGS. FS-501. A beautiful Gem whose booming luster and radiant pumpkin-gold color combine with a sharp strike to exude exemplary eye appeal. Breen's 1988 *Encyclopedia* cites the earliest known mention of the repunched mintmark variety in lot 2798 of Steve Ivy's 1982 Boston ANA auction. (#145010)

Gem 1911-D/D Double Eagle



- 7482 1911-D/D MS65 NGC. FS-501.** The repunched mintmark variety is undesignated on the NGC insert. A sharply struck Gem specimen of this popular mintmarked type coin, this example exhibits frosty mint luster, with pleasing orange-gold surfaces. The fields are free of mentionable distractions.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#145010)

1911-D/D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS65



- 7483 1911-D/D MS65 PCGS. FS-501.** This lustrous representative is predominantly orange-gold, although hints of olive and steel-blue overlie the highpoints. Minor obverse contact is consistent with the grade. The mintmark is boldly repunched east, a variety that has witnessed increasing popularity in recent years. (#145010)

Boldly Struck 1911-D/D Twenty, MS66 Two Graded Finer at NGC



- 7484 1911-D/D MS66 NGC. CAC. FS-501.** The repunched mintmark 1911-D/D twenty dollar is becoming an increasingly popular variety due to the surging appeal of gold, as well as the boom in Registry Set collecting, with varieties increasingly to the fore. This Premium Gem is among 26 so certified of the issue at NGC, with two coins finer (10/10), although to our knowledge, this is the first example to achieve the CAC kicker. The orange-gold surfaces beam with luster, are boldly struck, and free of distracting abrasions, as the grade demands. Acquire a 1909-S/S (also FS-501) to go along with this piece, and you will have a repunched mintmark *Cherry-pickers'* twenty dollar variety set. Watch the popularity of these coins zoom if they are ever listed in the *Guide Book*. (#145010)

Premium Gem 1911-D/D Twenty



- 7485 1911-D/D MS66 PCGS. CAC. FS-501.** Rich peach centers are bounded by lighter olive-gold toning. This fully struck and lustrous Premium Gem has minimal marks and imposing eye appeal. The 1911-D/D is the best-known repunched mintmark of the Saint-Gaudens series, and perhaps only the 1909-S/S has a more dramatic appearance. (#145010)

MS66 1911-D/D Saint-Gaudens Twenty



- 7486 1911-D/D MS66 NGC. FS-501.** Peripheral orange-gold toning gradually cedes to yellow-gold centers. Intricately struck and thoroughly lustrous with well preserved surfaces. An exquisite Premium Gem of this popular prewar Denver issue. One of only two repunched mintmark varieties for the series listed in *Cherry-pickers'*. Housed in a prior generation holder. (#145010)

- 7487 1911-S MS63 NGC.** Warm yellow-gold luster with a few glimpses of sun-orange. This Select example has considerable charm for the grade, though scattered abrasions render the MS63 designation accurate.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9159)

- 7488 1911-S MS64 NGC. CAC.** Hints of green appear on the brilliant and frosty yellow surfaces of this lovely double eagle. Surface marks on each side are minimal and consistent with the grade. (#9159)

Gem 1911-S Double Eagle Conditionally Rare Above the Gem Level



- 7489 1911-S MS65 PCGS.** From a mintage of 775,750 pieces, the 1911-S is an available date in lower Mint State grades, but it becomes fairly scarce at the Gem level. The present coin is a sharply detailed Gem, with vibrant, frosty mint luster. The surfaces are an attractive greenish-gold color and show few abrasions for the grade. Only 27 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (12/10). (#9159)

Appealing 1911-S Gem Double Eagle



- 7490 1911-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** 1911-S double eagles are readily available through near-Gem. Gems can be located with patience and searching, but higher-grade coins are extremely difficult. The design elements are well struck, evident from the sharp delineation on Liberty's head and fingers and the eagle's plumage. Straw-gold lustrous surfaces are minimally abraded. Nice overall eye appeal. (#9159)

Choice 1912 Saint-Gaudens Twenty Attractive Better Date



- 7491 1912 MS64 PCGS.** The 1912 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is a scarcer date in the series, thanks to a low mintage of 149,750 pieces. The present coin is a sharply struck Choice example, with orange-gold surfaces, and bright mint luster. This coin possesses strong visual appeal to complement its elusive nature. (#9160)

Choice 1912 Double Eagle Nice Color, Pleasing Surfaces



- 7492 1912 MS64 NGC.** The 1912 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is a scarce date from a mintage of 149,750 pieces. This issue was well produced, and the present coin features sharp striking details, with vibrant mint luster on both sides. The surfaces are orange-gold, with rose highlights, and show remarkably few abrasions for the grade. Only 19 coins have been certified in higher numeric grades by NGC (11/10).
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9160)

Low-Mintage 1913 Double Eagle, MS64



- 7493 1913 MS64 NGC.** Rich sun-gold luster is lightly patinated and offers peach and apricot accents. Well struck devices are generally smooth. The near-Gem level is the highest grade of 1913 double eagle to which most collectors can aspire, as NGC has graded just 18 numerically finer examples (11/10). (#9161)

Satiny MS64 1913 Double Eagle



- 7494 1913 MS64 PCGS.** A lovely satin-like representative that is particularly well-preserved on the obverse aside from a dig in the left-side rays, while the reverse exhibits just a few too many small abrasions for consideration as a Gem. Still, it offers worthwhile quality for this low mintage P-mint issue, which has seen just 10 finer examples certified by PCGS (11/10). (#9161)

Highly Lustrous 1913 Double Eagle, MS64



- 7495 1913 MS64 PCGS.** Ebullient luster emanates from orange-gold surfaces imbued with mint-green and an exacting strike delivers strong definition to the design elements, including the panes of the Capitol building, Liberty's fingers, and the eagle's plumage. A few scattered light marks prevent Gem status. This issue becomes a condition rarity in Gem. (#9161)
- 7496 1913-D MS64 NGC.** The 1913-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle is an underrated issue in high grade. This attractive greenish-gold specimen displays vibrant mint luster, with sharply rendered devices, and ample eye appeal.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9162)

**1913-S Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS62
Excellent Color**



- 7497 1913-S MS62 NGC.** The 1913-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle boasts the third-lowest mintage of the series at 34,000 pieces. While the 1913-S is not a great rarity in lower Mint State grades, it is almost unobtainable at higher levels. This attractive MS62 specimen is a good balance of quality and value. Vivid orange and green highlights grace the lustrous surfaces of this well struck example, creating enticing eye appeal. A scattering of minor abrasions in the fields explains the grade.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9163)

Near-Gem 1913-S Twenty Dollar



- 7498 1913-S MS64 PCGS.** The 1913-S is always a popular collector issue because of its impressively low mintage of only 34,000 pieces. This lustrous orange-gold and olive-green example is well struck and only lightly abraded.
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 6860; The Matt & Susan Brown Family Collection (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 5198. (#9163)

**Select 1914 Saint-Gaudens Twenty
Limited Mintage**



- 7499 1914 MS63 PCGS.** Only 95,250 Saint-Gaudens double eagles were struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1914, a tiny mintage in the context of the series. The present coin is a well struck Select Mint State example, with subtle mint luster, and light orange-gold surfaces. Few abrasions are evident for the grade. (#9164)

**1914 Double Eagle, MS63
Nice Orange-Gold Color**



- 7500 1914 MS63 NGC.** The 1914 Saint-Gaudens double eagle boasts a low mintage of 95,250 pieces, and examples in Select Mint State condition are fairly scarce. The present coin displays sharp detail on all design elements, and the orange-gold surfaces exhibit frosty mint luster. The surfaces are lightly abraded for the grade.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9164)

- 7501 1914-D—Reverse Strike-Through—MS62 NGC.** An uncommonly prominent bar-shaped strike-through runs diagonally from the upper right obverse rim well into the body of the eagle. Strong yellow-gold luster and a decent strike.

- 7502 1914-D MS65 PCGS.** Pale wheat-gold interiors are lightly patinated, while bolder yellow-orange color is prominent at the margins. A pleasing Gem example of an issue that is available for a price in MS65 but decidedly scarce any finer. (#9165)

Radiant Near-Gem 1915 Twenty



- 7503 1915 MS64 PCGS.** A relatively available issue at the near-Gem level, the 1915 Saint's population thins out markedly only one point finer, where PCGS has certified a mere 35 submissions (12/10). Radiant luster cascades around both sides of this excellent example, with a bold strike and a few minor contact marks appearing to preclude the Gem level. (#9167)

Elegant MS64 1915 Double Eagle



- 7504 1915 MS64 PCGS.** Yellow-orange luster is understated but elegant on this Choice double eagle. The strike is solid overall, showing only minor softness on Liberty's torch hand, and the majority of the marks on each side are inconsequential on their own. PCGS has certified just 35 finer pieces (11/10). (#9167)

- 7505 1915-S MS62 NGC.** The one San Francisco double eagle issue for which it was not the highest-denomination coin struck at that Mint (the Panama-Pacific fifty dollar coins trumped it). This example is flashy yellow-gold with minor copper spotting and scattered moderate abrasions.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9168)

- 7506 1915-S MS65 NGC. CAC.** Vivid greenish-gold surfaces, with orange and rose highlights, form an attractive background for the sharply detailed design elements of this lustrous 1915-S double eagle. Outstanding visual appeal.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9168)
- 7507 1915-S MS65 PCGS.** A shining yellow-gold Gem that is well struck overall, if a trifle soft at the top of Liberty's torch. The only mark deserving individual mention is a vertical abrasion hidden in the eagle's back wing. (#9168)
- 7508 1915-S MS65 NGC.** A lovely Gem quality 1915-S twenty, both sides are orange-gold in appearance. The strike is bold, if not sharp in all areas, and the frosty finished devices are free of numerous abrasions. Scarce at the present grade level, and decidedly rare any finer. (#9168)
- 7509 1916-S MS62 NGC.** This San Francisco issue was the last double eagle to be struck before America's entry into World War I. Sun-gold surfaces are generally frosty with scattered luster scrapes, abrasions, and orange overtones.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9169)

**1916-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS65
Vivid Color**



- 7510 1916-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1916-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle is an underrated date, from a mintage of 796,000 pieces. The present coin is a well struck Gem specimen, with vivid orange-gold surfaces and attractive rose highlights. Vibrant mint luster is evident on both sides. Housed in a green label holder.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9169)

**1916-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66+
None Finer at PCGS**



- 7511 1916-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1916-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle claims a substantial mintage of 796,000 pieces, but the issue is scarce at the Premium Gem level. The present coin is a high-end Premium Gem, with sharply detailed design elements, vibrant mint luster, and rich orange-gold surfaces. No coins have been certified in higher numeric grades at PCGS (11/10). (#9169)
- 7512 1920 MS63 NGC.** Attractive yellow-orange luster dominates the eye appeal of this 1920 double eagle. Slight peripheral striking softness and faint horizontal copper streaks are noted on the obverse, while the reverse has a few small abrasions at the tops of the wings.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9170)

**Choice 1920 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle
Conditionally Rare in Higher Grades**



- 7513 1920 MS64 PCGS.** The 1920 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is an available date in lower Uncirculated grades, but the issue is scarce at the Choice Mint State level, and PCGS has certified only a single coin in higher numeric grade (11/10). This attractive orange-gold specimen exhibits sharply defined devices and vibrant mint luster. (#9170)

Pleasing MS64 1920 Double Eagle



- 7514 1920 MS64 PCGS.** One of the steepest drops in availability can be found with the 1920 double eagle, which goes from 669 pieces certified in MS64 to a single finer survivor (11/10). Offered here is a great yellow-gold near-Gem, orange-influenced at the borders and especially those of the obverse. (#9170)

Bright MS64 1920 Double Eagle



- 7515 1920 MS64 PCGS.** Fantastic luster for this Philadelphia issue, a better date that is available for a price but all but unavailable any finer—just one such coin at PCGS, as of (11/10). Eye-catching yellow-gold surfaces show a few grade-defining abrasions to the right of Liberty's figure, both on the digits of the date and in the field above. (#9170)

Important 1920 Double Eagle, MS64



- 7516 1920 MS64 PCGS.** A modest mintage of 228,250 double eagles at Philadelphia suggests that the 1920 is a scarce date, although below MS65, it is easily available. The present near-Gem is a borderline condition rarity as PCGS has certified exactly one finer coins (12/10). This piece has full yellow-gold brilliance with satin luster and excellent design definition. (#9170)
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High-End MS64+ 1920 Double Eagle



- 7517 1920 MS64+ PCGS.** The 1920 was the first postwar double eagle issue, and although several thousand pieces ended up in foreign bank holdings, Gems are extremely rare and essentially non-collectible. The present example comes very close to the MS65 level, since the lustrous khaki-gold surfaces exhibit only a few minor marks. Population: 6 in 64+, 1 finer (12/10). (#9170)
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- 7518 1922 MS62 NGC.** Strong orange overtones on satiny yellow-gold surfaces. A well struck and moderately patinated example of this popular Philadelphia issue.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9173)
-

Noteworthy Gem 1922 Double Eagle



- 7519 1922 MS65 PCGS.** The 1922 double eagle is perhaps one of the best illustrations of certified populations "falling off a cliff" at particular grades; while the date has a four-figure representation in MS65, there are just seven finer examples, according to the PCGS *Population Report* (11/10). This coin has winning peach-gold luster with an understated blend of satin and frost. The strike is above-average, and the overall eye appeal is just as solid. A few light copper streaks cross the eagle's tailfeathers. (#9173)
-

Gem 1922 Double Eagle Only Seven Coins Finer at PCGS



- 7520 1922 MS65 PCGS.** This amazing Gem has rich orange-gold luster with hints of lighter yellow near the border. The surfaces are faintly marked, as expected for the grade. Both sides are satiny and fully brilliant, projecting exceptional eye appeal. PCGS has only certified seven finer examples of the date (12/10). (#9173)
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- 7521 1922 Doubled Die Reverse MS64 PCGS. FS-801.** "This is a really super DDR!" So Fivaz and Stanton describe this Doubled Die Reverse variety, best viewed at IN GOD WE TRUST and the rays above. Hints of pink and violet patina grace lustrous and lightly patinated surfaces.
-

1922-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS62 Scarce San Francisco Issue



- 7522 1922-S MS62 PCGS.** The 1922-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle is a scarce date, but the supply has been augmented by some small European finds. The present coin is a sharply detailed MS62 example, with lustrous greenish-gold surfaces, and a minimum number of minor abrasions for the grade. (#9174)
-

1922-S Double Eagle, MS62 Scarce, Underrated Issue



- 7523 1922-S MS62 NGC.** The 1922-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle is the 13th rarest date of the 53 coin series. The present coin is a sharply detailed MS62 specimen, with light orange-gold surfaces that show hints of rose when tilted in the light. The bright, frosty mint luster adds to the eye appeal.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9174)
-

Lustrous Near-Gem 1922-S Double Eagle



- 7524 1922-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** While this 1922-S twenty dollar issue is available for a price at the MS64 level, anything finer is a condition rarity. Offered here is a worthwhile near-Gem, strongly lustrous and yellow-orange with the deepest spotting near the rims. Minor copper spotting does not detract from the excellent overall eye appeal. PCGS has graded just 13 coins finer (11/10). (#9174)

1922-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS64



- 7525 1922-S MS64 PCGS.** The recorded 1922-S mintage of 2,658,000 pieces is a mere historical footnote, since most of the production never left Treasury vaults. Perhaps as many as 2,000 pieces escaped the smelter, compared to the approximately 80,000 survivors for the lower mintage 1922. The present khaki-gold 1922-S has vibrant luster and a crisp strike. Scattered minute obverse marks correspond to the grade. (#9174)

- 7526 1923-D MS64 NGC.** Pale straw-gold through much of the centers, though at certain angles, the rich orange-gold border color comes alive on the interiors as well. A softly frosted near-Gem that is well struck.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9176)

Premium Gem 1923-D Twenty Sharp Strike, Vibrant Luster



- 7527 1923-D MS66 PCGS.** The 1923-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle is an available date even in Premium Gem condition, making this issue a favorite choice of mintmark type collectors. The coin offered here is a sharply struck example, with light orange-gold surfaces, and vibrant mint luster. Housed in a green label holder.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9176)

Gem 1924 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle Vivid Color, Tremendous Eye Appeal



- 7528 1924 MS65 NGC. CAC Gold Label.** The large mintage of 4.3 million pieces makes the 1924 Saint-Gaudens double eagle readily available in high grades and the number one choice for type collectors. The present coin is a spectacular Gem, with vivid greenish-gold surfaces, highlighted by hints of rose. The strike is razor-sharp throughout, and the fields are free of mentionable abrasions, with vibrant mint luster. This specimen has exceeded the stringent grading standards recognized by CAC, resulting in the gold label.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9177)

- 7529 1924 MS65 NGC.** A delightful Gem specimen of this popular 20th century type coin, this example features well struck devices, vibrant mint luster, and attractive yellow-gold surfaces, with orange highlights.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9177)

- 7530 1924 MS65 NGC.** A sharply struck Gem example of this popular issue, the devices show intricate detail in all areas, and the greenish-gold fields are brightly lustrous. The vivid color and vibrant luster create outstanding eye appeal.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9177)

- 7531 1925 MS65 NGC. CAC.** The bright yellow-gold surfaces are visited by hints of rose color on this attractive Gem. The design elements are sharply rendered, and vibrant mint luster adds to the considerable eye appeal.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9177)

- 7532 1924 MS65 NGC.** A simple and clean Gem example of the type set classic. Light patina settles over yellow-gold surfaces that show glimpses of orange in the powerful luster.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9177)

- 7533 1924 MS66 ★ NGC.** This yellow-gold Premium Gem is sharply struck and offers a well preserved reverse. Obverse contact is limited to wispy grazes. Census: 59 in 66 ★, four finer with a Star designation (11/10). (#9177)

- 7534 1924-D—Reverse Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc.** The obverse of this 1924-D double eagle is natural and unworn. The reverse shows hairlines from a past cleaning, but the collector who can overlook this fault can acquire a great display-only “look” for this tough date. (#9178)

- 7535 1925 MS64 NGC.** The 1925 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is a popular type coin, from a mintage of 2.8 million pieces. The present coin is sharply struck, with attractive greenish-gold surfaces, and vibrant mint luster.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9180)

Gem 1925 Saint-Gaudens Twenty



- 7536 1925 MS65 NGC.** The 1925 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is an available date, and a popular type coin. Light orange-gold surfaces are graced by green highlights on this attractive Gem. The design elements are sharply defined, and no mentionable distractions are evident. Vibrant mint luster adds to the strong visual appeal. *From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9180)*

Scarce 1925-D Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle Uncirculated Details



- 7537 1925-D—Reverse Damage—NGC Details. Unc.** The 1925-D is far more scarce than indicated by its mintage of close to 3 million pieces. Most of the production never left Treasury vaults except to be melted into Fort Knox gold bricks. Upon initial inspection, the present lustrous almond-gold twenty appears well preserved, but a trio of evenly spaced marks on the eagle lead to the NGC designation. *From The Henry Miller Collection.*

- 7538 1925-S XF40 PCGS.** An unusual circulated example of this heavily melted S-mint Saint-Gaudens twenty, ideal for the date collector on a budget. Wear appears mostly on the high points, leaving the wheat-gold fields lustrous. (#9182)

- 7539 1926 MS63 NGC.** Lovely yellow-gold luster with peach and apricot overtones. Well struck for this popular Philadelphia issue that offers a slightly offbeat choice for the type collector. *From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9183)*

- 7540 1926 MS65 PCGS.** Strong sun-yellow luster with orange overtones. A well struck example of this later Philadelphia issue that makes a good off-the-beaten-path choice for a type collector. (#9183)

MS66 1926 Saint-Gaudens Twenty



- 7541 1926 MS66 NGC. CAC.** Lemon-gold overall with glimpses of steel-gray at the centers. Crisply struck, and unabraded save for subtle contact on the reverse rim at 6:30. Housed in a former generation holder. NGC and PCGS combined have certified only 11 pieces in finer grades (12/10). *Ex: Midwest Collection (Heritage, 7/2002), lot 9853. (#9183)*

Gem 1926 Double Eagle, FS-101 Popular Hubbing Error



- 7542 1926 MS65 PCGS. FS-101.** The FS-101 Triple Die Obverse is a well known, popular hubbing error, quite rare in Gem condition. The tripling is most easily observed on the date, rays, and designer's initials. This delightful Gem displays vibrant mint luster and attractive greenish-gold surfaces, with sharply detailed devices. Population: 14 in 65, 3 finer (12/10). (#145744)

Gem 1926 Saint-Gaudens Twenty Triple Die Obverse



- 7543 1926 MS65 PCGS. FS-101.** The 1926 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is an available date, from a mintage of 816,750 pieces. The interesting FS-101 Triple Die Obverse is well known, and the effect is most apparent on the rays and date of this example. The devices are sharply detailed, and the surfaces are a lustrous greenish-gold. Population: 14 in 65, 3 finer (12/10). (#145744)

1926-S Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, AU58



- 7544 1926-S AU58 NGC.** The 1926-S was once considered the third rarest Saint-Gaudens double eagle, but many examples have surfaced in European holdings over the years. The present coin is an attractive near-Mint specimen, with sharp details and few signs of circulation. The attractive yellow-gold surfaces radiate bright mint luster. *From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9185)*

Select 1926-S Double Eagle



- 7545 1926-S MS63 PCGS.** Ex: "Pleasantville." The mass meltings of American gold coins in the 1930s rendered the 1926-S a coin far rarer than its mintage in the multiple millions would suggest. This is a pleasing Select example, softly struck on peripheral elements such as the top of the torch but better-defined in the centers. The luster is strong and yellow-orange, and a bold die crack through the letters of LIBERTY adds visual interest. (#9185)

MS64 1926-S Twenty Dollar A Condition Rarity Any Finer



- 7546 1926-S MS64 NGC.** This later mintmarked issue is elusive overall, and while it remains available for a price through the Select level, it becomes much less accessible in near-Gem and a condition rarity any finer. This is an attractive yellow-gold Choice example with strong luster and elements of wheat. A few small digs on Liberty's midsection contribute to the grade. (#9185)

Exceptional 1926-S Twenty, MS64+



- 7547 1926-S MS64+ PCGS.** An important condition rarity in the series, despite a mintage of more than 2 million coins. The addition of a Plus grading system for special coins is advantageous for collectors. In the past, collectors who only devote spare time to the hobby were at a disadvantage working with dealers who devote all of their time to numismatics. Today, the Plus grades of PCGS and NGC level the playing field.

This lustrous near-Gem has sharp details with frosty yellow luster and rose overtones. It is clearly exceptional for the grade, and nearly at the next grade level. With a large price jump between MS64 and MS65, this piece is an ideal choice for the value-conscious collector. Population: 9 in 64+, 32 finer (12/10). (#9185)

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- 7548 1927 MS64 NGC.** A Choice Mint State example of this popular Saint-Gaudens type coin, this specimen exhibits needle-sharp definition on all design elements, with brightly lustrous, greenish-gold surfaces.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9186)

- 7549 1927 MS64 NGC.** Vibrant mint luster is the outstanding characteristic of this attractive near-Gem double eagle. The pleasing surfaces are light greenish-gold, and all devices display sharp details.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9186)

- 7550 1927 MS65 NGC.** Vivid greenish-gold surfaces and vibrant mint luster create intense visual appeal on this popular Saint-Gaudens double eagle. This Gem also exhibits sharp detail on all design elements.
From The Henry Miller Collection. (#9186)

- 7551 1927 MS65 PCGS.** Fantastically lustrous with intense lemon-yellow color offset by windows of wheat. An eye-catching and sharply struck beauty, ideal for the type enthusiast. (#9186)

- 7552 1927 MS65 PCGS.** Strong orange overtones appear at certain angles on lustrous green-gold surfaces. A lovely Gem example of this favorite Philadelphia type issue. (#9186)

- 7553 1928—Obverse Strike-Through—MS64 NGC.** Liberty's head and the BER in LIBERTY were struck through debris or grease, obscuring the area. Otherwise, a lustrous yellow-gold piece with distributed minor marks.

- 7554 1928 MS65 PCGS.** Saturated sun-yellow and gold-orange hues are prominent in the fields, while the well struck devices are a trifle lighter. A Gem type coin with a distinctive appearance for the series. (#9189)

Beautiful MS66+ ★ 1928 Twenty



- 7555 1928 MS66+ ★ NGC. CAC.** A simply stunning coin that has all the eye appeal of a Superb Gem and falls just shy of that level in only a few minor technical aspects. Rich orange-gold surfaces swirl with intense luster, and the strike is solid. Just a few too many tiny marks appear in the fields for this gorgeous coin to reach an even finer designation. (#9189)

TERRITORIAL GOLD

August Bechtler Five Dollar, XF45 No Star, 134 G, K-27



- 7556 (1842-52) A. Bechtler Five Dollar, 134G. 21C. XF45 PCGS. K-27, Low R.5.** Peach-tinged luster outlines the letters of this otherwise olive-gold pioneer gold coin. Refreshingly free from abrasions. Mint-made laminations are noted on the field near 134 G, and on the reverse border at 2 o'clock. Listed on page 365 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 8 in 45, 23 finer (11/10). (#10046)

7557 (1837-42) C. Bechtler Dollar, N Reversed—Graffiti—NGC Details. XF. K-4, R.4. A luminous yellow-orange example of the famed type with reversed large N in ONE. Scratches through the fields are deliberate, including a distinct letter J and a probable X. Listed on page 364 of the 2011 *Guide Book*.

**Choice AU Christopher Bechtler Dollar
N Reversed, Kagin-4**



7558 (1837-42) C. Bechtler Dollar, N Reversed AU55 PCGS. CAC. K-4, R.4. A luminous canary-gold example of this popular Christopher Bechtler variety. Evenly struck with noticeable luster and only a single noticeable mark, a faint pinscratch between the NE in ONE. Struck from widely rotated dies, and listed on page 364 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. Population: 21 in 55, 16 finer (12/10). (#10055)

Rare “K-10b” XF 1852 Humbert Ten



7559 1852 Humbert Ten Dollar XF40 PCGS. “K-10b”, R.6. Incorrectly designated by PCGS as an Assay Office variety, which would be K-12 or K-12a. The rare “K-10b” is unlisted in the classic Kagin pioneer gold reference, although the variety is photographed in Breen’s 1988 *Encyclopedia* under his 7713. This is an olive-gold example with soft definition on STATES OF and the central reverse. Small marks are distributed but none individually distract. Listed on page 369 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#10187)

Uncirculated 1849 Moffat Five Dollar, K-4a



7560 1849 Moffat & Co. Five Dollar MS61 NGC. K-4a, R.4. Peach and lime shades grace this undisturbed, mark-free, and attractive pioneer gold piece. 1849 was the initial year of private gold coinage in California, and Moffat & Co. soon became the most important among the many issuers. The firm was chosen to run the U.S. Assay Office that served as a stopgap between 1850 and 1853. Listed on page 367 of the 2011 *Guide Book*. (#10240)

VF Details 1850 Moffat Five Dollar, ‘K-7b’



7561 1850 Moffat & Co. Five Dollar—Damaged—NGC Details. VF. “K-7b,” R.4. The dies are unlisted in the standard Kagin reference, but are photographed under Breen-7785 in his 1988 *Encyclopedia*. This example was struck from widely rotated dies, unusual for the Moffat series. A cut on the obverse rim at 6 o’clock confirms the NGC designation. The green-gold surfaces are slightly glossy. Listed on page 367 of the 2011 *Guide Book*.

Scarce 1853 Moffat Twenty Dollar, K-19, VF25



7562 1853 Moffat & Co. Twenty Dollar VF25 PCGS. K-19, High R.5. This issue was struck at the U.S. Assay Office of Gold, but issued under the Moffat name, despite Moffat’s retirement the year before. This example displays pockets of mint luster and clearly has seen less circulation than is suggested by the third party grade. The bright green-gold surfaces display scattered abrasions, none of consequence save for a reed mark near star 12 and a minor rim ding at 6:30. Encapsulated in an old green label holder. Listed on page 371 of the 2010 *Guide Book*. (#10255)

**AU Sharpness Wass Molitor Ten
Large Head, Wide Date, Kagin-4**



7563 1852 Wass Molitor Ten Dollar, Large Head, Wide Date—Repaired—NGC Details. AU. K-4, R.5. The fields have been extensively smoothed, as has Liberty’s cheek and neck. The rims are filed throughout, and a couple of scrapes are noted on the eagle beneath the shield. A collectible example of this challenging pioneer gold variety. Listed on page 376 of the 2011 *Guide Book*.

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD

Extremely Rare BG-204B Liberty Round Quarter, AU58



- 7564** (1853) Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-204B, R.8, AU58 NGC. An extremely rare variety with only two confirmed examples. The Jay Roe specimen was lightly filed and sold uncertified in Roe's September 2003 Bowers and Merena for \$9,200. This is presumably the *other* piece, whose pedigree in the second edition of Breen-Gillio is listed only as Ken Stefaniak. This momentarily circulated example displays full design detail and is toned olive-green, orange-gold, and rose-red. No marks are consequential, but for pedigree purposes we note a vertical hairline on the cheek. (#10943)

Iridescently Patinated 1854 Liberty Round Half Dollar, BD-403, MS62



- 7565** 1854 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-403, R.7, MS62 NGC. The FD below the bust signifies Frontier, Deviercy and Co., successors to the Joseph Brothers. The FD almost touches the last two stars. Breen and Gillio note that the "defect hanging from 12th star may be a misplaced F." This Mint State offering boasts lustrous iridescent patina on each side, with little visible contact. Census: 1 in 62, 1 finer (11/10). (#10439)
- 7566** 1868 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-710, R.6, MS66 NGC. A Premium Gem representative of this very rare octagonal die pair, satin-mirrored on a yellow-orange obverse with paler and more obvious reflectivity on the reverse. Solid visual appeal. Census: 1 in 66, 1 finer (11/10). (#10537)
- 7567** 1876 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-778, Low R.7, MS63 PCGS. Lustrous yellow-orange fields add life to this Select octagonal piece from a very rare Liberty die pair. Well-defined and housed in a green label holder. Population: 5 in 63, 2 finer (12/10). (#10605)

Single Finest Certified BG-795 Octagonal 1874 Indian Quarter MS67 Deep Mirror Prooflike



- 7568** 1874 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-795, R.3, MS67 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. The only BG-795 example to reach the lofty grade of MS67, and one of just two pieces certified as Deep Mirror Prooflike (12/10). Prominently reflective fields provide pleasing contrast with the luminous Indian and wreath. An immaculate Superb Gem that appears today as it did when it was struck more than a century ago. Minute raised elements on the reverse field are from traces of gas trapped beneath the gold plating, as made. (#910622)
- 7569** 1882 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-799CC, R.6 MS63 PCGS. Peach and olive-gold toning blankets this crisply struck and undisturbed representative. Much nicer than its designated grade implies. This lot contains one coin from a complete four-piece set of Nast, Greenzweig & Co. small denomination gold issues consigned to the present Signature auction. The other three varieties from the ephemeral San Francisco coiner are BG-892, BG-966, and BG-1077. Certified in an old green label holder. Population: 10 in 63, 5 finer (11/10). (#10655)
- 7570** 1871 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-864, R.5, MS65 PCGS. Sharply impressed with ample reflectivity in green-tinged yellow-gold fields. This lovely Gem from a rare die pair is housed in a green label holder. Population: 3 in 65, 0 finer (11/10). (#10725)
- 7571** 1852 Indian Round 25 Cents, BG-891, Low R.5, MS65 PCGS. *Incorrectly labeled as BG-799DD on the holder*; the two designs are remarkably similar, but the BG-799DD is octagonal and the BG-891 is round. A luminous and well-defined Gem with warm sun-yellow luster. (#10752)

Extremely Rare 1882 BG-892 Fractional Gold Piece Indian Round Twenty-Five Cent, MS65



- 7572** 1882 Indian Round 25 Cents, BG-892, High R.7, MS65 PCGS. A reflective green-gold Gem, this piece exhibits traces of deep olive on the devices. An important piece of California history. Just six examples are recorded in the revision of the Breen-Gillio reference, and this piece is tied for the finest on that list, and likely is the same coin. This lot contains one coin from a complete four-piece set of Nast, Greenzweig & Co. small denomination gold issues consigned to the present Signature auction. The other three varieties from the ephemeral San Francisco coiner are BG-799CC, BG-966, and BG-1077. Population: 1 in 65, 0 finer (12/10). (#10753)

Single Finest Certified MS67 BG-906
1868 Liberty Octagonal Half



7573 1868 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-906, High R.4, MS67 NGC. The single finest certified example of this interesting octagonal half variety. No fraction bar is present, and the wreath is undersized, cramping DOLLAR. The lustrous green-gold surfaces are pristine. A prize for the collector who demands the finest obtainable quality. (#10764)

7574 1875 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-946, R.4, MS65 PCGS. This flashy caramel-gold Gem possesses smooth fields, and the strike is sharp aside from the O in DOLLAR. This variety is usually seen in lower Mint State grades. Certified in a green-label holder. Population: 4 in 65, 1 finer (11/10). (#10804)

7575 1882 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-966, High R.7, MS64 PCGS. This satiny caramel-gold near-Gem is well struck except for minor incompleteness on the lower portion of each side. The fields are clashed but free from any surface detractors. This lot contains one coin from a complete four-piece set of Nast, Greenzweig & Co. small denomination gold issues consigned to the present Signature auction. The other three varieties from the ephemeral San Francisco coiner are BG-799CC, BG-892, and BG-1077. Population: 4 in 64, 0 finer (11/10). (#10824)

7576 1868 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-1008, R.5, MS66 NGC. Swirling yellow-gold luster dominates the eye appeal of this rare Liberty 50 cents round. Incredibly well-preserved surfaces. Census: 2 in 66, 0 finer (11/10). (#10837)

7577 1871 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-1044, High R.6, MS63 PCGS. A bright and beautiful example of this very rare die pair with a hint of green-gold to the luster. Minimally abraded for the grade with better definition on the obverse. Population: 2 in 63, 3 finer (12/10). (#10873)

7578 1882 Indian Round 50 Cents, BG-1077, High R.6, MS62 PCGS. A dusky chestnut-gold example that has a bold portrait and is free from abrasions. The central reverse and the right obverse border show minor inexactness of strike. A trace of green residue is noted above the A in CAL. This lot contains one coin from a complete four-piece set of Nast, Greenzweig & Co. small denomination gold issues consigned to the present Signature auction. The other three varieties from the ephemeral San Francisco coiner are BG-799CC, BG-892, and BG-966. Population: 5 in 62, 5 finer (11/10). (#10906)

7579 1871 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-1109, Low R.4, MS64 PCGS. Powerfully reflective fields are pale yellow-gold with a hint of green. A touch softly struck in the centers but an appealing example of this scarce and popular one dollar octagonal type. Population: 8 in 64, 0 finer (12/10). (#10920)

7580 1872 Indian Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-1120, Low R.5, MS62 PCGS. Strongly mirrored on the pale yellow-gold obverse with a touch more watery reflectivity on the reverse. Great design definition on each side and solid eye appeal for the grade. Population: 11 in 62, 23 finer (12/10). (#10931)

INGOTS

Well-Produced San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot
6.34 Ounces



7581 Undated San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 6.34 Ounces. This is a well-produced silver ingot that is well-impressed also. The piece measures 32 x 51 x 10 mm. The top side has the oval imprint of the mint / 1476 / 999.75 / FINE. The back side reads 6.34 / OZS on the lower part of that side. The surfaces are still mostly bright but light toning is seen over all the faces.

One Troy Ounce Cripple Creek Gold Ingot



7582 Undated Cripple Creek, Colorado Gold Ingot. 1 troy ounce. This modern memento is rectangular and measures 28 x 15 mm. The top of the ingot reads: CRIPPLE CREEK / COLORADO / 999 FINE / 1 TR. OZ. The ingot is slightly curved, concave when viewed from the top side, and the top line of the legend is faintly impressed as a result. Slightly thicker on the left side, tapering gradually toward the right side.

Two Troy Ounce Cripple Creek Gold Ingot



7583 Undated Cripple Creek, Colorado Gold Ingot. 2.008 troy ounces. A modern memento from this historic gold mining district. Rectangular in shape, this small ingot measures 28 x 15 mm. The front displays the four-line legend: CRIPPLE CREEK / COLORADO / 999 FINE / 2.008 TR. OZ. A well-poured ingot.

End of Session Five

Heritage Auction Galleries Staff



Steve Ivy - Co-Chairman and CEO

Steve Ivy started his business in 1964, at the age of 14, advertising rare coins for sale in national publications. Six years later, at the age of 20, he incorporated and opened his business in a downtown Dallas high rise. In 1976 he incorporated a sister auction company. Steve managed the business as well as serving as chief buyer, buying and selling hundreds of millions of dollars of coins during the 1970s and early 1980s. In 1982, James Halperin merged his company with Steve's, and the name of the corporation was changed to Heritage. Steve's primary responsibilities now include management of the marketing and selling efforts of the company, the formation of corporate policy for long-term growth, and corporate relations with financial institutions. He remains intimately involved in all 30 categories Heritage deals in today. Steve engages in daily discourse with industry leaders on all aspects of the fine art and collectibles business, and his views on market trends and developments are respected throughout the industry. He previously served on both the

Board of Directors of the Professional Numismatists Guild (past President), and The Industry Council for Tangible Assets (past Chairman). Steve's keen appreciation of history is reflected in his active participation in other organizations, including past board positions on the Texas Historical Foundation and the Dallas Historical Society. Steve is an avid collector of Texas books and manuscripts and owns one of the finest collections in private hands. He is also a past Board Chair of Dallas Challenge, and is currently the Finance Chair of the Phoenix House of Texas. Phoenix House and its affiliates, are collectively the largest non-profit alcohol and drug abuse treatment and prevention facility in the nation. Steve also currently sits on the Board of the National Center for Policy Analysis, a nonprofit, nonpartisan public policy research organization.



James Halperin - Co-Chairman

Born in Boston in 1952, Jim formed a part-time rare stamp and coin business at age 16. The same year, he received early acceptance to Harvard College. But by his third semester, Jim was enjoying the coin business more than his studies, so he took a permanent leave of absence to pursue a full-time numismatic career. In 1975, Jim supervised the protocols for the first mainframe computer system in the numismatic business, which would help catapult his firm to the top of the industry within four years. In 1982, Jim's business merged with that of his friend and former archrival Steve Ivy to form Heritage. In 1984, Jim wrote a book later re-titled "*How to Grade U.S. Coins*", which outlined the grading standards upon which NGC and PCGS would later be based. Jim is also a well-known futurist, an active collector of rare comic books, comic art and early 20th-century American art (view parts of his collection www.jhalpe.com), venture capital investor, philanthropist (he endows a multimillion-dollar health education foundation), and part-time novelist. His first fiction

book, *The Truth Machine*, was published in 1996, became an international science fiction bestseller, was optioned as a feature film by Warner Brothers, and is now under development at Lions Gate. Jim's second novel, *The First Immortal*, was published in early 1998 and optioned as a Hallmark Hall of Fame television miniseries. All of Jim's royalties are donated to health and education charities.



Greg Rohan - President

At the age of eight, Greg Rohan started collecting coins and by 1971, at the age of 10, he was buying and selling coins from a dealer's table at trade shows in his hometown of Seattle. His business grew rapidly, and in 1987 he joined Heritage as Executive Vice-President. Today, as a partner and as President of Heritage, his responsibilities include overseeing the firm's private client group and working with top collectors in every field in which Heritage is active. Greg has been involved with many of the rarest items and most important collections handled by the firm, including the purchase and/or sale of the Ed Trompeter Collection (the world's largest numismatic purchase according to the *Guinness Book of World Records*). During his career, Greg has handled more than \$1 billion of rare coins, collectibles and art. He has provided expert testimony for the United States Attorneys in San Francisco, Dallas, and Philadelphia, and for the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). He has worked with collectors, consignors, and their advisors regarding significant collections

of books, manuscripts, comics, currency, jewelry, vintage movie posters, sports and entertainment memorabilia, decorative arts, and fine art, to name just a few. Greg is a past Chapter Chairman for North Texas of the Young Presidents Organization (YPO), and is an active supporter of the arts. Greg co-authored "*The Collectors Estate Handbook*," winner of the NLG's Robert Friedberg Award for numismatic book of the year. He previously served two terms on the seven-person Advisory Board to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.



Paul Minshull - Chief Operating Officer

As Chief Operating Officer, Paul Minshull's managerial responsibilities include integrating sales, personnel, inventory, security and MIS for Heritage. This included overseeing the hardware migration from mainframe to PC, the software migration of all inventory and sales systems, and implementation of a major Internet presence. Heritage's successful employee-suggestion program has generated 200 or more ideas each month since 1995, and has helped increase employee productivity, expand business, and improve employee retention. Paul oversees the company's highly-regarded IT department, and has responsibility for Heritage's Web development, now a significant portion of Heritage's business model. As the first auction house that combined traditional floor bidding with active Internet bidding, the totally interactive systems have catapulted Heritage to the top collectible and Fine Art website (Forbes Magazine's "Best of the Web"). Paul joined Heritage in 1984 and since 1994 he has been the Chief Operating Officer for all Heritage companies and affiliates.



Todd Imhof - Executive Vice President

In 1991 Todd co-founded Pinnacle Rarities, a firm specialized in servicing the most advanced and preeminent collectors in numismatics. At only 25, he was accepted into the Professional Numismatists Guild, and currently serves on its Consumer Protection Committee and its Legislation/Taxation Issues Committee. In 1992, he was invited to join the Board of Directors for the Industry Council for Tangible Assets, later serving as its Chairman (2002-2005). As a partner at Heritage, he assists Consignment Directors across multiple categories and oversees services for the Legacy client group. Todd also handles most of our more complex consignments and advises many of the firm's largest and most active clients.

**Leo Frese - Managing Director, Beverly Hills**

Leo has been involved in the business of collectibles and rare coins for four decades, starting as a professional numismatist in 1971. He has been with Heritage for more than 20 years, literally working his way up the Heritage ladder before becoming Director of Consignments. Leo has been actively involved in assisting clients sell nearly \$500,000,000 of material at auction, and recently relocated to Los Angeles to head up Heritage Auction Galleries Beverly Hills, the West Coast branch of Heritage Auctions. Leo was recently accepted as a member of PNG, is a life member of the ANA, and holds membership in FUN, CSNS among other organizations.

**Kathleen Guzman - Managing Director, New York**

With more than 30 years of experience in auctions and on television, Kathleen Guzman is one of the most recognizable antiques and auction personalities in the world. In 1978 she became the second licensed female auctioneer in the United States and has, since that time, personally conducted more than 1,500 auctions with objects valued in excess of \$500,000,000. Kathleen is a frequent source for major media outlets and is a contributing editor to the Miller's Antique Collector's Books. She is a USPAP certified art appraiser, writer and charity auctioneer.

**Norma L. Gonzalez - VP of Auction Operations**

Norma Gonzalez joined the U.S. Navy in August of 1993 and received her Bachelor's Degree in Resource Management. She joined Heritage in 1998 and was promoted to Vice President in 2003. She currently manages the operations departments, including Coins, Currency, World & Ancient Coins, Sportscards & Memorabilia, Comics, Movie Posters, Pop Culture and Political Memorabilia.

**Debbie Rexing - Vice President, Marketing**

Debbie Rexing joined the Heritage team in 2001 and her marketing credentials include degrees in Business Administration and Human Resources from The Ohio State University. Debbie has worked across many categories within the company leading to her comprehensive and integrative approach to the job. She guides all aspects of Heritage's print marketing strategies – advertisements, brochures, direct mail campaigns, coordination of print buying, catalog design and production, The Heritage Magazine, and media and press relations.

**Marti Korver - Manager, Credit/Collections**

Marti Korver was recruited out of the banking profession by Jim Ruddy, and she worked with Paul Ryneerson, Karl Stephens, and Judy Cahn on ancients and world coins at Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, in Hollywood, CA. She migrated into the coin auction business, and represented bidders as agent at B&R auctions for 10 years. She also worked as a research assistant for Q. David Bowers for several years.

**Mark Prendergast - Director, Trusts & Estates**

Mark Prendergast earned his degree in Art History from Vanderbilt University and began his career in the arts working with a national dealer in private sales of 20th Century American Art. Joining Christie's in 1998 and advancing during a 10 year tenure to the position of Vice President, he was instrumental in bringing to market many important and prominent works of art, collections and estates. Having established a Houston office for Heritage, he serves as Director of Business Development, Trusts & Estates, providing assistance to fiduciary professionals and private clients with appraisals, collection assessments and auction consignments in all areas of art and collectibles.

**Jared Green - Vice President, Corporate & Institutional Client Development**

Jared Green primarily works on developing institutional clients, including corporations and non-profits, and championing new ventures for Heritage's collectibles and art businesses. He maintains relationships with a number of Fortune 500 companies that have collections of rarities and fine art. Prior to joining Heritage, Mr. Green worked for several years as a business analyst with Cap Gemini-Ernst & Young in its Strategic Advisory Services group. He is a native of North Carolina and graduated with honors from Duke University with a degree in Public Policy. He completed his MBA at Emory University, where he focused on Strategy and Entrepreneurship.

Coin Department



David Mayfield - Vice President, Numismatics

David Mayfield has been collecting and trading rare coins and currency for over 35 years. A chance encounter with his father's coin collection at the age of nine led to his lifetime interest. David has been buying and selling at coin shows since the age of 10. He became a full time coin and currency dealer in the mid-1980s. David's main collecting interest is in all things Texas, specializing in currency and documents from the Republic of Texas.



Jim Jelinski - Consignment Director & Senior Numismatist

Jim Jelinski has been involved in numismatics for more than five decades as a collector, dealer and educator. He started as Buyer for Paramount International Coin Corporation in 1972, opened Essex Numismatic Properties in 1975 in New Hampshire and has held numerous executive positions at M.B. Simmons & Associates of Narberth, Pennsylvania. He works at Heritage as a Senior Numismatist and Consignment Coordinator.



Bob Marino - Consignment Director & Senior Numismatist

Bob Marino joined Heritage in 1999, managing and developing Internet coin sales, and building Heritage's client base through eBay and other Internet auction Web sites. He has successfully concluded more than 40,000 transactions on eBay. He is now a Consignment Director, assisting consignors in placing their coins and collectibles in the best of the many Heritage venues.



Sam Foose - Consignment Director and Auctioneer

Sam Foose joined Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc., in 1993 as an Auction Coordinator. He rose to Assistant Auction Director in 1998, and began calling auctions. After a stint serving as a Senior Manager and Consignment Director in other collectible fields, he returned to Heritage in 2002 as a Consignment Director to help Heritage's expansion into other collectibles fields. Besides calling auctions as one of Heritage's primary auctioneers, he travels the nation assisting clients who wish to liquidate their collections of coins, paper money, decorative arts, and sports collectibles.



Arthur Blumenthal - Senior Numismatist

New York native Arthur Blumenthal graduated from C.W. Post College with a B.A. in History Education. He worked in the coin department at Gimbels in New York before making his way to Galerie des Monnaies of Geneva, also in New York, where he spent more than a decade as head trader. From there he spent almost 15 years with Stacks, focusing on all aspects of numismatics, especially the currently high powered bullion market. Blumenthal has been interviewed by *CNN*, *USA TODAY*, *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal* and the *New York Observer*, among many publications, and has been a frequent guest on the FOX Business Channel with Stuart Varney, establishing himself as an authority on gold, coins and currency in world financial markets.



Katherine Crippe - Consignment Director

Katherine Crippe graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1993 as an art major. She came to Heritage in January 2003, working alongside Leo Frese for several years, learning the numismatic wholesale trade. Katherine frequently travels to coin shows to represent Heritage and service her dealer accounts along with her wide ranging duties as Consignment Director.



Shaunda Fry - Consignment Director

Shaunda has established herself as a key player in the Heritage Numismatic Consignment Team handling consignments on behalf of the dealer community. Some of her primary responsibilities include communicating closely with dealers to accept, process, and thoroughly manage all aspects of their consignment needs. Shaunda travels to many major tradeshows around the country as well as serving as one of Heritage's premiere auctioneering staff. Shaunda is based in our Beverly Hills location and can assist with individual consignment inquiries in addition to her dealer responsibilities.



Mike Sadler - Consignment Director

Mike Sadler joined the Heritage team in September 2003. He attended the United States Air Force Academy, flew jets for the military and is a longtime pilot with American Airlines. Before coming to Heritage, his unlimited access to air travel enabled Mike to attend coin shows around the nation, and to build a world class collection that was auctioned by Heritage in 2004. He is known for his tremendous knowledge of rare coins, making him a trusted colleague to many of today's most active collectors.



Chris Dykstra - Consignment Director

Chris Dykstra joined Heritage October 2006. He has held a number of jobs at Heritage including a stint in Wholesale Sales assisting Heritage's dealer clients in locating specific coins and travelling to shows to work the Heritage booth. In August 2008 Chris was promoted into the US Coin Consignments department as a Consignment Director where he now assists consignors in bringing their collections to auction.

**Win Callender - Consignment Director & Senior Numismatist**

Win Callender has joined Heritage Auction Galleries as a professional numismatist and consignment director. A lifelong numismatist - he found a 1770 Russian 5 Kopek when he was just 5 years old - Callender parlayed his hobby into a fulltime business when he was in his mid-30s, starting his own business in Broken Arrow, Okla., in 1993. He subsequently worked for Carter Numismatics and David Lawrence Rare Coins, working his way up to Vice President in both firms. Win has been a life member of the American Numismatic Association since 1993.

**Jessica Aylmer - Consignment Director**

Jessica joined the Heritage staff as a Consignment Coordinator in 2007, shortly after graduating with a Bachelor's in Art History from the University of North Texas. She was moved up to Consignment Director in 2009, where her main focus is now on working as part of the Heritage dealer consignment team. Jessica has become a familiar face to the numismatic community, attending coin shows and expositions across the country on a weekly basis. Jessica is a member of the American Numismatic Association, Florida United Numismatists and Women In Numismatics.

**Diedre Buchmoyer - Consignment Director**

Diedre has worked full-time in the numismatic arena for the past eight years buying and selling rare coins, and assisted in several prestigious auctions including the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection. An honors graduate from Hood College in Frederick, Maryland, Diedre received her BA in Art History with a concentration in Archaeology and a double minor in Business Management and Studio Art. She is a member of the American Numismatic Association, Florida United Numismatics, Women in Numismatics and the Industry Council for Tangible Assets.

**Beau Streicher - Consignment Director**

Beau graduated from the University of Texas in 2004 with a major in economics and a minor in business. He joined Heritage after several years of personal client relations and client service experience as a commercial real estate broker, and as the Managing Director of a debt settlement company where he ran both the marketing and sales departments. Soon after graduating college, Beau met NGC owner Mark Salzburg, who introduced him to the world of numismatics. Beau proved a quick study in the field showing an affinity for rare coins. Six years later he turned that enthusiasm into his current position as a numismatic Consignment Director at Heritage Auctions.

**Jason Friedman - Consignment Director**

Jason's interest in rare coins, which began at 12 and expanded into his own numismatic business, allowed him to pay for most of his college tuition at the University of North Texas, from which he graduated in 2005. He joined Heritage soon after. He is a member of the American Numismatic Association (ANA) and Florida United Numismatists (FUN).

**Mark Van Winkle - Chief Cataloger**

Mark has worked for Heritage, and Steve Ivy, since 1979. He has been Chief Cataloger since 1990, and has handled some of the premier numismatic rarities sold at public auction. Mark was editor of *Legacy* magazine, won the 1989 NLG award for Best U.S. Commercial Magazine, and has won numerous awards for his writing, including the 1990 NLG award for Best Article for his *Interview With John Ford*, the 1996 NLG Best Numismatic Article for *Changing Concepts of Liberty*. He has published extensively and written articles for *Coin World*, *Numismatic News* and has contributed to editions of the *Red Book*, *United States Patterns and Related Issues*, and *The Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins*.

**Mark Borckardt - Senior Cataloger**

Mark started attending coin shows and conventions as a dealer in 1970, and has been a full-time professional numismatist since 1980. He received the Early American Coppers Literary Award, and the Numismatic Literary Guild's Book of the Year Award, for the *Encyclopedia of Early United States Cents, 1793-1814*, published in 2000. He serves as a contributor to *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, and has contributed to many references, including the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Sylloge, and the *Encyclopedia of Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States*. Most recently, he was Senior Numismatist with Bowers and Merena Galleries. Mark is a life member of the A. N. A., and an active member of numerous organizations.

**John Dale Beety - Cataloger**

John Dale Beety served an internship at Heritage during the summer of 2004 and started full-time as a cataloger in 2006, immediately after graduating from Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology. In addition to catalog writing and editing, he creates the Coin Monday posts that appear weekly on the official Heritage Auction Galleries blog, heritageauctions.blogspot.com.

**David Stone - Cataloger**

David graduated from the University of Arizona, with a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. David began working with Heritage as a remote cataloger in 2008 and moved from Phoenix to Dallas to join the cataloging staff full-time in 2010. He has published articles in the *Asylum* and the *Numismatic Sun*.

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Terms and Conditions of Auction

Auctioneer and Auction:

1. This Auction is presented by Heritage Auction Galleries, a d/b/a/ of Heritage Auctions, Inc., or its affiliates Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc., or Heritage Vintage Sports Auctions, Inc., or Currency Auctions of America, Inc., as identified with the applicable licensing information on the title page of the catalog or on the HA.com Internet site (the "Auctioneer"). The Auction is conducted under these Terms and Conditions of Auction and applicable state and local law. Announcements and corrections from the podium and those made through the Terms and Conditions of Auctions appearing on the Internet at HA.com supersede those in the printed catalog.

Buyer's Premium:

2. On bids placed through Auctioneer, a Buyer's Premium of fifteen percent (15%) will be added to the successful hammer price bid on lots in Coin, Currency, and Philatelic auctions or nineteen and one-half percent (19.5%) on lots in all other auctions. There is a minimum Buyer's Premium of \$14.00 per lot. In Gallery Auctions (sealed bid auctions of mostly bulk numismatic material), the Buyer's Premium is 19.5%.

Auction Venues:

3. The following Auctions are conducted solely on the Internet: Heritage Weekly Internet Auctions (Coin, Currency, Comics, and Vintage Movie Poster); Heritage Monthly Internet Auctions (Sports, and Stamps). Signature* Auctions and Grand Format Auctions accept bids from the Internet, telephone, fax, or mail first, followed by a floor bidding session; Heritage Live and real-time telephone bidding are available to registered clients during these auctions.

Bidders:

4. Any person participating or registering for the Auction agrees to be bound by and accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction ("Bidder(s)").
5. All Bidders must meet Auctioneer's qualifications to bid. Any Bidder who is not a client in good standing of the Auctioneer may be disqualified at Auctioneer's sole option and will not be awarded lots. Such determination may be made by Auctioneer in its sole and unlimited discretion, at any time prior to, during, or even after the close of the Auction. Auctioneer reserves the right to exclude any person from the auction.
6. If an entity places a bid, then the person executing the bid on behalf of the entity agrees to personally guarantee payment for any successful bid.

Credit:

7. Bidders who have not established credit with the Auctioneer must either furnish satisfactory credit information (including two collectibles-related business references) well in advance of the Auction or supply valid credit card information. Bids placed through our Interactive Internet program will only be accepted from pre-registered Bidders; Bidders who are not members of HA.com or affiliates should pre-register at least 48 hours before the start of the first session (exclusive of holidays or weekends) to allow adequate time to contact references. Credit may be granted at the discretion of Auctioneer. Additionally Bidders who have not previously established credit or who wish to bid in excess of their established credit history may be required to provide their social security number or the last four digits thereof to us so a credit check may be performed prior to Auctioneer's acceptance of a bid.

Bidding Options:

8. Bids in Signature- Auctions or Grand Format Auctions may be placed as set forth in the printed catalog section entitled "Choose your bidding method." For auctions held solely on the Internet, see the alternatives on HA.com. Review at HA.com/common/howtobid.php.
9. Presentment of Bids: Non-Internet bids (including but not limited to podium, fax, phone and mail bids) are treated similar to floor bids in that they must be on-increment or at a half increment (called a cut bid). Any podium, fax, phone, or mail bids that do not conform to a full or half increment will be rounded up or down to the nearest full or half increment and this revised amount will be considered your high bid.
10. Auctioneer's Execution of Certain Bids. Auctioneer cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding, so carefully check that every bid is entered correctly. When identical mail or FAX bids are submitted, preference is given to the first received. To ensure the greatest accuracy, your written bids should be entered on the standard printed bid sheet and be received at Auctioneer's place of business at least two business days before the Auction start. Auctioneer is not responsible for executing mail bids or FAX bids received on or after the day the first lot is sold, nor Internet bids submitted after the published closing time; nor is Auctioneer responsible for proper execution of bids submitted by telephone, mail, FAX, e-mail, Internet, or in person once the Auction begins. Internet bids may not be withdrawn until your written request is received and acknowledged by Auctioneer (FAX: 214-4438425); such requests must state the reason, and may constitute grounds for withdrawal of bidding privileges. Lots won by mail Bidders will not be delivered at the Auction unless prearranged.
11. Caveat as to Bid Increments. Bid increments (over the current bid level) determine the lowest amount you may bid on a particular lot. Bids greater than one increment over the current bid can be any whole dollar amount. It is possible under several circumstances for winning bids to be between increments, sometimes only \$1 above the previous increment. Please see: "How can I lose by less than an increment?" on our website. Bids will be accepted in whole dollar amounts only. No "buy" or "unlimited" bids will be accepted.

The following chart governs current bidding increments.

Current Bid.....	Bid Increment	Current Bid.....	Bid Increment
<\$10	\$1	\$20,000 - \$29,999	\$2,000
\$10 - \$29	\$2	\$30,000 - \$49,999	\$2,500
\$30 - \$49	\$3	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$200,000 - \$299,999	\$20,000
\$200 - \$299	\$20	\$300,000 - \$499,999	\$25,000
\$300 - \$499	\$25	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$50,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$100,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$2,000,000 - \$2,999,999	\$200,000
\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$200	\$3,000,000 - \$4,999,999	\$250,000
\$3,000 - \$4,999	\$250	\$5,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$500,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500	>\$10,000,000	\$1,000,000
\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000		

12. If Auctioneer calls for a full increment, a bidder may request Auctioneer to accept a bid at half of the increment ("Cut Bid") only once per lot. After offering a Cut Bid, bidders may continue to participate only at full increments. Off-increment bids may be accepted by the Auctioneer at Signature* Auctions and Grand Format Auctions. If the Auctioneer solicits bids other than the expected increment, these bids will not be considered Cut Bids.

Conducting the Auction:

13. Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Business and Commercial Code. A "Minimum Bid" is an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN "Minimum Bids" ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE "Minimum Bid", THE CONSIGNOR

MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. "Minimum Bids" are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. For any successful bid placed by a consignor on his Property on the Auction floor, or by any means during the live session, or after the "Minimum Bid" for an Auction have been posted, we will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commissions on such lot.

14. The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the buyer. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid received or recognized wins. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher.
15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid, in its sole discretion. A bid is considered not made in "Good Faith" when made by an insolvent or irresponsible person, a person under the age of eighteen, or is not supported by satisfactory credit, collectibles references, or otherwise. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in "Good Faith." Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.
16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances. If a lot bearing estimates fails to open for 40-60% of the low estimate, the Auctioneer may pass the item or may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.
17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (approximately 50%-60% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold.
18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken. Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw, prior to the close, any lots from the Auction.
19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) and any other damages or expenses pertaining to the lot.
20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages, and Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outages occur, we may at our discretion extend bidding for the Auction. Bidders unable to place their Bids through the Internet are directed to contact Client Services at 1-800-872-6467.
21. The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots. Auctioneer or affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.
22. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

Payment:

23. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, all subject to reporting requirements). All are subject to clearing and funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the purchases. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes "good funds" when drawn on a U.S. bank for ten days, and thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Credit Card (Visa or Master Card only) and PayPal payments may be accepted up to \$10,000 from non-dealers at the sole discretion of the Auctioneer, subject to the following limitations: a) sales are only to the cardholder, b) purchases are shipped to the cardholder's registered and verified address, c) Auctioneer may pre-approve the cardholder's credit line, d) a credit card transaction may not be used in conjunction with any other financing or extended terms offered by the Auctioneer, and must transact immediately upon invoice presentation, e) rights of return are governed by these Terms and Conditions, which supersede those conditions promulgated by the card issuer, f) floor Bidders must present their card.
24. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentment of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after the close of the Auction. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot.
25. Lots delivered to you, or your representative in the States of Texas, California, New York, or other states where the Auction may be held, are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. (Note: Coins are only subject to sales tax in California on invoices under \$1500 and in Texas on invoices under \$1000. Check the Web site at: <http://coins.ha.com/c/ref/sales-tax.zx> for more details.) Bidder agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after the Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
26. In the event that a Bidder's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Bidder shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If you attempt to pay via eCheck and your financial institution denies this transfer from your bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, you agree to complete payment using your credit card on file.
27. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount or three percent (3%) of any installment that is past due. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
28. In the event a successful Bidder fails to pay any amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Bidder agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 10% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Bidder is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 10% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
29. Auctioneer reserves the right to require payment in full in good funds before delivery of the merchandise.

Terms and Conditions of Auction

30. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by the buyer to secure payment of the Auction invoice. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of the buyer then held by the Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due the Auctioneer or affiliates from the buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), the buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against the Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If a Bidder owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Bidder, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Bidder's property in their possession.
31. Title shall not pass to the successful Bidder until all invoices are paid in full. It is the responsibility of the buyer to provide adequate insurance coverage for the items once they have been delivered to a common carrier or third-party shipper.

Delivery; Shipping; and Handling Charges:

32. Buyer is liable for shipping and handling. Please refer to Auctioneer's website www.HA.com/common/shipping.php for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Lots won will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs.
33. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to the Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item's hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot. Domestic Buyers on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs.
34. All shipping charges will be borne by the successful Bidder. On all domestic shipments, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Heritage until the shipping carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file (carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Bidder; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature) or delivery by Heritage to Bidder's selected third-party shipper. On all foreign shipments, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by the Bidder following Auctioneer's delivery to the Bidder's designated common carrier or third-party shipper.
35. Due to the nature of some items sold, it shall be the responsibility for the successful bidder to arrange pick-up and shipping through third-parties; as to such items Auctioneer shall have no liability. Failure to pick-up or arrange shipping in a timely fashion (within ten days) shall subject Lots to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5.00 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the Lot is not removed within ninety days, the Lot may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 10% Seller's Commission.
36. The laws of various countries regulate the import or export of certain plant and animal properties, including (but not limited to) items made of (or including) ivory, whalebone, turtleshell, coral, crocodile, or other wildlife. Transport of such lots may require special licenses for export, import, or both. Bidder is responsible for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay or failure to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely compliance with standard payment terms. For further information, please contact Ron Brackemyre at 800-872-6467 ext. 1312.
37. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties and Disclaimers:

38. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of the items or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying the items for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view the lots prior to bidding, and no description of items has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that the goods would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, for example, Fine Art, may have express written warranties and you are referred to those specific terms and conditions.
39. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to the items being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the Property. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
40. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
41. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any Property by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to the Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
42. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for any claim for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

43. In consideration of participation in the Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opines, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein; e.g., authenticity, typographical error, etc. and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.
44. Notice: Some Property sold by Auctioneer are inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Purchaser accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or inconsequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution and Arbitration Provision:

45. By placing a bid or otherwise participating in the auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein.

Consumer disputes shall be resolved through court litigation which has an exclusive Dallas, Texas venue clause and jury waiver. Non-consumer dispute shall be determined in binding arbitration which arbitration replaces the right to go to court, including the right to a jury trial.

46. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, In such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Bidder; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. After one year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot.
47. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's purchase price without further obligation.
48. Dispute Resolution for Consumers and Non-Consumers: Any claim, dispute, or controversy in connection with, relating to and/or arising out of the Auction, participation in the Auction. Award of lots, damages of claims to lots, descriptions, condition reports, provenance, estimates, return and warranty rights, any interpretation of these Terms and Conditions, any alleged verbal modification of these Terms and Conditions and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation shall or any other matter: a) if presented by a consumer, be exclusively heard by, and the parties consent to, exclusive in personam jurisdiction in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas. THE PARTIES EXPRESSLY WAIVE ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. Any appeals shall be solely pursued in the appellate courts of the State of Texas; or b) for any claimant other than a consumer, the claim shall be presented in confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator, that the parties may agree upon, selected from the JAMS list of Texas arbitrators. The case is not to be administrated by JAMS; however, if the parties cannot agree on an arbitrator, then JAMS shall appoint the arbitrator and it shall be conducted under JAMS rules. The locale shall be Dallas Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. Any party on any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may elect arbitration through binding PNG arbitration. Any claim must be brought within one (1) year of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the claim is waived. This agreement and any claims shall be determined and construed under Texas law. The prevailing party (party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its claim or defense) may be awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
49. No claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date is strictly between the Bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of the Auctioneer.
50. In consideration of their participation in or application for the Auction, a person or entity (whether the successful Bidder, a Bidder, a purchaser and/or other Auction participant or registrant) agrees that all disputes in any way relating to, arising under, connected with, or incidental to these Terms and Conditions and purchases, or default in payment thereof, shall be arbitrated pursuant to the arbitration provision. In the event that any matter including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration or otherwise needs to be litigated, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. For such actions, the successful Bidder, purchaser, or Auction participant also expressly submits himself to the personal jurisdiction of the State of Texas.
51. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

52. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize the Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to the Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
53. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by the Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
54. Rules of Construction: Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City. These Terms and Conditions of Sale are designed to conform to the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This sale is a Public Auction Sale conducted by Heritage Auction Galleries, Inc. #41513036. The New York City licensed auctioneers are: Sam Foose, #095260; Kathleen Guzman, #0762165; Nicholas Dawes, #1304724; Ed Beardsley, #1183220; Scott Peterson, #1306933; Andrea Voss, #1320558, who will conduct the Sale on behalf of Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc. (for Coins and Currency) and Heritage Auction Galleries Inc. (for other items). All lots are subject to: the consignor's rights to bid thereon in accord with these Terms and Conditions of Sale, consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments, and Auctioneer, in its sole discretion, may offer limited extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. A registered bidder may inquire whether a lot is subject to an advance or a reserve. Auctioneer has made advances to various consignors in this sale. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. In compliance with TDLR rule 67.100(c)(1), notice is hereby provided that this auction is covered by a Recovery Fund administered by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, P.O. Box 12157, Austin, Texas 78711 (512) 463-6599. Any complaints may be directed to the same address.

Notice as to an Auction in Ohio: Auction firm and Auctioneer are licensed by the Dept. of Agriculture, and either the licensee is bonded in favor of the state or an aggrieved person may initiate a claim against the auction recovery fund created in Section 4707.25 of the Revised Code as a result of the licensee's actions, whichever is applicable.

Terms and Conditions of Auction

Additional Terms & Conditions:

COINS & CURRENCY

COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature. Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-8726467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY. Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY: Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege. You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (1-800-872-6467) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage, 3500 Maple Avenue, 17th Floor, Dallas TX 75219-3941. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Bellevue Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency, PMG, and CGA may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or certification, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658; Currency Grading & Authentication (CGA), PO Box 418, Three Bridges, NJ 08887. Third party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM F: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM G: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM H: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM I: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM J: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the non-certified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM K: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin's metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM L: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin's metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM M: NOTE: Purchasers of rare coins or currency through Heritage have available the option of arbitration by the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG); if an election is not made within ten (10) days of an unresolved dispute, Auctioneer may elect either PNG or A.A.A. Arbitration.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM N: For more information regarding Canadian lots attributed to the Charlton reference guides, please contact: Charlton International, PO Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, Ontario M2K 2R1 Canada.

For wiring instructions call the Credit department at 1-800-872-6467 or e-mail: CreditDept@HA.com

New York State Auctions Only

These Terms and Conditions of Sale are designed to conform to the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This sale is a Public Auction Sale conducted by Heritage Auction Galleries, Inc. #41513036. The New York City licensed auctioneers are: Sam Foose, #095260; Kathleen Guzman, #0762165; Nicholas Dawes, #1304724; Ed Beardsley, #1183220; Scott Peterson, #1306933; Andrea Voss, #1320558, who will conduct the Sale on behalf of Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc. (for Coins and Currency) and Heritage Auction Galleries Inc. (for other items). All lots are subject to: the consignor's rights to bid thereon in accord with these Terms and Conditions of Sale, consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments, and Auctioneer, in its sole discretion, may offer limited extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. A registered bidder may inquire whether a lot is subject to an advance or a reserve. Auctioneer has made advances to various consignors in this sale. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

Your five most effective bidding techniques:

1 Interactive Internet™ Proxy Bidding

(leave your maximum Bid at HA.com before the auction starts)

Heritage's exclusive Interactive Internet™ system is fun and easy! Before you start, you must register online at HA.com and obtain your Username and Password.

1. Login to the HA.com website, using your Username and Password.
2. Chose the specialty you're interested in at the top of the homepage (i.e. coins, currency, comics, movie posters, fine art, etc.).
3. Search or browse for the lots that interest you. Every auction has search features and a 'drop-down' menu list.
4. Select a lot by clicking on the link or the photo icon. Read the description, and view the full-color photography. Note that clicking on the image will enlarge the photo with amazing detail.
5. View the current opening bid. Below the lot description, note the historic pricing information to help you establish price levels. Clicking on a link will take you directly to our Permanent Auction Archives for more information and images.
6. If the current price is within your range, Bid! At the top of the lot page is a box containing the Current Bid and an entry box for your "Secret Maximum Bid" – the maximum amount you are willing to pay for the item before the Buyer's Premium is added. Click the button marked "Place Bid" (if you are not logged in, a login box will open first so you can enter your username (or e-mail address) and password).
7. After you are satisfied that all the information is correct, confirm your "Secret Maximum Bid" by clicking on the "Confirm Absentee Bid" button. You will receive immediate notification letting you know if you are now the top bidder, or if another bidder had previously bid higher than your amount. If you bid your maximum amount and someone has already bid higher, you will immediately know so you can concentrate on other lots.
8. Before the auction, if another bidder surpasses your "Secret Maximum Bid", you will be notified automatically by e-mail containing a link to review the lot and possibly bid higher.
9. Interactive Internet™ bidding closes at 10 P.M. Central Time the night before the session is offered in a floor event. Interactive Internet™ bidding closes two hours before live sessions where there is no floor bidding.
10. The Interactive Internet™ system generally opens the lot at the next increment above the second highest bid. As the high bidder, your "Secret Maximum Bid" will compete for you during the floor auction. Of course, it is possible in a Signature® or Grand Format live auction that you may be outbid on the floor or by a Heritage Live bidder after Internet bidding closes. Bid early, as the earliest bird wins in the event of a tie bid. For more information about bidding and bid increments, please see the section labeled "Bidding Increments" elsewhere in this catalog.
11. After the auction, you will be notified of your success. It's that easy!

Current Bid: \$1,500
w/ Buyer's Premium (BPP) \$1,725.00
Status: Reserve Not Met
Secret Maximum Bid: \$ (before dollars)
Maximum Secret Bid: \$1,200 (\$1,340.00 w/ BPP)
Place Bid
Reduced auction commissions when you reach your savings

Current Bid: \$1,500
w/ Buyer's Premium (BPP) \$1,725.00
Status: Reserve Not Met
Secret Maximum Bid: \$1,500 (before dollars)
Maximum Secret Bid: \$1,200 (\$1,340.00 w/ BPP)
Your Name:
Password: [Forgot your password?](#)
Not a member? Join Now to Bid.
[X] Save me, alert me for bidding
By submitting any bid, I certify that I am eighteen years or older, and have read and understand 1) the [privacy policy](#); 2) [Customer Licensing and State & Local Notice Information](#); 3) the current [Terms and Conditions of Auction](#) for this Auction, and agree to abide by same, and 4) have read and agree to the [Heritage Live Agreement](#).
Place Bid
Reduced auction commissions when you reach your savings

Please Confirm Your Bid - Auction #1110, Lot #1088
Barber Half Dollars
1911-D NGC MS64 RD...
The Current Bid on this item is: \$99.00 (\$100.00 w/ BPP)
Secret Maximum Bid is: \$50 (\$55.00 w/ BPP)
Before finalizing your bid please read the information below:
Secret Maximum Bid: Our system will place bids on your behalf, using only as much of (but not more than) your secret maximum as is necessary to register your high bid position. If another bidder places a higher secret maximum than yours, you will be notified via e-mail that you have been outbid.
Confirm Absentee Bid
Your Bidding: \$50.00 (\$55.00)
Cancel Absentee Bid

Congratulations, you're the current high bidder:
Your secret maximum: \$99.00 (\$100.00 w/ BPP)
Current bid: \$99.00 (\$100.00 w/ BPP)
Search Status: No Reserve
Auction #1110, Lot #1088
Barber Half Dollars: 1911-D NGC MS64 RD...
Make: The current bid is less than your secret maximum bid. The current bid may rise as other bidders increase their bids in an attempt to win the lot. Every time, you will win the lot for half below your maximum bid.
Can I still be outbid?
You are currently the high bidder, but this does not guarantee that someone else may not outbid you before the auction starts. Our system will place bids on your behalf, using only as much of (but not more than) your secret maximum as is necessary to register your high bid position. If another bidder places a higher secret maximum than yours, you will be notified via e-mail that you have been outbid. There are two ways to monitor your bid:
• Use the Bid. You can easily reference every bid you have placed and monitor your bid status on every lot. You can also watch bid activity with a single click from the Auction page.
• If you are outbid, we will e-mail you an outbid notice.

Your secret maximum bid of \$99.00 on Lot #1088 in Auction #1110 has been outbid.
Morgan Dollars: 1921 D1 MS64 RD...
New Information
Name:
Phone:
Email:
Secret Maximum Bid: \$ (before dollars)

2 HERITAGE Live!™ Bidding (participate in the Live auction via the Internet)

1. Look on each auction's homepage to verify whether that auction is "HA.com/Live Enabled." All Signature® and Grand Format auctions use the HERITAGE Live!™ system, and many feature live audio and/or video. Determine your lots of interest and maximum bids.
2. Note on the auction's homepage the session dates and times (and especially time zones!) so you can plan your participation. You actually have two methods of using HERITAGE Live!™: a) you can leave a proxy bid through this system, much like the Interactive Internet™ (we recommend you do this before the session starts), or b) you can sit in front of your computer much as the audience is sitting in the auction room during the actual auction.
3. Login at HA.com/Live.
4. Until you become experienced (and this happens quickly!) you will want to login well before your lot comes up so you can watch the activity on other lots. It is as intuitive as participating in a live auction.
5. When your lot hits the auction block, you can continue to bid live against the floor and other live bidders by simply clicking the "Bid" button; the amount you are bidding is clearly displayed on the console.

3 Mail Bidding (deposit your maximum Bid with the U.S.P.S. well before the auction starts)

Mail bidding at auction is fun and easy, but by eliminating the interactivity of our online systems, some of your bids may be outbid before you lick the stamp, and you will have no idea of your overall chances until the auction is over!

1. Look through the printed catalog, and determine your lots of interest.
2. Research their market value by checking price lists and other price guidelines.
3. Fill out your bid sheet, entering your maximum bid on each lot. Bid using whole dollar amounts only. Verify your bids, because you are responsible for any errors you make! Please consult the Bidding Increments chart in the Terms & Conditions.
4. Please fill out your bid sheet completely! We also need: a) Your name and complete address for mailing invoices and lots; b) Your telephone number if any problems or changes arise; c) Your references; if you have not established credit with Heritage, you must send a 25% deposit, or list dealers with whom you have credit established; d) Total your bid sheet; add up all bids and list that total in the box; e) Sign your bid sheet, thereby agreeing to abide by the Terms & Conditions of Auction printed in the catalog.
5. Mail early, because preference is given to the first bid received in case of a tie.
6. When bidding by mail, you frequently purchase items at less than your maximum bid. Bidding generally opens at the next published increment above the second highest mail or Internet bid previously received; if additional floor, phone, or HERITAGE Live!™ bids are made, we act as your agent, bidding in increments over any additional bid until you win the lot or are outbid. For example, if you submitted a bid of \$750, and the second highest bid was \$375, bidding would start at \$400; if no other bids were placed, you would purchase the lot for \$400.
7. You can also Fax your Bid Sheet if time is short. Use our exclusive Fax Hotline: 214-443-8425.

The image shows a 'MAIL/FAX BID SHEET' form from HERITAGE. The form is divided into several sections. At the top right is the HERITAGE logo. Below it, there are fields for 'BIDDER INFORMATION' and 'LOT INFORMATION'. The main body of the form is a large table with columns for 'LOT NO.', 'BID', and 'TOTAL'. At the bottom, there are fields for 'TOTAL BIDS', 'TOTAL AMOUNT', and a signature line. The form is titled 'MAIL/FAX BID SHEET' in the top left corner.

4 Telephone Bidding (when you are traveling, or do not have access to HERITAGE Live!™)

1. To participate in an auction by telephone, you must make preliminary arrangements with Client Services (Toll Free 866-835-3243) at least three days before the auction.
2. We strongly recommend that you place preliminary bids by mail or Internet if you intend to participate by telephone. On many occasions, this dual approach has reduced disappointments due to telephone (cell) problems, unexpected travel, late night sessions, and time zone differences. Keep a list of your preliminary bids, and we will help you avoid bidding against yourself.

Attend in Person (whenever possible)

- 5 Auctions are fun, and we encourage you to attend as many as possible – although our HERITAGE Live!™ system brings all of the action right to your computer screen. Auction dates and session times are printed on the title page of each catalog, and appear on the homepage of each auction at HA.com. Join us if you can!



Take

4
Months to Pay...

Heritage will
Finance Your
Purchase

We're collectors too, and we understand that on occasion there is more to buy than there is cash. Consider Heritage's Extended Payment Plan [EPP] for your purchases totaling \$2,500 or more.

Extended Payment Plan [EPP] Conditions

- Minimum invoice total is \$2,500.
- Minimum Down Payment is 25% of the total invoice.
- A signed and returned EPP Agreement is required.
- The EPP is subject to a 3% *fully refundable* Set-up Fee (based on the total invoice amount) payable as part of the first monthly payment.
- The 3% Set-up Fee is refundable provided all monthly payments are made by eCheck, bank draft, personal check drawn on good funds, or cash; and if all such payments are made according to the EPP schedule.
- Monthly payments can be automatically processed with an eCheck, Visa, or MasterCard.
- You may take up to four equal monthly payments to pay the balance.
- Interest is calculated at only 1% per month on the unpaid balance.
- Your EPP must be kept current or additional interest may apply.
- There is no penalty for paying off early.
- Shipment will be made when final payment is received.
- All traditional auction and sales policies still apply.

There is no return privilege once you have confirmed your sale, and penalties can be incurred on cancelled invoices. To avoid additional fees, you must make your down payment within 14 days of the auction. All material purchased under the EPP will be physically secured by Heritage until paid in full.

To exercise the EPP option, please notify **Eric Thomas** at **214.409.1241** or email at **EricT@HA.com** upon receipt of your invoice.

We appreciate your business and wish you good luck with your bidding.

HERITAGE

Beverly Hills



Convenient new location for our West Coast collectors

- Buy, sell, auction Rare U.S. Coins, Foreign Coins, Currency, Gold & Silver Bullion, Jewelry
- Auctions held on site
- Auction previews on site for select auctions
- Free Verbal Auction estimates
- Accepting consignments in 30 collecting categories
- Ever changing display of treasures from our upcoming auctions
- Friendly & knowledgeable staff

Call today to discuss your collection and discover all the possibilities that only Heritage can provide.



Leo Frese
Managing Director-
Beverly Hills
Leo@HA.com
310.492.1294



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Upcoming Auctions

United States Coin Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
U.S. Coins	Tampa	January 5-9, 2011	Closed
U.S. Coins	Long Beach	February 2-6, 2011	December 23, 2010
U.S. Coins	Sacramento	March 13-15, 2011	January 29, 2011
U.S. Coins	Sacramento	March 17-20, 2011	February 4, 2011
U.S. Coins	Rosemont	April 27-30 & May 1, 2011	March 18, 2011
World Coin Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
World Coins	New York	January 2-3, 2011	Closed
World Coins Online Session	Dallas	January 11, 2011	Closed
CICF	Rosemont	April 14-16 & 18, 2011	February 16, 2011
Currency Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Currency	Tampa	January 5-8, & 10, 2011	Closed
CSNS	Rosemont	April 27-30 & May 2, 2011	March 11, 2011
Fine & Decorative Arts Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Silver Internet Only	Dallas	December 8, 2010	Closed
Illustration Art	Beverly Hills	February 11, 2011	December 20, 2010
Decorative Art & Design	Beverly Hills	March 12, 2011	January 22, 2011
Fine Silver & Vertu	Dallas	May 3, 2011	March 1, 2011
Illustration Art	Beverly Hills	May 12, 2011	March 10, 2011
Art of the American West & Texas Art	Dallas	May 14, 2011	March 19, 2011
European and American Art	Dallas	May 17, 2011	March 8, 2011
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	May 24, 2011	March 22, 2011
Photography	Dallas	May 25, 2011	March 23, 2011
Lalique and Art Glass	New York	December 10, 2011	October 1, 2010
Jewelry & Timepieces Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Fine Jewelry & Handbags	Dallas	December 13-14, 2010	Closed
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	February 28, 2011	December 23, 2010
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	May 16, 2011	March 8, 2011
Timepieces	Dallas	May 18, 2011	March 10, 2011
Vintage Movie Posters Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Vintage Movie Posters	Dallas	March 25-26, 2011	January 30, 2011
Vintage Movie Posters	Dallas	November 18-19, 2011	September 25, 2011
Vintage Movie Posters	Dallas	July 16-17, 2011	May 24, 2011
Comics Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Comics & Original Comic Art	Dallas	February 24-26, 2011	January 11, 2011
Comics & Original Comic Art	Dallas	May 19-21 2011	April 5, 2011
Music & Entertainment Memorabilia Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Music, Celebrity & Hollywood Memorabilia	Dallas	February 18-20, 2011	December 28, 2010
Music, Celebrity & Hollywood Memorabilia	Dallas	April 23-24, 2011	March 1, 2011
Historical Grand Format Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Arms & Militaria, Including Civil War	Dallas	December 11, 2010	Closed
Texana	Dallas	March 12, 2011	January 18, 2010
Rare Books	New York	April 7-9, 2011	February 13, 2011
Historical Manuscripts	New York	April 8-9, 2011	February 14, 2010
Space	Dallas	April 12, 2011	February 18, 2011
Americana & Political	Dallas	April 16, 2011	February 22, 2011
American Indian Art	Dallas	June 10, 2011	April 18, 2011
Arms & Militaria, Including Civil War	Dallas	June 11, 2011	April 19, 2011
Sports Collectibles Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Vintage Sports Collectibles & Memorabilia	Dallas	April 21-22, 2011	February 27, 2010
Natural History Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Natural History	Dallas	June 12, 2011	Closed

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